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South Carolina Historical Society,

Charleston, C. S.

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

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TO THE
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OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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No. 1

THE ASHLEY RIVER: ITS SEATS AND SETTLEMENTS

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH

An account of the Ashley River, and the settlements on its southern or southwestern bank, as far as Cuppains Creek including old Charles Town has been given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.¹ An account of the settlements on the northern or northeastern bank as far up as Ashley Ferry has also been given in a former number.² The present article will continue the description of the settlements on the river to about the site of the old village of Dorchester also treated of in a former number.³

The Ashley River is a comparatively short river which flows through a practically level country. It is navigable by small boats as high up as Bacon's bridge about thirty miles from the City of Charleston. Some three miles above Bacon's bridge the stream is crossed by another bridge known as Slann's bridge. Above this point the stream is no longer called the Ashley River but its bed spreads out, and forms a large swamp, known as the Cypress swamp, which curves in a semicircle towards the north, and after a distance of some eight or nine miles merges in a still larger swamp called the Wassamassaw swamp, which continues for some distance, and up to another large flat swamp or depression called Black Tom Bay. This Black Tom Bay is about the

¹ Vol. XVI, p. 1.

² Vol. XIX, p. 1.

³ Vol. VI, p. 62.

dividing shed between the head of Ashley River, and the head of the Western branch of Cooper River, which two thus starting at a point so close, then diverge widely in their courses to the sea, and again meet at the City of Charleston. The watershed thus drained by the Ashley River is quite considerable for so short a river. Below the site of old Dorchester, which is about twenty-six miles from the City of Charleston, the river receives no great contribution to its waters. The land on both banks is generally higher along the river. On the southwestern side the drainage, except within a short distance from the river, is towards the large interior swamps or savannahs, and through them down to Rantowle's Creek into Stono River. On the northeastern side the drainage below Dorchester is generally towards Goose Creek and into Cooper River. The influence of the tide extends even beyond Bacon's bridge to such an extent that in periods of great drought, when there is not sufficient water coming down the swamps to maintain a current or flow of fresh water in the river, the salt water ascends with the tide up to and beyond Bacon's bridge, and at low tide the bed of the river at Bacon's bridge is practically bare. Thus the difference in elevation between tidal low water mark at Charleston and that at Bacon's bridge must be slight. In times of excessive rainfall the volume of water that comes down the Ashley is great. The writer has thrice seen the bridge at Bacon's bridge swept away, which means a rise at that point of fifteen or more feet. The force of this large current of fresh water maintains the river fresh down a number of miles. The level of the river rises and falls under the tidal pressure even when the current is still always downward and the water itself fresh and even potable. The soil on the sides of the river is in general light, sandy and not fertile. Their accessibility by water from Charles Town rendered the settlements along the river very desirable, and in time many of the wealthier inhabitants of the Province, who either carried on business in Charles Town, or derived their incomes from more desirable and fertile lands elsewhere situated, made their seats and residences on the Ashley River. Many if not most of the residences survived until the war of 1860-1865—when they were burned and destroyed by predatory bands of the invading Federal army; but three of any note being spared so far as the writer knows viz: "Archdale"

and "Jenys" on the north side, and Drayton Hall on the south side, (avoided by the enemy as it was reported occupied by small pox sufferers). Ashley Hall, was said to have been set fire to by its owner M^r W^m Izard Bull to escape the certain fate that awaited it.

Taking up the settlements on the northeastern side from the point where the article in the January number 1918 ended, there comes:

ANDREWS OR LIBERTY HALL

Benjamin Andrews arrived in the Province in November 1673 and on 27 June 1674 a warrant was issued to lay out to him 100 acres.⁴ This was evidently laid out on Ashley River for the grant to Thomas Rose of Fetteressa in 1677 bounds on Benjamin Andrews.⁵ Another warrant to Benjamin Andrews was issued 19 April 1679 for 240 acres,⁶ and on 14 June 1679 a grant was made to Benjamin Andrews and Elizabeth Brant for 270 acres on Ashley River.⁷ This grant either escheated, or was transferred to Joseph Oldys for a new grant was later made to Joseph Oldys for the 270 acres, and under his will was devised equally to his son Joseph and his three daughters Arabella, Elizabeth, and Margaret Oldys. Arabella Oldys married William Cante^y Jun^r and on the division of the plantation received one fourth or 67½ acres, to which was added the two fourths of her sisters Elizabeth and Margaret acquired by her husband from them, and for the whole aggregating 202½ acres a new grant was on 3 November 1703 made to William Cante^y Jun^r.⁸ The motive for obtaining a new grant seems to have been to escape accumulated quit rents, for the new grant declares that it is free of such and that the quit rents would commence at a future date. On 8 April 1704 William Cante^y Jun^r "Yeoman" and Arabella his wife conveyed the 202½ acres to Andrew Russ;⁹ who on 20 May 1709 conveyed the same to Jonathan Fitch Sen^r.¹⁰

⁴ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 77.

⁵ This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, p. 53.

⁶ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 197.

⁷ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 66.

⁸ Off. Hist. Com., Bk. F, 1707-1711, p. 7.

⁹ Ibid., p. 8.

¹⁰ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 303.

On 1 May 1708 there was granted to William Williams 250 acres adjoining the 202½ acres.¹¹ William Williams by his will 2 November 1710 devised the 250 acres to Henroydah English (Hannah English *alias* Williams was the grantee of the neighbouring plantation called Stony Point) who as Henroydah English "Gent^r" conveyed the 250 acres on 17 September 1712 to Ebenezer Taylor, who on 12 October 1714 conveyed to Jonathan Fitch who had already acquired the 202½ acres.¹² This Jonathan Fitch appears to have been the son of the first Jonathan Fitch who was in the Province in April 1678,¹³ and was termed Jonathan Fitch Sen^r in March 1683¹⁴ and who died prior to 1691 leaving a son Jonathan, and at least two daughters Sarah who married John Norton, and Rachel who married James Stanyarne.¹⁵ Jonathan Fitch, the second, at his death left three sons—Jonathan who married Ann Elliott, Tobias who married Marianne Du Gué, and Joseph who married Constant Williamson. By his will dated 4 November 1715 the second Jonathan Fitch devised the residue of his real estate, which included the 202½ and 250 acres, equally between his widow Susannah and his son Joseph Fitch; and Joseph Fitch and Constant his wife on 16 October 1724 conveyed his one half to his brother Jonathan Fitch, who devised the same to his son Jonathan,¹⁶ to whom on 21 March 1726 his grandmother Susanna Fitch conveyed her one half as her share of the plantation on which she dwelt, left her by her husband, commonly known by the name of "Andrews,"¹⁷ thus vesting the whole in this last Jonathan Fitch fourth of the name. This last Jonathan on 18 April 1734 conveyed to Ralph Izard 160 acres of the 250 acre tract;¹⁸ and on 14 May 1747 with Frances his wife conveyed to Roger Saunders the remaining 90 acres, together with the 202½ acres or 292½ acres in all.¹⁹ From Roger Saunders in some way the property passed to Peter Stone who in 1766 mortgaged to

¹¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 29.

¹² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M, p. 63.

¹³ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 154.

¹⁴ Ibid., 1680-1692, p. 99.

¹⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, 3, p. 129.

¹⁶ Ibid., Bk. E. E, p. 5.

¹⁷ Ibid., Bk. G, p. 397.

¹⁸ Ibid., Bk. M, p. 63.

¹⁹ Ibid., Bk. E. E, p. 5.

William Walter 194½ acres of the 202½ acre tract and the 90 acres of the 250 acre tract;²⁰ and under legal proceedings the property was on 3 November 1767 sold to William Mewhenney as containing 284½ acres for £1791 currency (say £255. 14 s. 3 d. sterling).²¹ William Mewhenney was apparently an Irishman; he occupied and planted the property for many years. At his death in 1791 the property passed under his will to his wife Agnes for life,²² and after her death, it was in 1793 sold to David Haig "Cooper,"²³ who immediately transferred to Henry Geddes, who in 1803 conveyed to William Black, who in some way transferred to William Bell, who in 1831 sold to William E. Turnbull who in 1832 conveyed to Edward Francis who being then the owner of the adjoining Fetteressa plantation joined the two together as one plantation. In the deed from Bell to Turnbull the place is called "Liberty Hall,"²⁴ but that name is not found in any of the other deeds. In the conveyance in 1725 from Susannah Fitch to her grandson Jonathan Fitch it is called "Andrews," evidently from the original grantee.

THE WHITE HOUSE

On 20 January 1677 a warrant was issued to lay out to John Jefford 1170 acres.²⁵ This was laid out but no formal grant seems to have been made, and after Jefford's death a grant was, on 1 June 1695 made to William Canteý (apparently the first William Canteý, son of Teige, and brother of George Canteý) for this 1170 acres on the north side of Ashley River.²⁶ William Canteý transferred the tract to the second Landgrave Thomas Smith who on 15 July 1703 took out a new grant to himself for this 1170 acres which had been first laid out to Jefford, then granted to William Canteý and by Canteý sold to him.²⁷ The new grant was apparently to avoid the quit rents accrued under the earlier

²⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, No. 13, p. 112.

²¹ Ibid., Bk. B, No. 4, p. 265.

²² Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 572.

²³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 7, p. 241.

²⁴ Ibid., Bk. A, No. 10, p. 360.

²⁵ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 149.

²⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 286.

²⁷ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. N. C., p. 264.

grant. To this 1170 acres Landgrave Smith added $67\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the one fourth part of Joseph Oldys Jun^r in the 270 acre "Andrews" grant, and for this $67\frac{1}{2}$ acres he likewise took out on 13 January 1710 a new grant to himself²⁸ making a total of 1237 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. From this total he transferred 737 acres in 1716 by way of marriage settlement at the marriage of his son George to Miss Rebecca Blake, and the remaining 500 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in some way undisclosed by the record became the property of Richard Lambton who on 2 May 1764 with Ann his wife transferred the 500 acres to William Scott,²⁹ the Col. William Scott of the Revolution and grandfather of M^{rs} E. A. Poyas the "Octogenarian Lady."³⁰ Col. William Scott also acquired other adjoining lands aggregating in all 720 acres;³¹ which in his hands seems to have been known as "The White House." Of this 720 acres he sold in 1787 to Christopher Williman 267 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres and it is on the map, made at the time, of this 267 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres that the whole plantation is styled the "White House." Col. William Scott subsequently transferred the remainder of the tract to Christopher Williman although the deed does not appear upon the record. Christopher Williman acquired a good deal of land contiguous to the White House aggregating in all some 2153 acres but seems to have made his residence at the settlement on the White House tract and his entire holdings seem in his life time to have been generally known as the White House. At Christopher Williman's death in 1813 he devised the 2153 acres equally between his two daughters M^{rs} Mary Peters and M^{rs} Margaret Bethune.³² The two daughters in 1814 made a partition of the property whereby the southeastern half containing 1028 acres, and which included the original White House plantation, was allotted to M^{rs} Bethune,^{32a} who in 1824 sold to Dr James O. W. McDonald, who in 1836 conveyed to John and Patrick O'Neill.

²⁸ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 108.

²⁹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, No. 5, p. 380.

³⁰ *Olden Time of Carolina*, pp. 137, 165, 166.

³¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, No. 5, p. 236.

³² Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. E, p. 370.

^{32a} M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. O, No. 9, p. 165.

ASHLEY WOOD AND JERICO

In 1716 on the occasion of the marriage of his second son George to Rebecca Blake, Landgrave Thomas Smith made a marriage settlement upon the young couple of 737 acres part of his grant of 1170 acres (referred to in the account of the White House) by conveying it to Lady Elizabeth Blake and Walter Izard in trust for them.²³ This George Smith was the second son of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith by the latter's first wife. The maiden name of the first wife of the second Landgrave has been for many years erroneously stated owing to the fallacious tradition given by M^{rs} Poyas the "Octogenarian Lady" herself a descendant of the second Landgrave. In her work "The Olden time of Carolina" published in 1855 M^{rs} Poyas states and restates that the second Landgrave's first wife was Sarah Blake a daughter of Col: Joseph Blake. This statement had long since been established to be wholly erroneous. Neither Col. Joseph Blake nor his father Governor Joseph Blake had any daughter named Sarah. Governor Joseph Blake had a daughter named Rebecca who in 1716 married this George Smith and died in 1719 without living issue. M^{rs} Poyas mixed the traditions up and foisted the son's marriage upon the father first changing the lady's name. By a careful collocation of the data of the time M^r. M. Alston Read (himself a descendant of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith) has established that the first wife of the second Landgrave was Anna Cornelia van Myddagh who came to Carolina in 1689 together with John d'Arsens Seigneur de Wernhaut and his wife Sabina de Vignon. At the death of d'Arsens, the first Landgrave Thomas Smith married the widow Sabina (by whom he had no children), and about the same time his son Thomas, afterwards the second Landgrave, married Anna Cornelia van Myddagh. This last marriage was also no doubt the origin of the tradition of a descent from a Dutch lady which M^{rs} Poyas attributed to a mythical Baroness Schenckinck as the bride of the first Landgrave. George Smith married as his second wife Elizabeth Allen the daughter of Andrew Allen. Here again M^{rs} Poyas with her facility for getting matters of that date mixed, says he married Jane Allen daughter of Arthur and granddaughter of Madera

²³ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714-1717, p. 537.

Allen, but the entries in the old Bible of Robert Pringle (in the possession of his grandson the late W^m Bull Pringle) who married for his first wife Jane Allen another daughter of Andrew, show beyond question that George Smith married Elizabeth a daughter of Andrew Allen on 18 December 1723. To this 737 acres George Smith added 33½ acres conveyed to him on 27 March 1722 by Susannah Fitch widow of Jonathan Fitch³⁴ bounding on Ashley River and formerly owned by Edward Johnson, and 200 acres which apparently had been originally granted to John Stocks on 1 September 1706,³⁵ making in all 970½ acres. George Smith died without a will leaving three daughters to take his property as coparceners. His daughter Jane married Charles Faucheraud a son of Gideon Faucheraud who possessed a large tract of land just above the head of Goose Creek on which there still remains the ruins of a large brick residence. Another daughter, Ann, married James Edmonds, and the third daughter Sarah married first Charles Hill and second Benjamin Coachman. In 1757 and 1758 Charles Faucheraud purchased from his sisters in law their interests in the property.³⁶ His wife's one third he had acquired as early as 1749.³⁷

Upon acquiring the whole property Faucheraud published in the *South Carolina Gazette* for 22 December 1758 a notice of sale of the plantation, which is interesting to here insert in full, as describing the agricultural uses of a plantation of the kind at that date, and also as evidencing when the fine mansion of Drayton Hall on the opposite side of the river had been completed.

"TO BE SOLD.

"The plantation where on Dr. Charles Hill deceased, lived, "about 10 miles from Charles-Town, the same from Dorchester, "and 2 from Ashley-Ferry: There is on this Plantation Land "sufficient to work 50 or 60 Negroes on Corn, Rice and "Indico for *One Hundred Years*; and there is now a large Indico- "Field under a good substantial new Fence with 5 Sets of Indico

³⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 190.

³⁵ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 7.

³⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, V, pp. 647, 654.

³⁷ Ibid., pp. 639, 672.

“vats, and a Lime vat: Two Hundred acres of Rice land already
 “cleared, Part of which has been planted; is under a good Dam;
 “a Foot of Water will overflow the whole, and its Foundation is
 “a fine black Soil about 6 Inches deep, after which is a soft blue
 “Clay. This Plantation is calculated for Profit, for besides
 “planting, there is at least 12,000 Cords of Wood, a great Part
 “of which is not a Quarter of a Mile from a Landing where a Boat
 “of 160 Barrels may load at any Tide; Several Hundred Cords of
 “Bark may be stripped in the Season; it is remarkably convenient
 “to supply the Markets of Charlestown and the Ferry with
 “Provisions of all kinds, being attended not only with Water
 “carriage, but may be easily sent in a cart to either of these
 “places. There is on that Part of the Plantation which fronts
 “the River and the Road, a large two-story Mansion House, with
 “a Barn, and other out-buildings, all of Brick; the whole a little
 “out of Repair occasioned by the late Hurricane. From this
 “House you have the agreeable Prospect of the Honourable John
 “Drayton, Esqr’s Palace and Gardens, a View of several other
 “Mansion-Houses exclusive of the Ferry. About a Mile and a
 “Half from the House there is a good Overseer’s House, a Barn
 “55 by 20, with a shed, all of brick: The other out Houses, such
 “as Negro-Houses, Kitchen &c. are of Wood, but lately built.
 “To be short, any Person that loves Profit, mixed with Pleasure,
 “may make it the Garden of the Province at a trifling Expense.
 “Any Person inclined to purchase this valuable Plantation, may
 “apply to the Subscriber on or before the 1st. of February, as it
 “will be continued for sale no longer this Season.

“Charles Fauchereaud.”

On 15 March 1760 he took out a new grant for the 200 acres which was apparently formerly of John Stocks³⁸ and on 4 June 1760 he conveyed the entire plantation as composed of the three tracts of 737, 200, and 33 acres to John Drayton,³⁹ known as the Honorable John Drayton long a member of his Majesty’s Council and the father of William Henry Drayton of the Revolution, and owner of the seat on the opposite side of Ashley River known as Drayton Hall. John Drayton held the property

³⁸ Memo. Bk., 7, p. 290.

³⁹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, V, p. 733.

until 30 June 1777 when he conveyed it to Christopher Williman⁴⁰ for £19500, which would sound very large except for the fact that it was in currency of the State of South Carolina and at a time during the war when that currency had depreciated. Christopher Williman not long after—26 September 1780—sold the property to Edmund Petrie "Gentleman" for £6840 Sterling, a large sum, adding in the conveyance 140 acres of marsh land adjoining.⁴¹ Petrie with Ann his wife mortgaged the property to Williman to secure £4000 of the purchase money and some time later, after 1790, under proceedings to enforce this mortgage, Christopher Williman reacquired the property which he seems in a way to have treated as annexed to his White House plantation. As has been recited in the account of the White House plantation, Christopher Williman devised the whole property to his two daughters Margaret Bethune and Mary Peters, who in 1814 divided it, M^{rs} Mary Peters being allotted the Northwestern half containing 1125 acres⁴² and on 6 April 1825 she conveyed the whole tract for \$5500 to Alex^r Black as the plantation called "Ashley Wood and Jerico."⁴³ This is the first deed in which the property is described by that name and there is nothing to show when these names were first given. The difference between the price of \$5500 in 1825 and of £6840 Sterling to be paid by Petrie in 1780 is striking, but possibly the residence had been destroyed by fire. Alexander Black transferred the property in 1836 under the same name to Edward Francis, whose executors in 1840 sold to John and Patrick O'Neill.

MARYVILLE OR SOLDIERS' RETREAT

Capt. Richard Conant was one of the early settlers having arrived in December 1671. He was quite prominent having been a member of the earliest parliament, later a deputy and member of the Grand Council. There is on record a grant made to him or to a son of the same name 14 January 1695 for 565 acres on Ashley River.⁴⁴ There are references to other grants to him

⁴⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 4, p. 512; and Q, No. 10, p. 140.

⁴¹ Ibid., Bk. Q, No. 10, p. 145, and Bk. E, No. 5, p. 249.

⁴² Ibid., Bk. Q, No. 9, p. 69.

⁴³ Ibid., Bk. Q, No. 10, p. 153.

⁴⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 278.

in the same locality viz. to one of 630 acres⁴⁵ and to one of 1000 acres,⁴⁶ but the one for 565 acres is the only one the writer has found on record. What became of Capt Conant is uncertain except that he seems to have died prior to January 1704 leaving a will referring to his lands (Coll^{na} Hist: Soc: vol. 5, p. 471) but later his lands seem to have been regranted viz; 400 acres granted to Charles Graydie (or Grady) 15 September 1705,⁴⁷ 330 acres granted to Thomas Ferguson 1 September 1705⁴⁸ and 120 acres granted to John Stocks 14 May 1707.⁴⁹ On 12 August 1706 Thomas Ferguson and Sarah his wife conveyed to Jonathan Fitch the 330 acres so granted to Ferguson⁵⁰ and Jonathan Fitch seems also to have acquired the 400 acres granted Charles Grady on 15 September 1705 and also 75 acres granted to Charles Grady 5 February 1704⁵¹ and 100 acres granted Charles Grady 15 September 1705,⁵² making a total of 905 acres which Jonathan Fitch devised to his son Tobias Fitch.⁵³ On 27 March 1722 Tobias Fitch and Marian his wife conveyed the property as the plantation whereon he dwelt containing 973 acres to George Smith,⁵⁴ having apparently added to the 905 acres from his father a tract of 62 acres granted to Charles Grady 27 November 1714. George Smith apparently transferred to William Livingston, for on 30 November 1726 George Smith, Joseph Moody and John and Hannah Dart conveyed to William Fuller the three tracts of 330 acres, 400 acres and 75 acres.⁵⁵ This William Livingston was apparently the Rev^d William Livingston the Minister for the Congregational Meeting in Charles Town on the spot on Meeting Street afterwards called the Circular Church. He died in 1723 and appointed as his executors George Smith, Joseph Moody and his wife Hannah Livingston with the power to sell his real estate not

⁴⁵ Off. Hist. Com., Bk. 1694-1739, p. 264.

⁴⁶ Memo. Bk. 5, p. 263.

⁴⁷ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 524.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 535.

⁴⁹ Ibid., vol. 1694-1739, p. 249.

⁵⁰ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. F, 1707-1711, p. 22.

⁵¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 474.

⁵² Ibid., p. 524.

⁵³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A, p. 40.

⁵⁴ Ibid., Bk. B, p. 185.

⁵⁵ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 299.

specifically devised.⁵⁶ This property is not specifically devised or described in his will, and in the mere reference now remaining to the deed to Fuller, contained on the record, the grantors are not described as the executors of Livingston, but the inference is strong that they sold as executors as Hannah the widow married John Dart and with her husband joined with the other executors George Smith and Joseph Moody in making the conveyance to Fuller. William Fuller was apparently the son of the first immigrant of the name and the ancestor of that well known family in low country South Carolina. The first mention of the immigrant the writer has found is in a warrant dated 11 October 1679 which he signs as a member of the Grand Council, and in a later warrant dated 9 February 1682/3 which states that he and his family arrived in April 1678.⁵⁷ On the 10 February 1682/3 Capt. W^m Fuller applied for administration on the estate of Henry Perkins.⁵⁸ The writer assumes he was the father of the William Fuller who died in 1731 as in view of the dates it is probable that the last William Fuller was the son of the first. On 10 January 1726/7 William Fuller made a deed of gift to his son William Fuller of a part of the lands so acquired by him viz; of the tracts of 400 acres, 330 acres and 75 acres aggregating 805 acres.⁵⁹ In his will dated in 1731 the second William Fuller notwithstanding this prior deed of gift devises to his son William 800 acres whereon he now dwells on the North side of Ashley River. Besides his son William he left five other sons, Richard, Joseph, Zacheus, Benjamin, and Nathaniel, and one daughter Sarah.⁶⁰ He also left a widow Elizabeth whose maiden name the writer has not ascertained. In addition to the 973 acres on the North side of the Ashley River he owned large tracts on the South side and also near Stono River. His own residence seems to have been on the plantation called "Pierponts" on the South bank of the Ashley River which he acquired in 1716. His son William Fuller, to whom the tract on the North side of the Ashley River was given, added a tract of 120 acres granted to John Stocks 14 May 1707. He married Martha Whitmarsh and

⁵⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1722-1724, p. 185.

⁵⁷ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 210; *Ibid.*, 1680-1692, p. 78.

⁵⁸ Off. Hist. Comm., Ct. of Ordinary, 1672-1692, p. 24.

⁵⁹ Memo. Book. 3, p. 299.

⁶⁰ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731-1736, p. 332.

was called Major Fuller and died in 1741 aged 39 years⁶¹ leaving his wife surviving and three sons, William, Benjamin, and Whitmarsh (the last apparently a posthumous child), and one daughter Sarah. He seems to have died without a will and the property was inherited by his eldest son William. His widow Martha subsequently married Col Richard Bedon and his daughter Sarah married the Rev^d Charles Martyn Rector of St. Andrews Parish. William Fuller who inherited the property married Sarah (maiden name unascertained) and died in 1766 leaving his widow and two daughters, Martha and Sarah. By his will he devised to his eldest daughter Martha the plantation on the North side of Ashley River,⁶² and in April 1779 his daughter Martha married Stephen Baker son of Col. John Baker of Georgia.⁶³ According to a plat made for Stephen Baker in 1784 by Joseph Purcell the plantation then contained 1070 acres of high land and 98 acres of salt marsh and included 116 acres granted to Henry Wood 20 August 1717. On 20 May 1786 Stephen Baker and Martha his wife for £3000 sterling conveyed the property to Pierce Butler. An account of Major Pierce Butler has been given in a former number of this Magazine.⁶⁴ He had married Miss Mary Middleton a daughter of Col. Thomas Middleton the commander of the Provincial regiment in 1760 during the Cherokee war and the adversary of Col: Grant of the British regulars in the historical duel between them in that year.

In 1792 Major Butler conveyed the whole 1167 acres to Hercules Daniel Bize,⁶⁵ who was a merchant and according to his Will a native of Switzerland. On the 25 January 1799 Bize conveyed the property to James Simons as the plantation known by the name of "Marieville,"⁶⁶ for the sum of \$13000. When this name was given to it the writer cannot say, but as Stephen Baker's wife was named Martha and her mother's name was Sarah Fuller, and Bize does not appear to have had at the time any wife, it is probable it was named after M^{rs} Butler whose name was Mary.

⁶¹ *S. C. Gazette* for 30 April, 1741.

⁶² Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1760-1767, p. 570.

⁶³ *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. XI, p. 169.

⁶⁴ Vol. I, p. 261.

⁶⁵ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, No. 6, p. 451.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* Bk. Y. No. 6, p. 278.

It is spelled Marieville in the deed but locally it has since been known as Maryville. James Simons was a son of Benjamin Simons of Middleburg plantation on the Eastern Branch of Cooper River. He served in the Revolutionary war and was a lieutenant in Col. William Washington's regiment of cavalry and participated in the battles of the Cowpens, and Eutaw, in the last of which he was severely wounded. He was subsequently commissioned Major and later at the end of the war received the grade of Colonel. For many years he held the position of Collector of the Port of Charleston. Upon acquiring the plantation from Bize Col. Simons renamed it "Soldier's Retreat." Col. Simons was thrice married—first to a Miss Sarah Dewar daughter of Charles Dewar, second to Miss Sarah Hyrne daughter of Henry Hyrne and lastly to Miss Sarah Harris daughter of Dr Tucker Harris of Charleston and had issue by each marriage. Col. Simons died in 1815. When he or his estate parted with the property does not appear on the record, but at some time prior to 1825 it was acquired by M^{rs} Margaret Bethune a daughter of Christopher Williman for on 19 January 1825⁶⁷ she conveyed to Mordecai Cohen the property called "Soldier's Retreat" formerly conveyed by Hercules D. Bize to James Simons. In 1830 Mordecai Cohen transferred the property to his son David D. Cohen, who in 1855 conveyed it to David W. Lamb under the same name of Soldier's Retreat. Subsequent to 1865 the property was transferred to the Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company and has for over forty years been generally known as "Lambs."

ASHLEY BLUFF

Next to Soldiers Retreat was a plantation which ultimately contained some 850 acres. This was constituted of two main tracts. On 19 March 1682 a grant was made to Henry Wood for 100 acres upon Ashley River.⁶⁸ Henry Wood and Alice his wife came out in the very first fleet.⁶⁹ To the same Henry Wood (or to a son of his) another grant was made 29 March 1715 for 236

⁶⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 9, p. 468.

⁶⁸ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 236.

⁶⁹ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 17.

acres⁷⁰ apparently adjoining the first on or near Ashley River, and the two tracts were afterwards referred to as one grant for 336 acres. Of this grant 181 acres according to a memorial of Richard Bedon passed by several conveyances to John Basford who on 28 June 1755 conveyed to Richard Bedon⁷¹—the remainder of the grant as 61½ acres Henry Wood, (or a son of the same name) conveyed 19 January 1762 to Joseph Wood “Butcher.”⁷² Col. Richard Bedon married as his second wife Martha Fuller (born Whitmarsh) the widow of William Fuller, and at his death in 1766 he devised to his widow Martha his plantation on the North side of Ashley River,⁷³ and at her death in 1767 M^{rs} Bedon devised the property to Benjamin Fuller one of her sons by her first husband.⁷⁴ On 11 July 1766, John McCall conveyed to Rowland Rugeley 201 acres,⁷⁵ which Rowland Rugeley on 25 January 1774 conveyed to Benjamin Fuller,⁷⁶ and which 201 acres was apparently part of a grant made 15 September 1705 to James Dunaho⁷⁷ although the record does not disclose how it became the property of McCall. Benjamin Fuller at his death in 1784 devised the plantation whereon he lived on the North side of Ashley River to his nephew Benjamin Fuller⁷⁸ (a son of his brother Whitmarsh Fuller) and at the death of this last Benjamin Fuller in 1787 he devised the plantation to his mother Judith for life and after her death to his brother Zacheus Fuller. How the place passed from Zacheus Fuller or his heirs the writer has not been able to ascertain from the record. According to an unrecorded deed dated in 1822 it was then conveyed by Isaac Motte Dart and Arabella his wife to M^{rs} Sarah Baron as containing 500 acres or thereabouts, and seems then to have included the 61½ acres conveyed in 1762 to Joseph Wood and transferred to Isaac Da Costa whose heir Joseph Da Costa conveyed the 61½ acres to

⁷⁰ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 177.

⁷¹ Memo. Bk. 7, p. 151.

⁷² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, Z, p. 236.

⁷³ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761–1777, p. 134.

⁷⁴ Ibid., Bk. 1760–1767, p. 633.

⁷⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, No. 4, p. 309.

⁷⁶ Ibid., Bk. K, No. 4, p. 117.

⁷⁷ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 526.

⁷⁸ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. A, p. 413.

Christopher Williman on 2 June 1786.⁷⁹ M^{rs} Sarah Baron (the widow of D^r Alexander Baron and apparently the daughter of D^r John Cleiland) at her death in 1830 by her will empowered her executors to sell her plantation called "Ashley Bluff." This is the first time the writer has found the name applied to the property. On 18 October, 1830 the executors of M^{rs} Baron conveyed the property as the plantation called Ashley Bluff containing 500 acres or thereabouts to Honoré Monpoe. Before this Honoré Monpoe had already acquired an adjoining tract of some 350 acres consisting of parts of two grants viz one of 179 acres granted 15 December 1716 to John Stocks⁸⁰ whose son William conveyed 100 acres thereof to Henry Wood, who conveyed the same to his son Joseph Wood, who transferred to William Wood, who with Willoughby his wife conveyed to Robert Wood,⁸¹ whose heirs on the 18 July 1800 conveyed this 100 acres to Archer Smith⁸² together with 250 acres part of another grant for 1000 acres granted to George Cantey 8 February 1704⁸³ which 250 acres George Cantey transferred on 19 December 1712 to his son Capt. John Cantey and which Charles Cantey son and heir of John Cantey conveyed 10 February 1739 to Benjamin Wood from whom it passed to William Wood, and which two tracts as aggregating 358 acres were conveyed by George A. Z. Smith devisee of Archer Smith to Honoré Monpoe on the 5 October 1826.

In Honoré Monpoe's possession the property as one plantation of 858 acres seems to have been called Ashley Bluff.

JONES

The early devolution of the title to this tract is obscure and not very interesting. Apparently the body of it on the river consisted of 230 acres on Ashley River granted 17 November 1709 to John Morgan.⁸⁴ On 1 May 1711 John Morgan and Magdelaine his wife conveyed to William Livingston this 230 acres,⁸⁵

⁷⁹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, No. 5, p. 228.

⁸⁰ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 193.

⁸¹ Memo. Bk. 7, p. 455.

⁸² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. K, No. 7, p. 68.

⁸³ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 466.

⁸⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 29.

⁸⁵ Off. Hist. Com., Bk. 1707-1711, p. 250.

and the same tract was conveyed on 4 April 1728 by James Omer (? sic) and Ann his wife to Roger Saunders.⁸⁶ The writer has not found on the record any conveyance from Roger Saunders but an old plat dated about 1764 shows this tract as belonging to Hopkins Price (a merchant in Charles Town) and then containing 335 acres viz original plat 250 acres, marsh granted to Hopkins Price in 1764 50 acres, and a tract purchased from the Rev^d Charles Martyn 35 acres. The writer has found nothing on the record showing how or when the property passed from Hopkins Price but another old undated plat shows the tract as belonging to the estate of Henry Lindauer and containing 479 acres, and composed of the 335 acres, and an adjoining tract to the north of 163 acres conveyed by David Russ to John Woodrich 10 June 1755, and which was apparently a part of 1000 acres originally granted to George Cantey, and which apparently belonged at one time to Joseph Hasfort. From Lindauer there is again an hiatus in the title and the property next appears as owned by John Horlbeck J^r who on 15 December 1800 conveyed it as containing 479 acres to D^r Edward Jones.⁸⁷ In the Jones family it remained for a great many years and was conveyed in 1886 by some of them to the Charleston South Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company.

COURTAULD OR COURTLANDS

This was a small plantation next north of "Jones." On 1 June 1709 a grant was made to Hugh Ferguson for 300 acres,⁸⁸ which passed to his son Thomas Ferguson and from the latter to his son Hugh Ferguson.⁸⁹ The first Hugh Ferguson had on 27 August 1702 purchased from Thomas Butler a tract of 50 acres⁹⁰ which passed in like manner to his grandson, the two tracts forming one plantation containing about 350 acres: from which the last Hugh Ferguson appears to have sold off 100 acres to Joseph Hasfort.⁹¹ The remaining 250 acres seems from boundaries of

⁸⁶ Memo. Bk. 5, p. 134.

⁸⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C, No. 7, p. 290.

⁸⁸ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 39.

⁸⁹ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 321.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

⁹¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Y, p. 287.

adjoining tracts to have been owned in 1732 by one Joseph Barton and prior to 1760 by the Rev^d Charles Martyn an English Clergyman and then the Rector of the Parish of St. Andrew. On 13 April 1755 he married Miss Sarah Fuller,⁹² the daughter of the third William Fuller, and his wife Martha, (afterwards M^{rs} Richard Bedon) and sister of William Fuller the owner of Maryville, and of Benjamin Fuller the owner of Ashley Bluff, and of Whitmarsh Fuller the owner of Fetteressa. The Rev^d Charles Martyn had by his wife Sarah one son Charles Fuller Martyn born 10 November 1758. The Rev^d Charles Martyn returned to England with his son and there died in 1777.⁹³ His son does not seem ever to have returned to this Country, and in 1804 was living in Calcutta. On 6 December 1811 Charles Fuller Martyn conveyed to James Simons (who was the same Col. James Simons who has been referred to in the account of "Soldier's Retreat") in trust for the children of his second marriage with Miss Hyrne the plantation commonly called "Courtauld" containing 257 acres on the East side of Ashley River.⁹⁴ In another record of this deed made in a different book,⁹⁵ the name of the plantation is spelled "Courtaults" and in the record of the mortgage from James Simons to secure the credit portion of the purchase money the name is given as "Courtlands." After the purchase by Col. Simons he annexed the tract to the Clear Spring plantation as a part of that plantation.

TIPSEEBOO OR CLEAR SPRING

Thomas Butler arrived in the Province in August 1672 and on 23 November 1672 received a warrant for 400 acres for the arrival rights of himself, and three so called servants (probably friends or associates), of whom John Cattell was one.⁹⁶ On 18 April 1674 a warrant for 50 acres was issued to him,⁹⁷ and presumably under these warrants a grant was made to him on 30 January 1679 for

⁹² *S. C. Hist. & Gen. Mag.*, vol. XIV, p. 153.

⁹³ *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. G, No. 8, p. 1.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, Bk. G, No. 8, p. 3.

⁹⁵ *Bk. D*, No. 8, p. 453.

⁹⁶ *Printed Warrants, 1672-1679*, p. 49.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 72

450 acres on the North East side of Ashley River.⁹⁸ An additional warrant for 410 acres had on the 10 December 1675 been issued to him for the arrival in September 1675 of his wife Sarah, two children, Shem, and Ann, and two servants, of whom Edward Perry was one.⁹⁹ On 13 May 1696 a grant was issued to Thomas Butler for 450 acres on the North side of Ashley River¹⁰⁰ which seems to cover the same area as the grant of 30 January 1679, and was probably a regrant to the same Thomas Butler, and on the same day another grant for 200 acres adjoining was also made to him.¹⁰¹ Off this 650 acres Thomas Butler on Ashley River "Shipwright" conveyed 50 acres on 27 August 1702 to Hugh Ferguson "Chirurgion,"¹⁰² and on 12 July 1704 he conveyed 250 acres more on Ashley River and "San-pitt" creek to William Baker.¹⁰³ The remaining 350 acres Thomas Butler transferred by deed of gift 17 July 1704 to his son Richard Butler,¹⁰⁴ who seems to have been younger than his brother Shem Butler before mentioned. There is no apparent connection between this Richard Butler and the Richard Butler who on 4 March 1677/8 received a warrant for 210 acres on account of the arrival of himself, his wife Cicily and his daughter Mary, and who left a Will, dated 12 September 1696, (This Magazine, Vol. X, p. 236) mentioning his wife Cicily, his daughter Mary, and a son John. To this 350 acres Richard Butler added 170 acres of marsh granted him 17 February 1714¹⁰⁵ making one plantation of 520 acres. A lot of 6 acres, a part of this plantation, lying on the public road, was on 22 November 1725 transferred by Richard Butler and Sarah his wife to William Cater, John Bulline, Thomas Inghran, William Elliott Jun, Robert Booth, John Brown, Sam^l Screven, John Raven, and Richard Bedon as Trustees for the Congregation of Antipedo Baptists.¹⁰⁶ There seems to have been quite a Baptist community in the neighborhood at that time. A meet-

⁹⁸ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 54.

⁹⁹ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 112.

¹⁰⁰ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 295.

¹⁰¹ Ibid., p. 296.

¹⁰² Memo. Bk. 4, p. 78.

¹⁰³ Ibid., Bk. 3, p. 62.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid., Bk. 3, p. 43.

¹⁰⁵ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 174.

¹⁰⁶ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 122.

ing house was constructed on this lot and services held in it by a Baptist Minister for many years. Richard Butler at his death left at least one daughter Mary, and two sons Elisha Butler and William Butler and by his will dated 28 August 1735 empowered his executors, who were his two sons, to sell his land and on 21 August 1747, his executors sold the whole as containing 520 acres to Dr William Brisbane,¹⁰⁷ who with Eunice his wife conveyed the 520 acres to Stephen Drayton on 29 December 1769.¹⁰⁸ On 10 September 1771 Stephen Drayton and Elizabeth his wife conveyed the 520 acres to Henry Perronneau.¹⁰⁹ The property is next found in the possession of M^{rs} Mary Hyrne, who was the daughter of Richard Butler the former owner. The writer has not been able to ascertain when she acquired the property. She does not appear to have recorded the deed. She may have acquired directly from Perronneau or from some transferee of his. She had married, first, Thomas Elliott in 1738;¹¹⁰ second, Culcheth Golightly in 1746;¹¹¹ and lastly, Henry Hyrne in 1759.¹¹² She appears not to have had issue by the first marriage but did have by the other two. Her last husband, Henry Hyrne died in 1764. She herself died in 1795 thirty years after her last husband. By her Will dated in 1789 she devised her plantation called "Tipseeboo" one half to her daughter Sarah Simons (who was the wife of Col. James Simons) and one half to her daughter Harriet Baker (who was the wife of Richard Bohun Baker).¹¹³ Before her death M^{rs} Hyrne had the plantation surveyed by Joseph Purcell who found it to contain 622 acres of high land and 263 acres of marsh a total of 885 acres so that considerable additions must have been made to it since Richard Butlers death. M^{rs} Hyrne had a line run and designated on the plat setting aside to M^{rs} Baker the Northern part containing 411 acres and to M^{rs} Simons the Southern containing 474 acres. After M^{rs} Hyrne's death Col. Simons took possession of his wife's part, and added to it the 257 acres purchased from Charles Fuller Martyn. In

¹⁰⁷ Memo. Bk. 7, p. 520.

¹⁰⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 3, p. 240.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid., p. 247.

¹¹⁰ This Magazine, vol. XIII, p. 216.

¹¹¹ Salley, S. C. *Marriage Notices*, p. 10.

¹¹² Ibid., p. 21.

¹¹³ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. C, p. 230.

Col. Simons hands the plantation, on the part allotted to M^{rs} Simons, seems to have been called "Clear Spring." Col. Simons at his death in 1815 was buried at Clear Spring. His tombstone with his coat of arms carved on it still stands in the old family grave yard near the old avenue. At Col. Simons death the property went to his children by Miss Hyrne, and in 1830 it was by Henry B. Armstrong who married his daughter, and by Henry H. Simons, conveyed to Mordecai Cohen as the plantation called Clear Spring on Ashley River reserving the three largest live oaks on the West side of the avenue and the family burial ground. The north part of Tipseeboo allotted to M^{rs} Baker was by her devised to her daughter Mary B. Baker who in 1846 conveyed it to her brother Richard Bohun Baker of Archdale.¹¹⁴

ARCHDALE

The first of this Baker family (there were several other early Baker families in Carolina) who came to the Province appears to have been Richard Baker of whom the first notice the writer has found is in a warrant dated 5 October 1681 to lay out to him "all that tract of land lying on Ashley River between the land of "Thomas Butler to the Eastward and the land of Daniel Smethwick to the Westward,"¹¹⁵ and on 23 March 1681/2 following a grant was made to Richard Baker for 297 acres on Ashley River.¹¹⁶ On 3 April 1683 two other warrants were issued to Richard Baker, one for 200 acres which "was taken up by Daniell Smethwick and "by him deserted," and another for 200 acres laid out for Robert Smethwick 26 January 1678 "and by him likewise deserted."¹¹⁷ Either this first Richard Baker (or a son of the same name) later brought his family to the Province for eleven years later, viz., 23 November 1694 a warrant was issued to Richard Baker for 420 acres being the land due him for six persons imported into the Province, viz., Edward, William, Richard, Jane, Hannah, and Elizabeth Baker,¹¹⁸ who as appear by his later Will were his children. They may have come into the Province some time prior to

¹¹⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 11, p. 490.

¹¹⁵ Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 45.

¹¹⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 45.

¹¹⁷ Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 93.

¹¹⁸ Ibid., 1692-1711, p. 56.

1694 for in 1692 Richard Baker entered a caveat against the marriage of his son William to Susanna Rowsham the daughter of William Rowsham, whom nevertheless the latter did marry, and who was the ancestress of the later Bakers of Archdale. On 12 May 1697 three grants on Ashley River were made to Richard Baker, viz. one for 297 acres apparently a re-grant of the 297 acres granted 23 March 1681, one for 200 acres probably a grant for the 200 acres deserted by Daniel Smethwick, and a third for 200 acres which seems to have included the 200 acres deserted by Robert Smethwick.¹¹⁹ Richard Baker died in 1698; in his Will he mentions his sons Edward, William, John and Richard, (Richard having already died); and his daughter Elizabeth with a son in law John Palmer, who probably married his daughter Hannah, and a son in law William Cante, who probably married his daughter Jane.¹²⁰ In his Will he leaves to his son Edward "this house and plantation," but apparently Edward died early, and his lands descended to his eldest brother William, who thus succeeded to the property afterwards known as Archdale. On 23 July 1711 William Baker procured a grant for 318 acres on Ashley River adjoining his other lands,¹²¹ and he also added 250 acres adjacent purchased from Thomas Butler in 1704 and part of the original Tipseeboo grants. The grant for 318 acres seems to have included the former grant for 297 acres. William Baker seems to have died without a Will, and his lands passed to his eldest son Richard, who thus acquired the Archdale plantation composed of the two grants for 200 acres each made 12 May 1697, the grant for 318 acres made 23 July 1711, aggregating 718 acres, and the adjoining 250 acres from Thomas Butler.¹²² In addition to his eldest son Richard, William Baker left other sons, viz., Josiah, Elihu, and probably a son named John.

Richard Baker married *first*, Mary Bohun daughter of Nicholas Bohun (the son of Edmund Bohun the first Chief Justice of South Carolina), and Margaret Bellinger (daughter of the second Landgrave Edmund Bellinger), and *second* Sarah Fowler. His children appear to have been by the first wife. By his will he de-

¹¹⁹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, pp. 331, 332.

¹²⁰ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1671-1727, p. 68.

¹²¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 141.

¹²² Memo. Bk. 3, p. 62.

vised to his son Richard Bohun Baker the plantation on Ashley River on which he lived. In his will he mentions no other living son but mentions his daughters Margaret, Rebecca, and Esther.¹²³ According to the record in an old partition suit in 1759 he had as children, William who died young, Richard Bohun, Susannah who married Thomas Cater, Mary who married William Logan, Rebecca who married James Brisbane, Elizabeth who married Richard Pendarvis, Ann who married John Bulline, and Margaret who married Thomas Bulline. He seems to have been a member of the Baptist congregation on Ashley River for which he makes some provision in his Will, and as his Will was probated on December 1753 he would be presumed to have died about that date. There is on record a pardon granted to one Joseph Butler of Granville County who on 16 July 1752 shot and killed one Richard Baker and was convicted (of manslaughter?) and sentenced to be burnt in the hand. As he seems to have been immediately pardoned—31 October 1752¹²⁴—and the forfeiture of his lands suspended, it is probable the killing was in a duel. The Joseph Butler may have been Joseph Butler son of Shem Butler who in 1745 sold his lands on Ashley River and apparently moved to Granville County. Was the Richard Baker, the Richard of Archdale? There were other Bakers in South Carolina but the writer has found no other Richard Baker at the date to fit the case, but it is only a surmise.

His son Richard Bohun Baker married Elizabeth Elliott daughter of Barnard Elliott and sister of Lt. Col. Barnard Elliott of the regiment of artillery in the Revolution referred to in a former number of this magazine.¹²⁵ Richard Bohun Baker was a Captain in the Second Regiment of South Carolina troops on the Continental establishment, and died in 1783, and by his will devised the plantation called Archdale to his son Richard Bohun Baker, dividing off from it, and devising to his son William the 250 acres originally acquired in 1704 from Thomas Butler¹²⁶ and which 250 acres William Bohun Baker conveyed in 1799 to James Henry Air.

¹²³ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1752-1756, p. 541.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 311.

¹²⁵ Vol. XV, p. 70.

¹²⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. A, p. 192.

This last Richard Bohun Baker married Harriett the daughter of M^{rs} Mary Hyrne of Tipseeboo and died apparently in 1837—i.e. his will is proved in 1837—although dated 1810.¹²⁷ By this Will he devises to his son Richard Bohun Baker the plantation on Ashley River named “Archdale” as laid out in the plat made by Joseph Purcell in 1791, together with the strip of 250 acres devised by his father to his brother William which his brother had sold to D^r Air, who had conveyed it back to the testator. The first time the writer has found on the record the property called by the name “Archdale” is in the Will of Richard Bohun Baker in 1783. On the map made by Purcell in 1791 it is called “Archdale Hall” but the name is elsewhere given as simply “Archdale.” The writer has never satisfactorily ascertained how the name originated. There is no connection apparent on the record between the first Richard Baker and Governor John Archdale and Governor Archdale seems not to have had any connection with the property—and indeed the final grants in 1697 were made long after Governor Archdale had finally left the Province. According to the late D^r Joseph Johnson during the British occupation of Charles Town a marauding party rifled the dwelling at Archdale of all the family plate.¹²⁸

This last Richard Bohun Baker, the devisee under the will of 1810, died in 1863 without children. By his Will he devised to his nephew D^r Richard Bohun Baker his plantation called Archdale Hall, and to his nephew Barnard Elliott Baker the tract adjoining, viz. the tract originally purchased from Thomas Butler in 1704, and to his nephew Henry Hyrne Baker the adjoining tract which he had purchased from his sister Mary Butler Baker in 1846 (the northern part of Tipseeboo). In the earthquake of 1886 the mansion house at Archdale, then occupied by D^r Richard Bohun Baker, was so badly shaken and injured that it was taken down. A photograph taken at the time shows that it was a colonial looking brick house of two stories on a basement with a flight of brick steps up to the front entrance with apparently some terra cotta ornamentation above. According to a description of it given by M^{rs} John Drayton-Grimké it contained

¹²⁷ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. H, p. 325.

¹²⁸ Traditions of the Am. Rev., p. 398.

eight square rooms (above the basement) more or less ornamented with stucco and carved wood. M^{rs} Drayton-Grimké also states that it was built in 1706, but with all deference to family tradition, the writer from his knowledge and observation of the brick buildings of lower South Carolina would hesitate to give an earlier date than 1740, when it was in the ownership of the Richard Baker who died in 1752 or 1753.

D^r Richard Bohun Baker died in September 1901 without children, and at the sale of Archdale for family division it was acquired by M^{rs} John Drayton-Grimké a great niece of the Richard Bohun Baker who died in 1863. The Archdale property has continued from the original grants to the present time in the hands of descendants of the original grantee Richard Baker, and from the original grant to 1901 it was held by a Richard Baker, except for the lifetime of William Baker the son of the first (or second) Richard. M^{rs} Drayton-Grimké being a descendant of the first Richard Baker this is one of the longest uninterrupted transmissions of land in the same family in South Carolina known to the writer.

Between Tipseeboo and Archdale there comes in for a part of the distance a bold creek out of the Ashley River. The Indian name of this Creek seems to have been Sampit or Sanpit, but by a curious perversion when Joseph Purcell surveyed the two plantations in 1791-94 he put it on his maps as "Sawpit," probably supposing it took its name from some sawpit on the place, and not understanding that it was an Indian name. This mistake has been repeated in the maps since that date.

CHILDS

Northwest of Archdale lay a small plantation the original grants composing which are quite obscure and at this date impossible of satisfactory identification. In October 1677 a warrant was issued to lay out to George Lisster 100 acres¹²⁹ and on 1 March 1681/2 another warrant was issued to lay out to Thomas Cater the tract of land on Ashley River formerly taken up by George Lyster and for a long time uninhabited,¹³⁰ and on 23 March 1681 a grant was

¹²⁹ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 145.

¹³⁰ Ibid., 1680-1692, p. 56.

made to Thomas Cater for 100 acres on Ashley River.¹³¹ On 9 August 1679 a warrant was issued to lay out to Willi: Page 200 acres¹³² followed on 6 September 1679 by a grant to William Pages of 200 acres on Ashley River.¹³³ Both of these tracts seem to have been either acquired by William Baker and inherited by his son Richard, or acquired by Richard Baker himself for an old plat dated about 1732 shows 200 acres in two tracts of 100 acres adjoining each other, bounding south on Ashley River, which were surveyed out for John and Elihu Baker at the request of their brother Richard Baker under deed dated 4 May 1732, being part of a tract or tracts belonging to Richard Baker; and in the Memorial of Elihu Baker dated 8 May 1733 it is stated that the 100 acres was conveyed to him 4 May 1732 by Richard Baker and Mary his wife and was 100 acres granted to Thomas Cater 23 March 1681.¹³⁴ The 100 acres adjoining to the northwest appears to have been the 100 acres conveyed to John Baker, and part of the grant to William Page, the other 100 acres of the Page grant being apparently conveyed to Josiah Baker another brother of Richard. Elihu Baker must have acquired the 100 acres of John Baker, for on 2 September 1742, with his wife Elizabeth, he conveyed the 200 acres to Joseph Child; who on 17 March 1749 had surveyed out to himself 36 acres of marsh land adjoining Ashley River. In the *South Carolina Gazette* for 19 November 1750 Joseph Child advertises for sale his plantation on Ashley River containing 200 acres "of good Corn and Indico Land besides "Some Marsh" "It is pleasantly situated opposite to "M^r William Cattell's on one of the best places on That River for "a Store; has a small Dwelling house thereon (The River running "just by the back Door and a fine Fish-pond before the Front) "and other Buildings." In January 1750 M^r John Ainslie was married to Miss Mary Child "an agreeable young lady and heiress; reputed the richest in this province."¹³⁵ On the 20 June 1754 there was issued to John Ainslie a grant for the same 36 acres of marsh land laid out to Joseph Child.¹³⁶ After the death of his

¹³¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 45.

¹³² Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 204.

¹³³ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 17.

¹³⁴ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 60.

¹³⁵ Salley's *S. C. Marriages*, p. 14. .

¹³⁶ Memo. Bk. 8, p. 47.

first wife John Ainslie married in 1762 Lady Mary widow of Thomas Drayton dec^d, and one of the daughters of the Scotch Earl of Cromartie,¹³⁷ and who herself, was married no less than four times, first to a Captain Clarke, then to Thomas Drayton of South Carolina, then to John Ainslie, and lastly to the Honourable Henry Middleton of "the Oaks," whom she survived. John Ainslie died in 1774 leaving no children by his second wife, but by his first wife one child Hannah Ainslie,¹³⁸ who in January 1776 married Lieut. William Moultrie a son of General William Moultrie;¹³⁹ and on 27 August 1778 William Moultrie J^r and Hannah his wife conveyed the whole property including the marsh as containing 230 acres to Ralph Izard J^r¹⁴⁰ for £10,000 currency of the State of South Carolina—a price due no doubt to the depreciated value of currency at the time. This deed of conveyance states that the property had been conveyed by Elihu and Elizabeth Baker to Joseph Child deceased and had descended to Hannah Moultrie from Joseph Child the grandfather of Hannah Moultrie by her deceased mother the late wife of John Ainslie deceased. About a year later 8 September 1779 Ralph Izard J^r and Elizabeth his wife conveyed the 230 acres to Thomas Waring¹⁴¹ for £15000 currency of the State. Thomas Waring held it for many years. In 1787 it was surveyed by Purcell as the property of Thomas Waring and found to contain 249½ acres. The destruction of the records of Colleton County during the war of 1861–1865 makes the further tracing of the title too difficult. No specific name appears for this plantation in the deeds. On some old boundaries it is called "Childs" but of late years it has been referred to as "Bennetts."

WINDSOR HILL

This plantation did not lie directly on Ashley River, but lay to the northeast of Archdale and Childs plantations which separated Windsor Hill from the river. It was a seat of some note and is also of interest from its connection with Major General

¹³⁷ Salley's *S. C. Marriages*, p. 22.

¹³⁸ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774–1778, p. 43.

¹³⁹ *This MAGAZINE*, vol. V, p. 259.

¹⁴⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, No. 4, p. 46.

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Bk. B, No. 5, p. 303.

William Moultrie of the Revolution who is supposed to have been interred in the family burying ground on the place.

The original grant seems to have been a grant of 16 October 1701 for 500 acres to Joseph Child situated on the north side of Ashley river.¹⁴² So far as the writer has been able to ascertain there appears no connection between this Joseph Child on Ashley River, and James Child of Strawberry on Cooper River.¹⁴³ Joseph Child died about 1717 leaving a will dated in 1715.¹⁴⁴ He leaves to his eldest son Benjamin a tract of 800 acres with the houses and edifices thereon, and to his son Joseph a money legacy. He mentions a wife Mary, and two daughters Sarah and Martha; and appoints as his executor his brother (i.e., brother in law) John Cantey. Whether John Cantey married a sister of Child, or Child a sister of Cantey does not appear. Benjamin Child in his memorial in 1733¹⁴⁵ states that he held 600 acres under his father's will, and he added some 243 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres purchased by him from James Cantey¹⁴⁶ parts of two grants for 500 acres each to William Cantey made 20 February and 20 March 1712/13.¹⁴⁷ On 13 January 1725/6 Benjamin Child married Hannah Elliott. No will of Benjamin Child appears on record but in an old index of wills his name appears as having left a will with a date opposite his name—22 March 1739. The property next appears in possession of John Ainslie who in January 1750 had married Mary Child a rich heiress, and died in January 1774 leaving a will which mentions his only child Hannah the daughter of his first wife, who in 1776 married Lieutenant William Moultrie and the property after Ainslie's death appears in the possession of M^r and M^{rs} Moultrie. How did Hannah Ainslie obtain Benjamin Childs lands? She states in the deed of "Childs" to Ralph Izard that her grandfather was Joseph Child. As Benjamin Childs mother was named Mary, and it was Mary Child that Ainslie married, and Benjamin Childs married Hannah Elliott; and William Elliott the father of Benjamin Child's wife mentions in his will his grand daughter

¹⁴² Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 410.

¹⁴³ This Magazine, vol. XV, p. 111.

¹⁴⁴ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1724-1725, p. 138.

¹⁴⁵ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 197.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid., p. 202.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 181

Mary Child, and Mary Ainslie's child was named Hannah, and she is found in possession of the property, the inference would be that Benjamin and not Joseph was M^{rs} Moultrie's grandfather, and yet M^{rs} Moultrie must be supposed to have known the name of her own grandfather. Joseph Child the brother of Benjamin purchased land adjoining his brother Benjamin,¹⁴⁸ apparently also afterwards forming part of Windsor Hill, and seems to have been living as late as 1750, and in 1741 had a wife named Ann. No will of his appears on record, and if M^{rs} Moultrie was correct in her statement of her grandfathers name then the explanation would seem that Benjamin Child left no child but devised the property to his brother Joseph who dying without a will it descended to his daughter Mary or if she was wrong then Joseph Child's land must have descended to his niece. William Moultrie—afterwards known as Major William Moultrie—died in 1796 leaving a daughter Eliza Charlotte who married Edward Brailsford. The Windsor Hill property continued in the Brailsford family until 1837 when it was sold away as containing 1348½ acres,¹⁴⁹ reserving the family burying ground. Major William Moultrie was certainly buried at Windsor Hill. It has been supposed his father was also buried there but there was a great deal of uncertainty about it. A long account of the investigation to determine, if possible, is given in the Sunday News and Courier for 21 February 1909 by the Right Reverend William A. Guerry himself a descendant of General William Moultrie. To the writer the evidence seems to show conclusively that he was buried there.

CHATSWORTH

On 31 January 1701 a warrant was issued to lay out to William Rousam 400 acres of land "which said Land M^r Richard Baker "formerly had a warr^t for but hath since deserted it."¹⁵⁰ This appears to refer to the warrant for 420 acres issued to Richard Baker 23 November 1694, and which in turn appears to have covered the land laid out under a warrant to Edmund Aggis or Agas 2 August 1679 and a warrant to William Page. A formal

¹⁴⁸ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 204.

¹⁴⁹ M. C. O. Bk. Q, No. 10, p. 354.

¹⁵⁰ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 173.

grant was made 14 May 1707 to William Rousham or Rowsham for 400 acres on the north side of Ashley River between lands of William Baker and John Baker.¹⁵¹ William Rowsham's daughter Susanna married William Baker, and by William Rowsham's will dated 28 January 1715 he devised this 400 acres to his grandson Josiah Baker.¹⁵² According to a memorial of Josiah Baker made in 1733 the devise to him was of a tract of 500 acres but according to the boundaries given the 500 acres included this 400 acres, and 100 acres off a 200 acre grant to William Page, which apparently must have been conveyed to Josiah Baker by his brother Richard Baker.¹⁵³ Josiah Baker married Rebecca Butler a daughter of Shem Butler of Ashley Ferry, and by his Will devised the property to his widow for her widowhood and then to go equally between the children of his brothers Richard and Elihu. Elihu Baker, who married Elizabeth Ambrose, had two children and Richard Baker as we have seen had eight. The two children of Elihu Baker both died infants after his death, and their shares went to their cousin Richard Bohun Baker eldest living son of Richard Baker who also inherited the share of his elder brother William, who also died an infant, and thus with his own share was entitled in all to four tenths of the tract. Under partition proceedings in 1759 the plantation, as resurveyed containing 443 acres, was subdivided—to Richard Bohun Baker was allotted 177 acres, to Thomas Cater son of Susannah Baker 44 acres, and the same or one tenth to each George Logan son of Mary Baker Richard Pendarvis son of Elizabeth Baker, Rebecca Baker who married James Brisbane, Ann Baker who married John Bulline and Margaret Baker who married Thomas Bulline.¹⁵⁴ To whom and when Richard Bohun Baker, Rebecca Brisbane, Ann Bulline and Margaret Bulline disposed of their shares the writer has never been able to ascertain, but in 1787 Thomas Hooper owned the property comprising 308½ acres and covering those shares as laid out on the partition map of 1759. The deed to Hooper does not appear on the record. There is a map in existence showing the property made by Joseph Purcell the surveyor in August

¹⁵¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 25.

¹⁵² Memo. Bk. 3, p. 67.

¹⁵³ Ibid.

¹⁵⁴ Old partition Bk., Clerk of Court Charleston, p. 76.

1787 which states that it then belonged to Thomas Hooper, and was known by the name of Chatsworth and contained 308½ acres. No deed from Hooper appears on the record, but on 16 January 1805 one John Robert Pointsett conveys to D^r Samuel Wilson the property as containing (with the marsh included) 440 acres;¹⁵⁵ and on 1 February 1817 D^r Samuel Wilson and Catherine Mary Ann his wife conveyed the plantation as containing with marsh included 310 acres to Benjamin Jenkins Trustee for Daniel C. Webb and Elizabeth Ann his wife (formerly Elizabeth Ann Ladson).¹⁵⁶ The place was for many years occupied and planted by M^r Webb, and there is in existence in the possession of M^{rs} George E. Gibbon of Charleston a descendant of M^r Webb a most interesting diary kept by M^r Webb of his planting operations on Chatsworth showing the general economy and management of a plantation of the kind on Ashley River with its complement of slaves. The writer has not ascertained when M^r Webb or his descendants parted with the property. The land was in Colleton County the records of which county prior to 1865 have all been destroyed. According to later deeds and boundaries it was at one time owned by the late Thomas P. Lockwood and also by the late I. S. K. Bennett. Some 30 or more years ago it passed into the ownership of a fertilizer manufacturing company which constructed its works on the site of the old residence which had occupied a fine position on a bluff on the river. The result was the complete destruction of the fine grove of live oaks on the spot and the disappearance of all the signs of former residence. There is nothing to be seen on the spot now but the ruins of an abandoned fertilizer manufactory with its unsightly débris.

SPRING FARM

Northwest of Chatsworth was a plantation formed mainly of a tract included originally in lands laid out under a warrant to Thomas Thompson for 459 acres issued 2 August 1677, and a warrant to Matthew English for 30 acres issued the same day.¹⁵⁷ No grants are to be found following these warrants and the land

¹⁵⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 7, p. 452.

¹⁵⁶ Ibid., Bk. W, No. 68, p. 69.

¹⁵⁷ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 139.

was transferred by Thompson and English, for on 5 March 1704 two grants were issued to John Baker, one for 359 acres, and one for 30 acres, which seem to cover the same property;¹⁵⁸ the grants stating that John Baker had acquired the rights of the former grantees.¹⁵⁹ This John Baker would seem to have been John Baker the son of the original Richard Baker, and the brother of William Baker of Archdale. At least the writer has not been able to find any other John Baker it could possibly be. A John Baker died about 1734. His Will is not to be found on record but an old partition proceeding in 1735 in the Charleston Court House (Minute Bk. No. 1, p. 112) recites that he left a wife Sarah, and six children, William, Elihu, Benjamin, Joseph, James, and Sarah. Exactly how his sons William and Elihu acquired this property the writer has not ascertained, but at some period previous to 1759 it seems to have been occupied by a William, and an Elihu Baker supposedly the two sons of John Baker; William Baker holding the southeastern part. A Benjamin Baker (supposedly a son of John Baker) who died in 1748, left a will (Prob. Ct., vol. 1747-52, p. 102) mentioning a wife Mary and devising to his little son John his land on Ashley River (400 acres) and on failure of heirs to John, then to the heirs of his brothers William, Elihu and James, but the writer cannot locate this 400 acres, as the land of John Baker. A William Baker who died in 1744 left a will devising to his son John his tract of 225 acres on Ashley River.¹⁶⁰ The will mentions also another son William a daughter Sarah and a wife Ann Baker. Some time prior to 1759 this property was sold by the Provost Marshal under execution as the property of William Baker and purchased by Henry Middleton; who on the 28 August 1770 transferred to Benjamin Waring the plantation on Ashley River said to contain 279½ acres between the lands formerly of Josiah Baker (Chatsworth) and those of Elihu Baker which 279½ acres was formerly the property of William Baker deceased and was sold to Henry Middleton at auction under execution.¹⁶¹ Included in the transfer to Benjamin Waring was a piece of marsh land containing 25 acres lying be-

¹⁵⁸ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 458.

¹⁵⁹ Off. Hist. Com., Bk. 1694-1739, p. 185.

¹⁶⁰ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1740-1747, p. 212.

¹⁶¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 5, p. 458.

tween the high land and a creek called Bakers' Creek which was a part of a tract of 122 acres marsh land granted to Henry Middleton 25 October 1764¹⁶² when he owned the 279½ acres. The remainder of this marsh tract Henry Middleton retained as appurtenant to his plantation called Middleton Place on the opposite side of the river, and it was subsequently banked in and planted with rice. On 7 September 1774 Benjamin Waring acquired from George Logan his one tenth viz. 44 acres, 1 rod, and 8 perches allotted to him in the partition of Josiah Baker's estate mentioned in the account of "Chatsworth," and on the same day acquired from William Logan the two tenths of the same property which had been allotted to Thomas Cater, and Richard Pendarvis and by them transferred to William Logan.¹⁶³ This Richard Pendarvis was the son of Josiah Pendarvis by his wife Elizabeth Baker and was the Richard Pendarvis well known for his loyalist activities during the revolutionary war and called "Tory Dick" Pendarvis.

On 31 December, 1785, Benjamin Waring transferred the entire property (including 12 acres additional of marsh granted him 10 April, 1775) to Walter Izard as the plantation known by the name of Spring Farm containing 449 acres.¹⁶⁴ This Walter Izard was the Walter Izard mentioned in a former number of this MAGAZINE.¹⁶⁵ According to the map made by Joseph Purcell in 1787 the Spring Farm plantation contained 441½ acres and comprised one half of the two tracts granted one to Thomas Thompson for 450 acres 12 October 1677, and one to Matthew English for 30 acres 20 January 1677, and three tenths of the Josiah Baker tract partitioned as mentioned in the account of "Chatsworth." The map shows an extensive garden and grounds and the property was occupied by M^r Izard—a very wealthy man—as his residence and country seat. Walter Izard died in 1788 and devised the property to his brother Ralph Izard the then owner of the Fair Spring plantation higher up the Ashley River, and of the Schieveling plantation lower down the river on the opposite side; and Ralph Izard with Elizabeth his wife in 1795 transferred

¹⁶² Royal Grants, vol. XI, p. 642.

¹⁶³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 5, pp. 463, 466.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid., Bk. N, No. 5, p. 535.

¹⁶⁵ Vol. II, p. 234.

the property to D^r Samuel Wilson¹⁶⁶ under the name of Spring Farm, and under the same name D^r Wilson transferred it in 1802 to Thomas Whaley. D^r Samuel Wilson was a practicing physician in Charleston, an assiduous ornithologist, and the D^r Samuel Wilson frequently referred to by Audubon in his *Birds of North America* as to the result of observation in his aviaries, which seem to have been on quite an extensive scale.

BAKERS

Next on the river, northwest of Spring Farm, was a small plantation which comprised the other one half of the grants to John Baker in 1704. This plantation was surveyed by Joseph Purcell in 1787, and on his map it is stated that this plantation contained 248 acres and was composed of one half of the grant for 450 acres to Thomas Thompson 12 October 1677, and one half of the grant for 30 acres to Matthew English 20 January 1677—When it passed from John Baker (first or second) to Elihu Baker his son, does not appear upon the record. According to boundaries given of adjoining tracts it was in Elihu Baker's possession in 1759. It was apparently the tract referred to in an advertisement in the *South Carolina Gazette* for 29 June 1765 and signed Sarah Baker for the sale of a "plantation whereon the late M^r Elihu Baker "lived which is pleasantly situated on Ashley River distant "from Charles Town about sixteen miles. It contains about 250 "acres." This Elihu may have been the Elihu who was the brother of Richard Baker of Archdate, and who married Elizabeth Ambrose, but the dates do not seem to fit in, and the fact that he owned one half of John Baker's land points to a descent from John. At the date of Purcell's survey in 1787 it was owned by Archibald Broun, but when acquired by him does not appear. In 1802 it was owned by D^r Samuel Wilson who in that year sold it together with Spring Farm to Thomas Whaley. It was then described as containing 240½ acres. On some old plats this tract is mentioned as "Bakers;" no other name is given. There are the remains of an old settlement, a few bricks and some evidence of a former garden.

¹⁶⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, No. 6, p. 350.

CEDAR GROVE

Next above "Bakers" was one of the most noted seats on the river, viz. "Cedar Grove" for many years the residence and chief country seat of one of the branches of the Izard family. This estate embraced a number of tracts under a number of grants made at different times. The original holder of the property was Francis Turgis who came from Ringwood in Hampshire, England, and came out to the Province apparently a man of means. He seems to have arrived before 28 July 1684, for on that day a warrant was issued to lay out to him 350 acres of land upon the parcel of marsh fronting the lands laid out to M^r Job Bishop and Andrew Percival Esq^r.¹⁶⁷ On 7 November 1684 another warrant was issued to lay out to him 1050 acres due him for the arrival of 21 persons, viz., John Smith, Carpenter, James Bevill, Edward Bevill, Jane Watts, John Berry, Rich^d Moore, Martha Moore, Philip Shaw, Jos. Bullen, John Hall, John Bayley, Nath. Lowry, Elizabeth Godfry, Tho. Godfry, John Godfry, John Lee, John Poore, John Jenkins, Stephen Jobbins, Denis McEnby, and Noah Bevill who were entered in the Secretary's office the 13 September 1684.¹⁶⁸ Probably he took possession of the land laid out under these warrants but no formal grants to him appear on the record until 8 July 1696 when four grants were made to him all on Ashley River, one for 100 acres, one for 300 acres, one for 200 acres, and one for 370 acres.¹⁶⁹ The grant for 300 acres is stated on an old plat to have been a re-grant of 300 acres laid out to Robert Collins under warrant 7 September 1678, and the grant for 370 acres seems to have a regrant for 370 acres originally laid out to Job Bishop. On the grant for 370 acres was located the settlement and residence called Cedar Grove. Frances Turgis married (apparently after he came to the Province) Elizabeth Axtell a daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell whose settlement was higher up the river. By her he had two daughters Mary and Elizabeth. After the death of Frances Turgis his widow married as her second husband the Honourable Joseph Blake Landgrave, and at one time Governor of the Province and also one of the Proprietors,

¹⁶⁷ Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 162.

¹⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 165.

¹⁶⁹ *Off. Hist. Comm. Grant*, Bk. N, C, pp. 142, 143, 144

and a nephew of the celebrated Admiral Robert Blake. Of her two daughters by the first marriage Mary Turgis married Walter Izard, second son of the Honourable Ralph Izard the immigrant of the name, and Elizabeth Turgis married Thomas Diston a son of Thomas Diston of Sheffield in Yorkshire. Francis Turgis seems to have left no will and the Cedar Grove property passed to his two daughters—and there was apparently allotted to Mary who married Walter Izard, the grants for 370, 300, and 200 acres and also the grant for 100 acres, apparently regranted to Mary Turgis 17 August 1701. To this was added 116 acres granted 25 May 1711 to Lady Elizabeth Blake¹⁷⁰ which she transferred 6 August 1714 to her son in law Walter Izard. The property seems to have been used and occupied by Walter Izard as his own and at his death in 1750 passed to his eldest son Walter Izard, together with a tract of 213 acres about one and a half miles north east from Cedar Grove, formerly part of a tract granted to William Cantey and which had been conveyed 26 March 1730 by William Cattell to Walter Izard.¹⁷¹ Walter Izard J^r had already acquired by devise from his cousin Thomas Diston in 1738 a tract adjoining Cedar Grove of 89 acres granted 8 April 1711 to Thomas Diston the elder.¹⁷²

Walter Izard who succeeded his father in 1750 was also a man of large means and position, and later was generally known as Col. Walter Izard. He added to Cedar Grove in 1756 an adjoining plantation of 298 acres, which was part of a tract of 400 acres granted 5 December 1696 to John Cantey¹⁷³ afterwards known as Capt. John Cantey,¹⁷⁴ and appears to have been John Cantey's place of residence at least towards the end of his life. After John Cantey's death three of his daughters Martha Diston, Mary Cantey and Elizabeth Stevens with her husband John Stevens conveyed to Charles Cantey (apparently their half brother afterwards known as Charles Cantey of "Mattesee"¹⁷⁵) on 2 October 1736, 200 acres or one half of this grant by virtue

¹⁷⁰ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1694-1739, p. 309.

¹⁷¹ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 393.

¹⁷² Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1694-1739, p. 306.

¹⁷³ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 326.

¹⁷⁴ This MAGAZINE, vol. XI, p. 210.

¹⁷⁵ Ibid., p. 211, 219.

of being co-heirs of their brother Epaphroditus Cantey.¹⁷⁶ Apparently Charles Cantey owned the other one half, or 200 acres, at the time and according to the given date of birth was only 18 years old in 1736. To what extent he ever made his home on Ashley River cannot now be ascertained. He certainly seems later to have lived at Mattesee near Santee River. On 28 March 1752 Charles Cantey of Santee conveyed to James Baker 298 acres of this tract. The rest of the 400 acres would appear to have been then owned by Paul Jenys. James Baker died in 1755 and under his will his executors on 30 August 1756 sold and conveyed the 298 acres to Walter Izard.¹⁷⁷ Of the Cantey settlement only a few broken bricks remain to mark the chimney hearth, but the designation of the spot as "Canteys" remained certainly as late as a map by John Diamond in 1808.

Walter Izard married Elizabeth Gibbes daughter of John Gibbes and at his death in 1759 without a will the property passed to his only living son John Izard.¹⁷⁸ During the life of John Izard a large addition was made to Cedar Grove of contiguous lands under the will of his cousin Paul Jenys. Thomas Diston who married Elizabeth Turgis had on 13 April 1710 received a grant for 110 acres,¹⁷⁹ and on 25 May 1711 another grant for 196 acres,¹⁸⁰ to which seems to have been added 250 acres granted to Lady Elizabeth Blake 6 October 1704,¹⁸¹ and also 100 acres granted to John Boddicott 1 March 1681¹⁸² which seems to have been acquired by Lady Rebecca Axtell and transferred to Thomas Diston. At Thomas Diston's death the property passed to his son Thomas Diston. The widow Elizabeth Diston married as her second husband Paul Jenys, and had by him a son also named Paul Jenys, and at the death of the second Thomas Diston in 1738 he devised the property to his half brother Paul Jenys. Either during the ownership of Thomas Diston or Paul Jenys there seems to have been added to the property 200 acres granted to Andrew

¹⁷⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, p. 80.

¹⁷⁷ Ibid., Bk. Q, Q, p. 713.

¹⁷⁸ Memo. Bk. 9, p. 119.

¹⁷⁹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 89.

¹⁸⁰ Ibid., p. 94.

¹⁸¹ Ibid., vol. 38, p. 456.

¹⁸² Ibid., p. 59.

Percival 22 March 1682¹⁸³ and the remainder of the grant for 400 acres to John Canteys less the 298 acres sold to James Baker making in all 1129 acres. Paul Jenys occupied the property until his death in 1752 when he devised the property (in case of the death of his infant son George) to his cousins Walter, Thomas, and John Izard, and it finally vested in Walter and Elizabeth the daughter of the elder John, and on a settlement between them the land became the property of Walter and passed to his only son John.¹⁸⁴ The property still continued to be known as "Jenys" although by John Izard treated as a part of Cedar Grove. The site of the old Jenys residence shows evidence of having been a brick house of some size but the grounds having been long ploughed up as a cultivated field no evidence of any thing else remains. John Izard married Isabella Hume and died in 1780 devising the property to his widow for life and then to his sister Mary who had married the Hon. Arthur Middleton of Middleton Place. M^{rs} Isabella Izard died in 1782 and the property became entirely M^{rs} Middleton's, who according to the family tradition always resided a part of the year at Middleton Place and part at Cedar Grove. In 1812 M^{rs} Middleton divided off 924 acres comprising a part of "Jenys" viz. the old settlement and a part of "Canteys" and transferred it to her son in law Henry Middleton Rutledge who had married her daughter Septima.¹⁸⁵ The remainder of the property 1495 acres, comprising Cedar Grove proper, she transferred on 29 July 1813 to her youngest son John Izard Middleton¹⁸⁶ who in 1820 conveyed to John Parker Jun^r and thereafter in 1836 it became the property of the late D^r Isaac Marion Dwight.

Cedar Grove was the residence of the Walter Izard or younger branch of the Izard family, and continued in the same family from the original grants in 1696 (or warrant in 1684) until the transfer to Parker in 1820. It was one of the noted seats on Ashley River and few places after the neglect and ruin of years still give more evidence of the care and labour that must have been bestowed on the garden and grounds. The house was burned

¹⁸³ Proprietary grants, vol. 39, p. 226.

¹⁸⁴ Memo. Bk., vol. 11, p. 232.

¹⁸⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, No. 8, p. 121.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid., Bk. H, No. 8, p. 88.

during the war of 1861-1865 and a shapeless pile of bricks attests its former site. M^r Charles S. Dwight now over 84 years of age a son of D^r Isaac M. Dwight spent his life from infancy to manhood at Cedar Grove and was familiar with the places on the river. He writes that in his opinion Cedar Grove house was with the single exception of Drayton Hall the finest house on Ashley River. M^r Dwight who is a trained civil engineer has given the writer a detailed description of the Cedar Grove house—unfortunately space forbids its insertion in this article. It was a massive brick mansion of colonial construction, probably about 1740-1750, with interior painting and decoration of unusual beauty, in the midst of fine grounds and at the head of a long avenue of fine live oaks. The late M^r Richard Yeadon published in the *Charleston Courier* in April 1857 a long description of the house and grounds at Cedar Grove which he characterizes as of great beauty.

The "Jenys" tract divided off by M^{rs} Middleton and transferred to her son in law Henry M. Rutledge was by him in 1815 sold to the Trustees of M^{rs} Eliza Davidson a daughter of Christopher Williman,¹⁸⁷ and was about 1843 transferred by them to Mary S. Legaré a sister of the celebrated Hugh Swinton Legaré who in 1848 transferred the property still under the name of "Jenys" to the trustees of Alex^r B. Wilson and his wife Sarah, from whom it seems to have passed to the late Tho^s P. Lockwood sometime prior to 1855. Sometime after the sale to M^{rs} Davidson it seems to have been given the name of "Oatlands" by which it was known to M^r Charles S. Dwight, who states that he often made visits there when both M^{rs} Legaré the mother of Hugh Swinton Legaré and his sister were living there. The house was a large two story wooden house on a high brick basement and was burned some years ago. It was probably constructed for the occupation of M^r Rutledge as this house was on a site between the old site of the Paul Jenys residence and the Cantey settlement.

OAK FOREST

Next to the "Jenys" tract lay another noted seat on the river which has had a curious and chequered history. On 10 April 1677 the Earl of Shaftsbury addressed a letter to the Governor and Council viz.,

¹⁸⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. K, No. 8, p. 176.

"I desire y^{ee} will lett M^r Robt Smith take upp a Plantacon of "600 acres and I will undertake" (that Robt. Smith will bring over six persons) "within this five Years "and I would not write to y^{ee} for Smith if I did not see his friends "were likely."¹⁸⁸ On 25th August 1677 "Pursuant to the Earl of "Shaftsburies lett^r: dated y^e 10th Aprill 1677" a warrant was issued to lay out for Robt. Smith Merc^{ht}: 600 acres of land.¹⁸⁹ Smith may have and no doubt did take possession at once but the formal grant for 600 acres on Ashley River was not made until 22 March 1682¹⁹⁰ and immediately thereafter on 25 March 1682 Robert Smith conveyed to Andrew Percival all his plantation containing 600 acres situate upon Ashley River bounding to the northwest upon the land of M^r Paul Parker.¹⁹¹ There seems to have been some connection between Robert Smith and John Smith of Boosho-ee whose plantation was about a mile higher up the river.¹⁹² Robert Smith was the son of Henry Smith (or Smyth) of Maynes (or Maines) in the Parish of St. Michael, in the County of Hertford, who had a claim against John Smith which his son Robert was to recover. Robert Smith Gentleman, and John Smith Gentleman in January 1678/9 submitted the matter to the arbitration of Richard Conant and John Lynch, with James Moore as Umpire, and the award was that John Smith should pay £17. 6 s. 1 d. sterling or the value in cows and heifers as Andrew Percival Gentleman should fix.¹⁹³ The name is more frequently spelled Smyth.

On 8 September 1677 a warrant was issued to lay out for Paul Parker 340 acres and on 7 September 1678 another warrant for him for 370 acres. The writer has found no formal grant to Paul Parker but the land was laid out and possessed by him for the deeds and grants of adjoining lands are described as bounding on Paul Parker's lands. When Paul Parker transferred to Andrew Percival the record does not show but on 30 March 1694 an acknowledgment of sale to Andrew Percival by the Proprietors was

¹⁸⁸ Off. Hist. Comm. London, MS., vol. 1, p. 50.

¹⁸⁹ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 143.

¹⁹⁰ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 225.

¹⁹¹ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. G, p. 177.

¹⁹² This MAGAZINE, vol. VI, p. 63.

¹⁹³ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. G, pp. 74, 75, 76.

duly registered "for 600 acres commonly known or called by the "name of Black Robin or Burn Kill for which he sayeth he hath "an old grant and 600 acres more next adjoining to the land of "Black Robin the which said 600 acres was formerly in the possession of Paul Parker deceased—in the whole 1200 acres on "which he hath paid the first 60 pounds this land is situate on "Ashley River in Berkly County."¹⁸⁴

The first tract of 600 acres called "Black Robin or Burn Kill" is evidently the tract obtained from Robert Smith. The name "Black Robin" was possibly from a nickname of Robert Smith as seems to have been the case with another tract called "Black Robin" supposedly after Major Robert Johnson.¹⁸⁵ Andrew Percival on the 3 April 1694 received a formal grant for this 1200 acres.¹⁸⁶ On 23 April 1674 Andrew Percival "of Portsmouth in "the County of Southton Gent" had entered into an agreement with the Earl of Shaftsbury to come out to Carolina and oversee the Earl's interests in the settlement.¹⁸⁷ He did so come out and was for years an active member in the administration of the colony. As early as 26 July 1682 he had obtained a grant for a tract of 2000 acres about seven miles higher up the Ashley River at a place commonly known by the name of the "Ponds,"¹⁸⁸ where he made a settlement and seems to have named it Weston Hall. He apparently returned to England and there left a will which was probated in London in 1697 wherein he describes himself as of Westminster in the County of Middlesex, and devises his lands in Carolina to his son James, and his lands in England to his son Andrew, subject to certain payments to his wife Essex Percival and his daughter Mary.¹⁸⁹ James Percival apparently died young, and none of the others seem to have come out to the Province, and on 26 April 1723 Andrew Percival of the Middle Temple "Esquire" and Essex Percival Widow and Mary Percival Spinster of the Parish of St. Anne in the County of Middlesex conveyed to William Donning of Purton in the County of

¹⁸⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 94.

¹⁸⁵ This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 154.

¹⁸⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 110.

¹⁸⁷ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. G, p. 95.

¹⁸⁸ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 61.

¹⁸⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1671-1727, p. 73.

Gloucester Esquire the plantations in the Province of South Carolina commonly called by the names of Percival's upper and lower plantations viz., the Ponds or Weston Hall containing 2400 acres, and Paul Parkers or Percival's lower plantation containing 1200 acres situated on the north side of Ashley River.²⁰⁰ William Donning seems to have occupied the plantations until his death when he devised them to his eldest son Thomas Donning.²⁰¹ who lived but a short time and at his death the property descended to his brother William Donning.²⁰² The name of the lower plantation seems in the hands of the Donnings to have been changed to "Woodbury" for on 11 July 1732 William Donning agreed to sell to George Nicholas the plantation on the north side of Ashley River commonly known by the name of Woodsbury containing 1200 acres,²⁰³ and in the *Gazette* for November 22-29, 1733 George Nicholas advertises for sale "A tract of Land on the North side "of Ashley river containing Eight or Nine hundred Acres being "very good Rice and Corn Land, pleasantly situated on the "River the Front high bluff Land within a mile of *Dorchester Town* being part of Woodbury Plantation." A similar advertisement was again inserted by George Nicholas in July 1735, and in 1736 Nicholas evidently to secure the unpaid purchase money mortgaged back the property to William Donning as the plantation on the north side of Ashley River heretofore commonly called Paul Parkers plantation and since called Percival's lower plantation and lately Donning's lower plantation and containing according to a late survey 1238 acres.²⁰⁴ George Nicholas failed to pay and the property reverted to William Donning, and Donning on 31 January 1737 mortgaged it under the same description,²⁰⁵ and the name Woodbury seems to have been no longer used. William Donning then sold to Joseph Child 500 acres taken in the shape of a slice off the eastern part of the tract 29½ chains wide from the river to the northern or back line, and this 500

²⁰⁰ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 213.

²⁰¹ Ibid.

²⁰² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. S, p. 184.

²⁰³ Ibid., Bk. K, p. 210.

²⁰⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, p. 211.

²⁰⁵ Ibid., Bk. S, p. 184.

acres Joseph Child and his wife Ann on 9 March 1741 conveyed to Walter Izard of Cedar Grove.²⁰⁶

A little later William Donning conveyed to the same Walter Izard the remainder of the tract,²⁰⁷ and Walter Izard having thus reunited in himself the whole tract, again divided it in his will in 1750 by devising to his son Thomas Izard the part purchased from Joseph Child, and to his son John Izard the part purchased from Donning.²⁰⁸ Thomas Izard died in 1754 and by his will devised to his brother John the part purchased by his father from Child so that John Izard reunited the whole tract in his ownership.²⁰⁹

John Izard died but a short time after his brother Thomas leaving by his wife Joanna Gibbes (daughter of John Gibbes) an only child Elizabeth Izard to whom he devised all his property.²¹⁰ During the ownership of the Izards the name of the whole property seems to have been changed to that of "The Oak Forest." Elizabeth Izard on 6 April 1769 married Alexander Wright a son of Sir James Wright Governor of Georgia, viz., "Last Thursday M^r. "Alex: Wright, son of his excellency Governor Wright of Georgia "was married to Miss Elizabeth Izard daughter of the late John "Izard Esq: of this province with a fortune of 30,000 l sterling."²¹¹ Sir James Wright was a son of Robert Wright formerly Chief Justice of South Carolina, and had formerly owned the Retreat plantation on Charleston Neck now the site of the U. S. Navy Yard.²¹² After the marriage viz. in 1774 a marriage settlement was made whereby M^{rs} Wright's property was settled on her husband and herself for their lives with remainder to the issue of the marriage, the settlement including the Oak Forest plantation.²¹³ The Wrights made the Oak Forest place their home and country residence. Alexander Wright was a strong royalist during the Revolution and at its close at the evacuation of Charles Town by

²⁰⁶ Office Clerk Com. Pleas Charleston, Renunciations of Dower, Bk. 1739-1742, p. 123.

²⁰⁷ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-1750, p. 326, Will of Walter Izard.

²⁰⁸ Ibid.

²⁰⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1752-1756, p. 172.

²¹⁰ This MAGAZINE, vol. II, p. 229.

²¹¹ S. C. Gazette for 13 April, 1769.

²¹² This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, p. 56.

²¹³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. O, No. 4, p. 110.

the British he retired to Jamaica where he spent the last years of his life and died. M^{rs} Elizabeth Wright died 24 June 1794 at Oak Forest,²¹⁴ and in 1797 the two sons the only issue of the marriage, James Alexander Wright and John Izard Wright partitioned the property included in the marriage settlement and the Oak Forest place of 1200 acres on Ashley River was allotted to James Alexander Wright.²¹⁵

James Alexander Wright married Caroline Mary Simmons daughter of John Simmons (who died at Oak Forest 20 January 1808) and the Oak Forest was transferred to M^{rs} Wright, who on 20 September 1813 conveyed it to her brother William H. Simmons in trust for her during her life and then for her daughters Eliza and Susan.²¹⁶ After the death of M^{rs} Wright the property was divided and sold. It was divided in two equal halves or slices running from the river back. The northern half was on 12 May 1821 conveyed to John S. Brisbane²¹⁷ and the southern half containing the Oak Forest settlement was on 15 June 1824 conveyed to Brisbane's son in law Alexander Gillon²¹⁸ the son of Commodore Alexander Gillon. This Alexander Gillon the younger was killed in a duel on Edisto Island and was buried at Malona the country seat of Miss Maria Brisbane, as was his father in law John S. Brisbane at the latter's death.²¹⁹ The name of "Mary Anne" seems to have been bestowed upon the northern half while in Brisbane's ownership, the southern half retaining the name "Oak Forest." The two halves were again reunited in one plantation in 1837 in the ownership of Wade H. Schulz and at his death were again separated the Oak Forest part being conveyed in 1844 to Isaac M. Dwight and Richard Yeadon and the Mary Anne part to Thomas N. Farr; and the halves were again reunited in one ownership by the late Josiah I. Perry of Summer-ville. The plantation has ever since as one whole been known as Oak Forest—the name Mary Anne having disappeared.

²¹⁴ *City Gazette*, 24 June, 1794.

²¹⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 6, p. 174.

²¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Bk. I, No. 8, p. 52.

²¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Bk. K, No. 9, p. 263.

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Bk. P, No. 9, p. 191.

²¹⁹ This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, p. 46.

The site of the Oak Forest settlement is one of the finest, if not naturally the finest, on the river. It has for near a mile a bluff sheer to the river, without any intervening marsh land. The old grounds bear the evidence of taste and much labour and the avenue and grove of live oaks are as handsome as anything in the low country. The remnants are still exceedingly fine. From the site of the old residence and the terraces to the river the view up and down the river is most beautiful. The mansion was apparently a large one of brick but was burned by the enemy during the war of 1861-1865 and with the offices and outbuildings totally destroyed.

EAGLES

Just north of Oak Forrest on the river was a small plantation that was at one time known as "Eagles." On 13 March 1693 a grant was made to Landgrave Thomas Smith, the first Landgrave Thomas Smith, of 500 acres on the north side of Ashley River bounding southwest on Ashley River, and southeast on Paul Parker's land.²²⁰ This grant was on 24 August 1694 assigned by Thomas Smith to Gabriel Glaze "Bricklayer,"²²¹ and seems to have been included in a regrant made 8 July 1696 to Gabriel Glaze for 550 acres.²²² From Gabriel Glaze the property under his will went to his son Gabriel Glaze and at the latter's death descended to his brother and heir Malachi Glaze²²³ who on 27 July 1717 conveyed off the 250 acres next the river to George Crichton, to whom also was conveyed on 29 March 1712, 50 acres adjoining by Job Chamberlain and Sarah his wife, being one of the 50 acre lots in the front range of lots in Dorchester, making 300 acres held by George Crichton. George Crichton left a will (dated in 1714 but not probated until 1729) whereby he devised his real estate to his son George Crichton.²²⁴ He left a wife Elizabeth and two daughters Ann and Elizabeth Crichton, his daughter Ann being apparently a daughter by a previous marriage, and his wife being a daughter of Elizabeth Blake the daughter of Admiral

²²⁰ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. G, p. 230-231.

²²¹ Ibid., p. 327.

²²² Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 293.

²²³ Memo. Bk. 5, p. 221.

²²⁴ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1671-1727, p. 193.

Benjamin Blake who married first William Dry and second Richard Weekly.²²⁵ The younger George Crichton died young and at his death the property went to his sister Elizabeth who married Richard Eagle.²²⁶ From Eagle's possession the place received the name of "Eagle's," and the creek which ran through part of it, the name of Eagle Creek by which it is still known. Eagle Creek debouches into the Ashley River on the Oak Forest plantation about one half mile below the old Town of Dorchester. From Eagle the property seems to have passed to John Joor²²⁷ by whom 155 acres were in 1779 conveyed to D^r Thomas Tudor Tucker²²⁸ and the remainder to William Sanders, who with his wife Margaret conveyed in 1773, 53 acres to Daniel Huger and whose executors in 1784 conveyed 102 acres to D^r Tucker who thus reunited in himself the entire 300 acres held by George Crichton excepting the 53 acres conveyed to Huger. There is no evidence left on this property of any settlement of any size. A few scattered bricks mark the site of an old house not far from the river. There is however on this property on the eastern side of the road to Goose Creek, about 300 yards north of where the road branches off to the bridge across Eagle Creek, an earthen redoubt or fort which by common tradition was constructed by the British during the Revolutionary War so as to command the approaches to Dorchester.

TRANQUIL HILL

North of Oak Forest and east of Eagle's was another noted country seat. On 25 February 1683/4 a warrant was issued to lay out to James Varine 210 acres of land being so much due to him for the arrival of himself, wife, and son, the 29 April 1680.²²⁹ Varine seems to have taken possession and then abandoned the land laid out under this warrant for on 17 July 1694 a warrant was issued to lay out to Edward Jones 210 acres²³⁰ with a memorandum. "The above Land is Situated on the north Side of

²²⁵ This MAGAZINE, vol. 1, p. 154.

²²⁶ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 273.

²²⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. R, No. 4, p. 131.

²²⁸ Ibid., Bk. V, No. 5, p. 302.

²²⁹ Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 121.

²³⁰ Ibid., 1692-1711, pp. 36, 37.

"Ashley River joyneing or bounding to George Barnettts & Paul "Parkers Land y^t: was the said two hundred & ten acres was "formerly in the posession of M^r: James Verin in Barkley County:" and on the same day 17 July 1694 a formal grant was made to Edward Jones, Cooper, for the 210 acres.²²¹ On 25 February 1694/5 Edward Jones, Cooper, had a warrant for 150 acres for the arrival rights of himself, Jane Clarke and Jean Quinteen,²²² followed by a formal grant to him on 13 March 1694/5 of another tract of 210 acres apparently adjoining the previous grant to him.²²³ Whether Jane Clarke became Jane Jones does not appear, but she had a warrant 21 April 1696 for 150 acres²²⁴ and on 13 May 1696 a grant was made to Jane Jones for 100 acres²²⁵ apparently in the vicinity of the other 210 acre grants. Subsequently all or a part of the land covered by these grants seems to have been acquired by Col. Charlesworth Glover, the Indian Trader, with possibly a part off the 550 acre grant to Gabriel Glaze, lying east of the 250 acres off that grant conveyed to George Crichton, making a tract of some 600 acres owned by Col. Glover.²²⁶ Charlesworth Glover died in 1732-3 and left a will²²⁷ whereby he directed the sale of all his lands in South Carolina and appoints as his Executors Lawrence Sanders and Malachi Glaze. He mentions three sons in his Will, Charlesworth, William, and Thomas, but so far as the writer has been able to ascertain these sons left no descendants; and there are no descendants of Col. Charlesworth Glover in lower South Carolina. The Glover family of lower South Carolina do not appear to be descendants of Col. Charlesworth Glover. After Col. Glover's death his plantation was advertised for sale by his Executors viz.

"To be sold at Vendue on the 22^d of March a Plantation within "a mile of Dorchester Town belonging to Col Glover's Estate "Containing 600 acres of very good planting land with a beautiful Dwelling-House 45 Foot long and 35 Foot wide 2 floors 4 "Rooms on a Floor with Buffets Closets &c a dry cellar under-

²²¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 150.

²²² Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 65.

²²³ Ibid., p. 284.

²²⁴ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 114.

²²⁵ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 297.

²²⁶ Memo. Bk. 5, p. 221.

²²⁷ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1732-1737, p. 7.

"neath with several and Convenient Rooms pleasantly Scituated
"a good Pasture Barn Negro houses &c." ²³⁸

At this sale or in some way Malachi Glaze (who married the widow of Charlesworth Glover, and was afterwards a Captain in the St. Augustine expedition, and died in June 1740) must have acquired the property, for according to an old map dated 25 November 1749 his Executors sold 473 acres off this tract to D^r Robert Dunbar, who conveyed to Mary Langley who transferred to Adam Daniel, whose Executors on 8 April 1768 conveyed to William Sanders, who on 8 February 1773 conveyed to Daniel Huger, and also with his wife Margaret conveyed on 1 March 1773 to Daniel Huger 53 acres off the "Eagle's" tract. Daniel Huger with Binkey his wife on 2 December 1773 conveyed to Richard Waring the whole 526 acres. ²³⁹ Prior to the purchase by Richard Waring the plantation had been known by the name of "White Hall." He changed the name to that of "Tranquil Hill." Richard Waring was the son of Thomas Waring and his wife Susanna Smith and according to M^{rs} Poyas ²⁴⁰ was born 10 April 1748 and on 20 November 1768 married Anne Branford who died within a year of her marriage. The widower on 27 January 1771 married Ann daughter of John Coming Ball. Richard Waring died in 1781 and his widow M^{rs} Ann Waring lived until 1826 still the owner and occupier of Tranquil Hill.

M^{rs} Poyas says she spent a considerable portion of her life at "beautiful Tranquil Hill—asserted ever without fear of contradiction, to have been the most charming inland place, (with its "numerous shady walks, its meandering creek, stylish gate and "bridge) within the lower part of the State." And again "which, "to my youthful imagination, was surely a palatial mansion, an elegant residence, rendered more attractive by its beautiful southern courtyard, with its gravelled walks, enclosed with living "box, and containing flowers of every hue and tropical fragrance. "To the warm, youthful feelings, the gardens were Hesperian, "beautiful with beds of flowers, embowered walks, cool retreats "and alcove seats. The widely extended fields were perfectly "Elysian."

²³⁸ *S. C. Gazette*, No. 58, 17-24 February, 1732/3.

²³⁹ *Memo. Bk.* 12, p. 485.

²⁴⁰ *Our Forefathers*, p. 101.

M^r and M^{rs} Richard Waring left no children, and the writer does not know to whom the property went after M^{rs} Waring's death. M^{rs} Poyas says that in 1860 it was owned by D^r Hay from Barnwell who married Caroline the only daughter of M^r Christopher Gadsden Hasell and his wife Matilda Perry. When the writer first visited the spot in 1883 it was owned by the late James L. Gantt but alas! shorn of all its beauty. The site of the house was marked by a loose mass of broken brick; the walls of box, the flowers, the "stylish gate and bridge" were all gone. The meandering creek remained, and the fine house site rising boldly from the bed of the lowland. Since then the whole space around the remnants of the chimney hearth has been turned into a cultivated field, and the plough share driven over the hospitable halls of "beautiful Tranquil Hill." At this point on the north bank of the Ashley River we reach the line of the Dorchester grant described in a former number of this MAGAZINE²⁴¹—a convenient point at which to return and take up the plantations on the opposite side of the river.

(Continued in next number)

²⁴¹ Vol. VI, p. 62.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE
CHARLESTON MORNING POST AND
DAILY ADVERTISER

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

This paper is a continuation of the *South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*; an advertisement appeared in the issue for January 14, 1786, stating; "The Printers having been joined by Mr. R. H. Haswell, on Wednesday next this paper will be published under the Title of *The Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*."

Sunday last died at his plantation in St. Pauls parish, Benjamin Elliott Esq.

Monday morning died Mr. Thomas Hamett, Taylor of this City (Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1786.)

Died. In Kingston, (Jamaica) Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Mr. John Mackenzie, lately arrived from Charleston. (Thursday, Jan. 19, 1786.)

Last Wednesday died in this City, Mr. Luther Richardson, of Boston. (Saturday, Jan. 21, 1786.)

Lately died in Baltimore, Mr. Dennis Ryan, late manager of the company of Comedians who performed in this city last summer.

A few days ago, died at Savannah, Mrs. Godwin, wife of Mr. Godwin, Comedian. (Monday, Jan. 23, 1786.)

Died. In Jamaica, Capt. William Nichols, of the schooner General Shirley, belonging to St. Kitts.

Married. Mr. John Farquhar, to Miss Bisset of this city, Milliner. (Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1786.)

Married. Thomas Waties, Esq. to Miss Ann Glover, daughter of the deceased Joseph Glover, Esq. Mr. Paul Ravenel to Miss Susannah Lloyd, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Lloyd, of this city.

Died at Willtown, on Wednesday evening the 10th. instant, universally regretted by a numerous acquaintance, the Rev. Mr.

Thomas Henderson, preacher of the gospel at the Presbyterian Church at that place—a man cut off in the prime of life. . . . (Friday Jan. 27, 1786.)

Yesterday afternoon departed this life, Capt. Peter Paton, of the brig *Lady Langford*; . . . All masters of vessels and others are invited to his funeral, to proceed from Mr. Andrew Stewart's this afternoon at four o'clock. . . .

"Lately departed this life at New-York, Mrs. Elkalah Sexias, the consort of the Rev. Mr. Gerom Sexias. . . ." (Sat. Jan. 28, 1786.)

Deaths. Archibald Scott, Esq: on James Island, much lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances—He was an honest, good man, and during the late war, proved himself to be a zealous patriot in the cause of his country. (Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1786.)

Married. Last Tuesday evening, Mr. William Postell, of Canecre, to Miss Mary Dawson, daughter of John Dawson, Esq: of this City. (Thursday, Feb. 2, 1786.)

Married. Alexander Walker, Taylor, to Miss Margaret Frazer of this City.—Mr. Peter Wyatt, Carpenter, to Miss Mary-Ann M'Illwrath, of this City. (Friday, Feb. 3, 1786.)

Married. In Savannah, Josiah Tatnell, Esq: of that place, to Miss Harriett Fenwicke, daughter of the deceased Edward Fenwicke, Esq: of this City.

Died. In England, Sir James Wright, Baronet, late Governor of Georgia. (Thursday, Feb. 9, 1786.)

Last Sunday was married at Cainhoy, the Rev. Beverly Allen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the amiable Miss Anna Singletary, youngest daughter of John Singletary, Esq; of St. Thomas's Parish. (Thursday, February 16, 1786.)

Married. A few days ago, Mr. Abraham Waight, of Johns Island, to Miss Mary-Maxwell Lowery, of Wadmelow Island.

Died. A few days ago at Horse Savannah, Mrs. Margaret Farr, Consort of John Farr, Esq; of that place.—In this City, Miss Bella Parker, daughter of John Parker, Esq.—Mr. William Coombes, son of Capt. Will. Coombes, of London. (Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1786.)

Died. In this City, on Thursday last, after a short illness, Alexander Mazyck, Esq; of St. James, Goose-Creek, much lamented by a numerous acquaintance.

We learn from Nassau, New Providence, that on the 6th. of February died in the 68th. year of his age, James Edward Powell, Esq., Lieutenant-governor of the Bahamas. The government is now devolved on Hon. John Brown, Esq. (Saturday, Feb. 25, 1786.)

Married. Last evening, Mr. Rodolph Switzer, Saddler, to Miss Christiana Nuffer, both of this City. (Monday Feb. 27, 1786.)

Died. At the High Hills of Santee, William Richardson, Esq; of that place. (Wednesday, Mar. 1, 1786.)

Married. Mr. Jonah Rivers of James-Island, to Miss Rachel Bee, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Bee, of this City.

Died. At Savannah, Capt. Francis Tate—he was greatly esteemed, and his death universally regretted. (Monday, March 6, 1786.)

Married. On Thursday last of Edisto, Mr. Josiah Mickell, to Miss Elizabeth Hardy, daughter of the deceased Mr. Robert Hardy.

Died. This morning, Mr. Jacob Boomer, of this City. (Thursday, March 9, 1786.)

This morning died, in an advanced age, William Hopton, Esq; of this City. (Monday, March 13, 1786.)

Died. Lately, at his plantation, Mr. Cornelius Dewees, of this City. (Wednesday March 15, 1786.)

Married. Yesterday, Mr. Solomon Cohen, of Georgetown, to Miss Bella Moses, daughter of Mr. Myer Moses of this City.

Died. This morning, in an advanced age, Miss Catherine Finlay, of this City. (Thursday, March 16, 1786.)

Yesterday died at his plantation at Horse Savannah, Andrew Williamson, Esq; late a Brigadier General in the Service of this state. [Long eulogy]. . . . His remains will be interred this afternoon from the house of Mr. John Walker, in Meeting St. (Wednesday, March 22, 1786.)

Died. At Stono, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartley, wife of Dr. James Hartley. (Thursday, March 23, 1786.)

Died. On his passage from Jamaica to this port, Captain McCreedy, of the sloop Grampus. (Saturday, March 23, 1786.)

Died. In this City, on Saturday last, in an advanced age, Mr. Paul Smizer.—At Johns Island, in the prime of life, Mr. Andrew Hearne, a young gentleman universally regretted. (Monday, March 27, 1786.)

Yesterday morning departed this life, after a lingering indisposition, in an advanced age, Miss Jane Morand, of this City. (Wednesday, March 29, 1786.)

Last evening was married, by the Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, Mr. John Webb, of this City, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Legaré, eldest daughter of Mr. Nathan Legaré, deceased, of Christ Church Parish—a young lady possessed of every charm and accomplishment to render the married state agreeable and happy. (Friday, March 31, 1786.)

Married. Lately in Jamaica. John M'Queen Esq; of that place, to Miss Maria Murray, daughter of John Murray, Esq; of Philipbaugh. (Tuesday, April 4, 1786.)

Died. In this City, on Saturday last, Miss Eliza Atchinson, aged 48 years. (Ibid.)

Married. Last Tuesday evening, Benjamin Guerard, Esq; to Miss Mary-Ann Kennan, daughter of the deceased Mr. Henry Kennan, of this City.—Last evening, Mr. William Hayne of Ponpon, to Miss Elizabeth Peronneau daughter of the deceased Arthur Peronneau Esq; of this City. (Friday, April 7, 1786.)

Died. In this City, Mr. Thomas Bryde. (Tuesday, April 11, 1786.)

Died. Last Night, Mrs. Jane Postell, a wife of John Postell Jun. Esq; of this City.—This morning after a long illness . . . George Smith, Esq; for many years past an eminent Merchant of this City. (Sat. April 15, 1786.)

Married. Last Saturday evening, Cleland Kinloch, Esq; to Miss Harriett Simmons, daughter of the deceased Ebenezer Simmons Esq; of this City.

Died. In this City, last Saturday evening . . . John Gough, Esq; of Ponpon. (Tuesday, April 18, 1786.)

On the 31st ult. died at Nassau, New Providence, to which place she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Dorothy Vanderhorst, lady of John Vanderhorst, Esq.; Secretary of this State, and daughter of Thomas Waring, Esq; of this City.

Married. Mr. Isaac Singletary, taylor, to Miss Elizabeth Attmore, daughter of Mr. Ralph Attmore, of this City. (Wednesday, April 19, 1786.)

Married. Brigadier-General Francis Marion, who served with great reputation in the late war, to Miss Mary-Esther Videau, of

St. John's parish.—Mr. Theodore-Samuel Marion, of St. John's parish, to Mrs. Charlotte Ashby, widow of the deceased Anthony Ashby, Esq.—Mr. Nathan Legare, (son of the deceased Mr. Nathan Legare) of Christ Church parish to Miss Mary Toomer, daughter of Joshua Toomer, Esq; of Christ Church parish. (Thursday, April 20, 1786.)

Married. Last evening Mr. William Crafts, Merchant, of this City, to Miss Margaret Tebout, eldest daughter of the deceased Tunes Tebout, Esq; of Beaufort, Port Royal. (Friday, April 21, 1786.)

Married. Mr. Michael Martell, Schoolmaster, to Miss Sarah Beckwith, of this City. (Saturday, April 22, 1786.)

* * * The marriage of Mr. Martell to Miss Beckworth, inserted in our Gazette of Saturday last; is erroneous.

Married. Last Saturday evening, Mr. Joseph Ball, jun. to Miss Jane Wise, daughter of the deceased Major Samuel Wise, of Peldee. (Monday. April 24, 1786.)

Married. Mr. Martin Clime, to Miss Mary Martin, of this City. (Tuesday, April 25, 1786.)

Died. This Morning, Mr. James Verree, son of the late Mr. Joseph Verree. (Wednesday, April 26th. 1786.)

Last night Mr. Daniel Ravenell, of St. John's Parish, was married to the amiable Miss Catharine Prioleau, daughter of Samuel Prioleau, Jun. Esq; of this City. (Friday, April 28, 1786.)

Married. Capt. Richard Withers, of Santee, to Mrs. Mary Arthar, of Christ Church Parish. (Saturday, April 29, 1786.)

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MRS. ANN
MANIGAULT
1754-1781

With notes by MABEL L. WEBBER

This Journal, or Diary, was kept by Mrs. Ann (Ashby) Manigault, wife of Gabriel Manigault, the wealthy merchant, for many years Public Treasurer, and reputed to be the richest man of this Province in the eighteenth century. It has been used by several historians from time to time, especially by General McCrady; and, while the entries are brief, and we have only abstracts of the original, it gives a valuable outline of the happenings of the period.

The copy which is used here, was made by Gabriel Manigault, grandson to the writer, who puts in occasional comments of his own.

Mrs. Ann Manigault was the daughter of John Ashby, second Cassique, and Constantia Broughton; she married Gabriel Manigault in 1730, and died in April 1782, her husband died in June 1781.

EXTRACTS FROM A JOURNAL KEPT BY MRS. A. M. BEGINNING 1ST
JANRY. 1754, ENDING IN 1781

1754. Jany. 1. Dined at Mrs. Wragg's. N.B. This is the first entry in the Journal, Mrs. Wragg is often mentioned by the name of Madam Wragg.¹

Feb. 3. Mr. Tetard at dinner.²

April 1. Mrs. Royer do.³

2. Saw Mr. Clark & Mr. Andrews.⁴

¹ An interpolation by Gabriel Manigault; for a chart of the Wragg family see this MAGAZINE, vol. xix, p. 121.

² Rev. Jean Pierre Tétard, pastor of the French, or Huguenot Church in Charles Town in 1753 and later. (Howe, *Hist. Pres. Ch. in S. C.*)

³ Possibly Mrs. Anne Royer, widow of John Royer, of Wando Ferry. (*S. C. Gazette*, Jan. 8, 1754.)

⁴ Rev. John Clark, A.M. and Rev. John Andrews, LL.B., rector and assistant of St. Philips Church, arriving from England in 1753 or '54. (*Dalcho, Church Hist.*, p. 166.)

1754. May 8. Lady Nesbitt called.⁵
 13. At Mrs. D'Harriett's.⁶ 22. Captains Holdin,
 Suckling etc. at dinner.⁷ 28. To see a wire-
 dancer at Gordon's.⁸ 30. Mr. Lake to din-
 ner.⁹
 June 13. Mr. Whitfield came.¹⁰
 July 3. Saw Mrs. Bounetheau & Mrs. Banbury.¹¹ 4.
 Went to Mrs. D'Harriett's Plantation.¹² 9.
 Mr. M. had a fever & took an emetic. 10.
 Better. 11. Pretty well. 12. Mrs. D'Har-
 riette died.¹³
 Sept. 5. Mrs. Stead l.¹⁴

⁵ Sir Alexander Nisbet died in October, 1753, leaving a widow Mary, who is probably the lady mentioned.

⁶ Ann Odingsell, widow of John Smith, married Benjamin D'Harriette March 2, 1725/6. (St. Philips Reg.) Odingsell pronounced with accent on the 2d. syllable.

⁷ "Capt. Maurice Suckling, lately appointed Commander of His Majesty's Snow, *Baltimore*, in the room of Capt. McDonald deceased, arrived here last Saturday in the *Industry*, Capt. Pearson. In the same vessel arrived also Capt. Holding, another commander in the Navy." (*S. C. Gazette*, May 21, 1754.)

⁸ "Mr. Sturgess, lately from London, proposes to exhibit his Equilibres on the Slack Wire. . . . Tickets for the pit 30 sh. and for the gallery 20 sh. to be had at Mr. John Gordon's Tavern in whose Long Room the Equilibres are exhibiting. . . ." (*S. C. Gaz.* June 11, 1754.) Gordon's Tavern was on Broad St. (*S. C. Gaz.* Ap. 30, 1753).

⁹ A Richard Lake with a wife Mary lived in St. Andrew's parish at this period. (This MAGAZINE, vol. xiv.)

¹⁰ *S. C. Gazette*, June 4, 1754. The *Success*, Capt. Thompson, from London, with the Rev. Mr. Whitfield on Board arrived at Port-Royal yesterday 7-night. *Ibid.*, June 20th. Last Thursday Morning the Rev George Whitfield arrived in Town from the Southward, and the same Evening preached in the New-England Meeting. On Monday he set out for the Southward again after having preached twice every Day during his stay.

¹¹ Connections of the Manigaults through Judith Manigault, who married first James Banbury, and second Thomas Witter. For an account of the Manigault Family, see *Transactions of the Huguenot Soc. of S. C.*, No. 4.

¹² Probably on Charlestown Neck, see vol. xix, p. 21.

¹³ She is buried in St. Philips churchyard, where there is a stone to her memory, and also to that of her husband.

¹⁴ The small "l" so frequently used refers to births, meaning lay in. Benjamin Stead married in Nove. 1748, Mary daughter of Gov. Robert Johnson deceased. (Salley's *Marriage Notices*.)

1754. Oct. 3. took an emetic. 4. do. carthetic. 9. was blooded. 17. Mr. M. to Silk Hope.¹⁵ My self very sick. 23. Mr. M. returned to town.
- Nov. 11. Went to a Ball. 25. Went to the play of Geo. Barnewell.¹⁶
- Dec. 1. My son arrived from England.¹⁷ 4. Gentlemen at dinner. 5. do, at Supper. 6. do at tea. 10. Miss Newman went with me to the Assembly.¹⁸ 14. Gentlemen at dinner. 27. Went to the play.
1755. Jan. 7. to the Assembly. 13. A visit from Mrs. Wragg, and her daughter. 15. The Council to dinner. 21. to the Assembly. 25. My son to Silk Hope. 27. I went to the Play.
- Feb. 1. My son returned to Town. 2. Gentleman at dinner. 14. Went to hear a Quaker preacher. 18. to the Assembly. 23. Mrs. Simons & Miss Allen at dinner. 28. I went to hear Mr. Whitfield.
- Mar. 3. Gentlemen to sup in my sons office. 8. To hear Mr. Whitfield. 24. do.
- May 10. My son went to the Club. 36. Mr. M. went to Silkhope. 22. He returned to Town.

¹⁵ Silkhope was the Manigault plantation in St. Thomas' parish. (This MAGAZINE, vol. xviii, p. 13-14.)

¹⁶ *S. C. Gaz.*, Sept. 5, 1754. "On Friday last, arrived a Company of Comedians from Philadelphia." Ibid, Oct. 3, 1754. "At the NEW THEATRE, on Monday next, will be Performed by A Company of Comedians from London, A TRAGEDY, called the FAIR PENITENT. Tickets may be had of Mr. John Remington, and at the Printers. Price: State box, 50 sh. Front and Side Boxes 40 sh. Pitt 30 sh. and Gallery 20 sh." The subsequent papers contain frequent advertisements of the plays given. The theatre was in Queen St.

¹⁷ *S. C. Gaz.*, Dec. 5, 1754. "Sunday last arrived here from London. . . . Mr. Peter Manigault (the only son of Gabriel Manigault, Esq.))" He later became Speaker of the Commons House.

¹⁸ Social affairs. See Journal of Josiah Quincy, Jr. 1773, Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, v. 49, p. 448, "March 10. Evening. Spent the evening at the Assembly. Bad music, good dancing, elegantly disposed Supper, bad provisions, worse dressed."

1755. June 6. A visit from Mrs. Peter Banbury. 8. My son married to Miss Elizabeth Wragg. 9. Gentleman to breakfast here. Dined at Mrs. Wragg's. 10. I was not well, remained at home. 11. Mrs. Wragg's family dined here. 15. Drank tea at Mrs. Wragg's. 20. Went to Mrs. Wragg's with Mrs. Stead. 21. My son and his wife drank tea here & rode out.
- July 6. —do—dine here. 14. My son sick. 15. took an emetic & was better. 16. had a fever. 17. Had a fever again. 18. do—do. 19. It abated by taking bark. 20. he was well. 30. My son went to live at his own house. we supped there.
- Aug. 4. Mr. M. not well. 10. My son not well. 21. I went to Mrs. Wragg's plantation.
- Sept. 1. My daughter sick. Took an emetic. 2. She was better. 15. a visit from Capt. Hood.¹⁹
- Oct. 16. Mr. D'Harriette married.²⁰ 29. Parson Haywood died.²¹ Mr. Clark very ill.
- Nov. 10. I went to a Ball.²² 11. Mr. M. to Silkhope. 12. My son & daughter & Capt. Hood at Supper. 14. My son and Daughter went to Silkhope. 18. Mr. M. returned to Town. 20. My son and His party returned to town & supped here.

¹⁹ Samuel Hood, Esq., commander of His Majesty's sloop *Jamaica*. (*S. C. Gazette*, April 1, 1756.)

²⁰ He married Martha Fowler, widow of James Fowler. (*Salley, Marriage Notices*.)

²¹ Yesterday died The Rev. Henry Heywood, a Baptist Preacher in this Town: who was esteemed one of the greatest Scholars in America. (*S. C. Gaz.*, May 7, 1756.)

²² *S. C. Gaz.*, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1755. "Monday last being His Majesty's Birth Day, [George II.] when he entered into the Seventy-third Year of his Age, the Same was observed here with the usual demonstrations of Joy: The Charles Town Regiment was under Arms, and reviewed by His Excellency, [Gov. Glen] who gave a Supper and a Ball to the Ladies at Mr. Poinsett's." In 1750 Elisha Poinsetts tavern was in Broad St. (*S. C. Gaz.* Feb. 26, 1750.)

1755. Dec. 1. A visit from Capt. Proby.²³ 25. Doctor Garden married. 29. Mr. Gadsden do.²⁴
1756. Jan. 25. My Daughter not well.
- Feb. 10. Went to an Assembly. 17. Mr. D'Harriette died.²⁵ 26. A Horse-race & assembly.²⁶ 27. visit from Capt. Proby.
- Mar. 27. A child found in a cellar. 17. Was seized with the Rheumatism very violently. 28. My Hand remained very weak. 30. An entertainment given to the Governor at Poinsett's Tavern.
- Apr. 5. Col^o Bird from Virginia dined with us.²⁷ 6. My Son not well. 11. Miss Bull married.²⁸
- May 4. A visit from Capts. Proby and Hood. 5. The Governor at tea. 7. My Son not well. 14.

²³ Hon. Charles Proby, Esq: commander of His M's ship *Syren*. (*S. C. Gazette*, May 7, 1756.)

²⁴ Christopher Gadsden married Mary Hasell, dau: of Rev. Thos. Hasell and his wife Elizabeth Ashby; she was born in 1734, a niece of Mrs. Manigault. (*Reg. St. Thomas and St. Denis*, and *Marriage Notices*.) Alexander Garden and Elizabeth Peronneau m: Dec. 25, 1755 (St. Philip's Regs. MSS.)

²⁵ *S. C. Gazette*, Feb. 19, 1756. "On Tuesday died suddenly, Mr. Benjamin d'Harriette, formerly an eminent merchant of this Town, hut had retired from Business some years—*knowing when he had enough*. We hear he bequeathed a considerable Legacy to the South Carolina Society." His tombstone in St. Philips States him to have been a native of New York, aged 55 years, having lived 30 years in this Province. He had no children, and his will generously provided for the relations of both of his wives, some cousins of his own, and for the French church, the Baptist church, St. Philips, and the Protestant Dissenters "to whom the brick Meeting house towards the North-side of The said Town doth belong," also to the So. Ca. Soc. and the French Protestant Soc. of New York.

²⁶ *S. C. Gaz.* Mar. 4, 1756. The last Day of the Races at New Market Course several Pocket Books had been very expertly drawn out of Gentlemen's Pockets

²⁷ *Ibid.*, April 1, 1756. On the 24 ult. came to Town, by Land, from *Virginia*, the Hon. Cols. Bird and Randolph, Members of His Majesty's Council there with some other Gentlemen; who are supposed to have taken this extraordinary Journey, (in which they passed thro' the Indian Nations) on some Public Business.

²⁸ Elizabeth, dau: Burnaby Bull, m: Wm. Simpson, Esq. (This MAGAZINE, v. 1, p. 88.)

A Fast day.²⁹ 16. Mr. Andrews married.³⁰
18. Mr. M. to Silkhope. 26. He returned to
Town.

1756. June 1. Mrs. Chalmers.³¹ 12. A great fire on Beale's
wharf.³² 23. A great Storm. 25. I was not
well.

Aug. 28. Mrs. Stead l.

²⁹ Ibid., May 1, 1756. A Proclamation [by Gov. James Glen] Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to visit the Kingdom of Portugal and other Countries with very astonishing and awful Judgments: And whereas several Provinces upon this Continent, Tho' far more powerful than this, have for some Time past been afflicted with the Calamities of War, and had their Back-Settlements laid Waste by the most cruel Incursions of merciless Savages while this Colony, surrounded with numerous Nations of Indians has been wonderfully preserved in Peace and Security, notwithstanding our manifold Sins had justly deserved severe Punishment: And it being our Duty to repent of our Sins, and humble ourselves before God: I have therefore resolved, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council that a Public Fast be observed throughout this Province Friday the Fourteenth of May next. . . .

³⁰ Rev. John Andrews and Mary Rothmahler married May 16, 1756. (St. Philips Reg. no. 2.)

³¹ Sarah, daughter of Lionel and Martha Chalmers born June 1, 1756. (Same.)

³² *S. C. Gazette*, June 17, 1756. Last Sunday Morning between 1 and 2 O'Clock, a Fire (which is supposed may have been maliciously kindled by some hellish Incendiary) broke out amongst a Parcel of Pitch that lay upon Colonel *Beale's* Wharf, and burnt with such Violence, that, although the Town Engins were there in a short Time, and played with great Judgement, and upward of 100 men from the *Winchelsea* and *Jamaica* assisted, who were very active and serviceable, it consumed all the Stores on the said Wharf, with what was in them, before its Progress could be stopped. His Excellency the Governor, tho' remote from it, was among the first at the Spot, upon the Alarm of Fire, and having immediately given such Directions as were necessary upon this Occasion and on account of the Number of *Acadians* here, Staid 'till the Fire was totally extinguished—Providentially it was calm; for had the Wind been blowing from the Westward (it being Low-Water) none of the Vessels lying at that and some other adjacent Wharves, nor a great number of Stores, full of Valuable Merchandize could have been saved; or had it been Easterly, all the Trading Part of the Town might have been destroyed, or at least must have suffered very considerably—In the Stores that have been consumed were about 160 Barrels of Rice, 7 Hogshead of Sugar, 5 of Rum, 1 Cask of Indico, 40 Coils of Cordage some Flour and many other articles; the Quantity of Pitch burnt was about 50 Barrels.

1756. Sept. 29. Miss Ashby married.³³ 29. I was seized with the Rheumatism severely, but became better 2d. Oct.
- Oct. 7. Mrs. Gadsden brought Eliz. Hasell to live with me.³⁴ 16. Peter Banbury came to Town sick. 26. Mr. M. to Silkhope. 29. He returned to Town.
- Nov. 1. The Governor. Mr. & Mrs. Wright, Mr. Beaufain, Mr. Cleland at dinner.³⁵ 14. Mrs. Ansley died.³⁶
- Dec. 7. Went to Colo. Izard's in the country.³⁷ 8. Remained there. 9. Went to Dorchester. 10. To the Widow Izard's. 11. Returned to Town. 12. The Governor drank tea with us. Mrs. Grindlay l.³⁸ 25. Peter Banbury died.³⁹ 28. Mrs. Lynch l.⁴⁰

(To be continued.)

³³ She married Nicholas Harleston for his second wife. (This MAGAZINE, vol. 3.)

³⁴ Probably Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hasell and his wife Alice Morritt, baptized Aug. 10, 1746. (Reg. St. Thomas and St. Dennis.)

³⁵ Gov. Wm. Henry Lyttleton, who arrived at the end of May, 1756 (S. C. Gas. June 5, 1756), Hon. Hector Beranger de Beaufain, member of Council, Hon. John Cleland, member of Council, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, not so easy to identify; possibly James Wright, Attorney Gen. at this period, son of Robert, chief Justice, owned the "Retreat" in 1756. (This MAGAZINE, vol. xix, p. 58.)

³⁶ Mary, the wife of John Ainslie, (probably daughter of Benjamin Child and his wife Hannah Elliott. See p. 28 *supra*). (Salley's *Marriage Notices*, p. 14.)

³⁷ Col. Walter Izard, of Cedar Grove, St. George's parish (This MAGAZINE, vol. 2, pp. 230-231.) The "Widow Izard" probably the relict of John Izard, of Oak Forrest.

³⁸ Oct. 11, 1755, James Grindlay & Christian Govan married. Dec. 9, 1756, John, son of James & Christian Grindlay born. (St. Philip's Reg. Mss.)

³⁹ Peter Banbury was a son of James Banbury and Judith Manigault, born June 16, 1722. (St. Philips Reg.)

⁴⁰ Thomas Lynch Senr. Esq. married in March, 1755, Hannah, fourth daughter of Jacob Motte; this is their first child. (Salley's *Marriage Notices*, page 18.)

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from July, 1918)

MARRIAGES AND BURIALS

September 26, 1723. Jn° Clements was married to Katherine Watson.

Mary the wife of John Mortin was buried October ye 7: 1723

Jn° Sauseau the son of Jn° Sauseau & Mary his wife was buried Octo 21: 1723

Edward Morain was buried Oct. ye 29: 1723

Elizabeth Morain was Married to James Eaden ye 28 of November Anno que Dommine 1723

Edward Kumball was Buried December ye 24th. 1723

Jonathan Stocks was married to Elianer Page December ye 24th. 1723

William Lealand was Buried April ye 27: 1724

George Quelch was Buried April ye 28, 1724

John Thompson was married to Martha Duprea April ye 28, 1724

Moses Joy was married to Mary Rowser June ye 18th., 1724

James Sutherland was married to Mary Herbert June ye 21, 1724

W^m. Jean was married to Elizabeth Bradsher Sept. ye 17th. 1724.

Hew Hicks was Married to Sarah Boone November ye 21, 1723.¹

Sarah the daughter of Sarah and Hew Hicks was Borne ye 18.th Sept. 1724, and baptized Oct. ye 18th. 1724

Preserved Ford was married to Mary his Wife December ye 14. 1709 on Thursday.

John Ford was Borne October ye 6th. 1710 about 7 of ye clock in ye Evening on Fryday

¹ Where the old Register is used the spelling of the names is followed exactly. Some repetition will be found, for a number of the entries are duplicated in the old register; the copy, which is frequently used to fill in breaks, is a copy of a compilation, thus repetition is unavoidable.

Sarah Ford was Borne December 26th. 1712 at 3 of the Clock in the Morning uppon Tuesday.

James Ford was born August ye 9th. 1715 at 11 of ye Clock in ye morning.

Mary Ford was born May ye 23d. 1721 about 8 of ye Clock in ye Morning uppon Tuesday and died November ye 7th, 1722

Joseph Ford was Born Oct. ye 15th. 1724 on Wednesday 11 of the Clock at Night.

Lucia Fitzgarald was Buried Octr. ye 30th. 1724

Hen^r. Cornish was married to Jean Gill June ye 29th. 1724

Elizabeth Cornish was Borne ye 28th. Day of December 1724 & was Baptized ye 28th. of March.

Jn^o Parris the son of Alexander Parris Junr. and Elizabeth his wife was born on Friday the eleventh of December about six at night, 1724

George Logan and Martha Daniel Junr. were married the 30th. July, anoque Domini 1719

Samuel Wigfall of Christ Church Parish and Son of Samuel Wigfall, who was Born at Donington on the Heath, Leicester Shire, married to Catherine Foissin the 24th. of April 1729 by the Revd. Mr. Wintelely Missionary of ye parish

Benjamin Law was married to Elizabeth Watson Augt. 12th. 1725

John Matheringham was married to Mary Mackmortree Augt. ye 19th., 1725

Benjamin Joy was married to Elizabeth Gibson November 1, 1726

Daniel Sonare was married to Elizabeth Stanway Jan. 6, 1726/7

John Huper was married to Ann Stone July ye 13, 1727

Nickolis Visher was married to Sarah Beck Augst. ye 12th., 1727

John Evins was Married to ye widdow Ann Dashwood Augt. ye 17: 1727

Joseph White was married to Mary Stocks June 9th: 1728 by Rev. John Wintelely, being both of this Parish²

Stephen Tarriane of St. Philip Charlestown was married to Mary Newton June 9: 1728 by Rev. Mr. Wintelely

Andrew Quelch was married to Elizabeth Hall (or Hale?) 2d. of July 1728 by Rev. Mr. Wintelely in Charlestown.

² Here the Copy is followed.

James Eden was married to Jane Jolly ye 25th. September 1728,
by the Rev. Mr. Wintley.

March 22: 1729/30 John Baker was married to Sarah Evins.³

Thos. Barton Jur. was married to Mary Eleanor Cuck (Cook)
July ye 9th 1730

Samll. Bullock was married to Eliza Cooke May ye 18th: 1730

Samll. Ash was married to Elizabeth Burt July ye 15th. 1731

George Oliver was married to Mary Sims, Novr. ye 25th. 1731.

Charvil Wingood was married to Mary Sasseau daughter of John
Sasseau Decd. Mar. 23: 1731/2.

Joseph Severance was married to Ann Watson Mar: ye 30th.
1732.

George Thos. Layson was married to Mary Callibuff, March
30th: 1730

Edward Scoles was married to Mary Thorp Sept: 13th., 1731

John Hartman was married to Sarah Joy April ye 13th. 1732.

James Duffe was married to Amerilla Macintosh May ye 22: 1732

Richard Capers was married to Anne Sincklar May ye 17th:
1730

Stephen Hartley was married to Elizabeth Newton January ye
13th: 1731 by the Revd. Mr: Guy Minister of St. Andrews.

George Benison was married to Hannah Screven widdow on the
18th of March 1734/5 by the Rev. Mr: John Fullerton.

William Barton was Married to Widdow Mary Baker on the 10:
day of April 1735 per the Rev: John Fullerton.

John Severance was married to Anne Barton the 10th: june 1735
Per ye Rev: Mr. Fullerton.

Jacob Watts was married to Widdow Elinor Stocks the 19th: of
August 1735/6 (*sic*) Per Rev. Mr. Jno. Fullerton.

Dan^{ll}: Wingood Departed this Life on 5 Day of March and was
buried on ye 7th. day being Shrove Sunday 1735/6³

John Nelme was Married to Elinor Watts Widower on the 27th.
day of October anno Domini 1736 Per Revd. Mr: Thompson.

John Gibberns was married to Elizabeth Bennett on the Ninth
day of November 1736 Per Mr: Commis: Garden

Richard Wainwright was married to Mary Joy the 22d: day of
December being Wednesday 1736 per Mr: Comssy: Garden.

³ From here the old Register is followed.

Robert Darrile was married to Elizabeth Cook on the 22 day of January 1736 Per Revd: Mr: Morritt.⁴

James White was married to Sarah Sims January 30th: 1736/7 by the Rev: Mr: Daniel Dwight

Peter Ryea was married to Rebecca Spencer November 11th. 1738 by the Rev. Robert Small.

Doctor John Rutledge was married to Sarah Hext December 25th., 1738 by the Revd. Robert Small.

John Whitesides was married to Sarah Dashwood March 24th., 1737

Joseph Spencer was married to Ann Rodgers, June 1st., 1739, by the Rev. Mr. Small

Robert Screven was married to Martha Haddrell, July 12th. 1739, by the Rev. Mr. Small.

Michael Berresford was married to Susannah Boone March 4th. 1739/40 by the Rev. Mr. Orr.

James MaGaw was married to Ann Brown, May 15th. 1740, by the Revd. Mr. Orr.

John Holmes was married to Katherine Fowler Relict of Richard Fowler July 20th. 1720, by the Rev. John Holmes.

Roger Player was married to Patience on the 18th. day of Novr. 1718.

Roger Player was married to Martha his second wife May 7th. 1730⁵

Thomas Boone Junr. son of Thomas and Mary Boone was married to Susannah Croft November 23d. 1741.

Revd. Levi Durand was married to Susannah Boone the daughter of Thomas and Mary Boone May 14th. 1745

John Barton was married to Elizabeth Burdell Oct. 16th. Annoque Domini 1733 per Rev. Mr. Fullerton.

Henry Bennett was married to Rebecca Nelmes June 10th: 1735.

Richard Capers was married to Elizabeth Bonhost the 8th. day of Janry. 1740 by the Revd. Levi Durand.

Robert Gibbes was married to Elizabeth Haddrell April the 2d: 1741 by the Revd. Mr. Levi Durand.

Joseph Hatcher was married to Mary Sarah (?) Taylor, widow, 30th April 1741, per Rev. Levi Durand.

⁴ Old Register followed from here.

⁵ No surname given for either wife.

Thomas Murray married to widow Gibberns, April 4th. 1741

Samuel Bacot married to Rebecca Foissin spinster, April 14, 1741

Richard Duva was married to Mary Joy, widow, August the 27th: 1741, in Church, by the Rev. Levi Durand.

Mumford Milner was married to Elizabeth Brewton September the 27th: 1741, by Rev. Levi Durand.

Joseph Jones was married to Mary Brewton January the 6th: 1741/2 by Rev. Levi Durand

Hugh Hext was married to Susannah Beresford widow, the 29th April, 1742

Edward Croft was married to Lydia Wells the 22 June 1742

Thomas Murray was married to Grace Gibens the 4th: April 1741

James Paris was married to Sarah Benison the 29th: June 1742.

Charles Barkadale was married to Mary Wingood, widow ye 7: May 1741

William Jones was married to Ann Bates widow the 17th: May, 1742

George Eveleigh was married to Elizabeth Whiting the 19th of August 1742

William Hoggatt was married to Mary Loddemore (Larimore in another entry) widow the 14th. April, 1743.

William Haliburton was married to Joan Watkins the 10th. April 1743

John Ratteray was married to Helen Govan Spinster, June 2d. 1742

John Barton was married to widow Hale the 23d. day of June 1743

John Steel was married to Catherine Roche widow July the 17th. 1743

William Bissett was married to Mary Sutherland widow the 1st. August 1743

Richard Beek was married to Margaret Haly the 14th. August 1743, in Church.

Thomas Whitesides was married to Sarah Joy spinster October ye 25th. 1753 at ye Parsonage.

Jonathan Emmett was married to Sarah Evans January the 26th, 1744 at ye Parsonage

William Gibbes was married to Mary Benison March the 8th,
1744

John Saunders was married to Mary Oliver the 15th. March 1744

Stephen Miller was married to the Widow Vanderhorst June 14th.
1744^b

John Clark to Mary Collins July 2d. 1744

Richard Capers to Mary Ann Maybank August 2d. 1744

Maurice Fleming to Elizabeth James August 12th. 1744

Stephen Callabeuf to Mary Rowser Spinster. 9ber. 29, 1744

William Pryn to Widow Anderson, xbr: 27, 1744

John Evans to Sarah Spencer Jany. 7: 1744/5

Henry Varnor to Widow Guellard Jany. 21: 1744/5

All married by Rev. Levi Durand.

Capt. Clement Lemprier to Elizabeth Varnor February 5th.
1744/5

(From here the Copy is followed)

Mark Oliver to Mary Magdalen Evans January 19th. 1744/5

Thomas Jennings to Elizabeth Murrill January 23rd: 1744/5

David Blair to the widow Page April 15th. 1745

Henry Gray to Ann Villepontoux Spinster April 24th. 1745

Richard I'on to Elizabeth Bond Spinster April ye 29th, 1745

Thomas Webb to Elizabeth Murrill Spinster August 8th. 1745

William McKally to Jane Priesley Spinster, November 14, 1745

Thomas Jones to Sarah Collins Spinster, December—1745

Robert Little to the Widdow Hoggatt March 27th. 1746

Alexander Dupont to Ann Guerry Spinster, September 28, 1746

John Laverick to — Duff, November 15, 1746

John Steel to Lydia Guerry July 12th. 1746

Gabriel Guinard to Fanny Lesesseline November 10th. 1746

Capt. Clement Lemprier to Ann Wilks spinster, December 20th.
1746

Jacob Burdell to Mary Joy Julu 30th. 1746

John Locker to Mary Grege October 11, 1747

Edward Clark to Blanch Foster, May 3, 1748

William and Ruth Hartman married November 5th. 1740 (sic)

^b She was Elizabeth Mary Foissin, married John Vanderhorst for his second wife 14th. Jan. 1734 (Circular Church Register, this MAGAZINE, vol. xii, page 53). Her third husband was George Pawley, whom she married 22. May, 1755.

Capt. Joseph Hatton to Mary Wood January 17th. 1748.

Jonah Bonhoste to Jane Benison March 8th. 1748/9

William Gibbes to Elizabeth Hasell Daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hasell of St. Thomas' Parish, by the Revd. Alexander Garden Junr. February 18th. 1747/8

Peter Turier to Blanch Clarke widow, March 29th. 1749

Edward Jermain to Susannah Satur on Tuesday April ye 18th. A. D. 174—

William Evans and Priscilla Cook were joined together in holy matrimony in the Parish Church, between the hours of 11 and 12 oClock on Thursday the 27th April 1749 by the Rev. Levi Durand.

January 13th. 1749 William Duke and widow Halliburton were married, at Hobcaw.

July 9th., 1749 John Metherringham junior was married to Nancy Bennett, the daughter of Thomas Bennett and Ann his wife.

September 7th. 1749. Thomas Piercy was married to Mary Lewis in Church

September 14th. 1749 Edward Morraine was married to Sarah Bennett in Church.

January 3d. 1750 Thomas Hamlin was married to Mary McDowell at Mr McGaws.

January 25th. 1750 John Parris was married to Elizabeth Collins in Church.

March 25th. 1750 John McDowell was married to Martha Hamlin in the presence of James McGaw and Ann his wife Archibald McDowell, Sarah Hamlin and Thomas Hamlin.

July 21st. 1750 Thomas Phillips and Elizabeth Gough were joined in the holy State of Matrimony in the Presence of Thomas Whitesides and Mary Mallery.

August 9th, 1750 William Benison and Ann Brown were married at James McGaws.

October 28th, 1750 James Belin and Mary Jermain were married at Santee in the House of Capt. Daniel Horry.

James Read and Rebecca Bond were married December 16th. 1750

Archibald McDowell and Sarah Hamlin were married in the Church December ye 23rd. 1750

Jonah Collins was married to Susannah Bonhost on Thursday January 31st. 1751 .

Andrew Hsaell and Sarah Wigfall married on Thursday the 28th. of March 1751

John Bennett was married to Margaret Swinton by licence the 11th. of April 1751 by the Revd. Mr. Levi Durand.

John Randall and Susannah Bond was married Per Licence 25th. April 1751 By the Revd. Mr. Durand.

John Jelford and Mary Vanderhorst were Married Per Licence 16th. July 1751 By Rev. Mr. Levi Durand.

Isaac Chauvin and Elizabeth Jourdan were married by Licence 25th. August 1751.

William Wournell and Sarah Spencer were married by a Licence. 26th. October 1751.

James Keith and Widow Dwight were married by a Licence 1st. December 1751.

Lewis Caw and Widow Dubois were married by a Licence 3d. December 1751

Doctor Samuel Carn was married to Catherine Bond February 18th. 1759 by the Reverend Mr. Sarjeant. (Copy states that she was the daughter of Jacob and Susannah Bond.)

Mr. John Gibbes was married to Elizabeth White July 6th. 1760 by the Rev. Mr. Warren.

(To be continued)

HISTORICAL NOTES

PARCEL POST AND RURAL DELIVERY IN 1737

"Whereas this Province to the Southward is pretty much settled, and no Provision yet made for the certain and sure Conveyance of Letters and Advices, a certain person, Inhabitant of the Province, offers himself to go once every Week from Charles Town to Ashley-Ferry, Dorchester, Stono and Ponpon and to carry any Letters and Pacquets up and down, in case the several Inhabitants residing in those Places intend to reap the Benefit thereof, will subscribe respectively a Sum sufficient to make it worth his while. All such Gentlemen therefore as are willing to encourage so useful a Design, are desired to send in their Names and what Sum they are pleased to subscribe, at PonPon to Geo: Douglas, at Stono to Fr: Dandridge, at Ashley Ferry to Fr: Sureau, and in Charles Town to the Printer hereof, where all Letters or Pacquets will be carefully forwarded.—*South Carolina Gazette*, September 23, 1737.

RECORDS IN GEORGE SMITH'S BIBLE

This Bible, printed in London in 1707, belonged to George Smith, the second son of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith, and was presented to this Society in May, 1912, by Mrs. J. Palmer Lockwood. Such records as it contains are written on the back of the title-page to New Testament, with the exception of the entry concerning Thomas Smith, which is written just above the imprint date.

. . . . (torn) born August ye 2d. 1693
. . . ." Rebecca Blake the March 1716-17
who Dyed October aged Twenty Years and Seven
Days.
. . . . was Born ye 25th. of April Dyed ye
30th. September following.

Elizabeth Smith was born ye 8th. of September 1719 and Dyed
five weeks old wanted two Days.

George Smith and Elizabeth Allen was married the 18th. of December 1723, she being Born Aprill ye 13th. 1707.

Elizabeth Smith was Born ye 4th. of November 1724 and Dyed July ye 14: 1725

Ann Smith was Born ye 2d. of Feb'ry 1725/6 at 3 of ye o'Clock in the Morning, It being Wenesday.

Jane Smith was Born Sunday at two in the afternoon being ye 11th. of June 1728.

Sarah Smith was Born the 19th of May 1730 being on Tuesday at four in the afternoon.

Thomas Smith Junr. Dyed the 3d. of December 1729 on Wednesday at nine at night.¹

JUSTICES IN THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE, 1756

A list of Justices named in the Commission of the Peace, dated 25th. October, 1756. (*South-Carolina Gazette*, November 4, 1756.)

The Honourable James Kinlock, Edmond Atkin, John Cleland, Charles Pinckney, Edward Fenwick, Hector Beranger de Beau-fain, William Bull, William Wragg, George Saxby, James Michie, Othneil Beale, and Henry Middleton, *Esquires, of His Majestys Council.*

The Hon. Peter Leigh, *Esq; Chief Justice.*

John Lining and John Drayton *Esquires, Assistant Judges.*

James Wright *Esq; Attorney General.*

William Simpson *Esq, Clerk of the Crown and Peace.*

Alexander Stewart, *Esq; Register of Chancery.*

Dougal Campbell, *Esq; Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas.*

William Pinckney, Robert Pringle, Francis Kinlock, John Wragg, John Ratray, David Graeme, Richard Beresford, John Ainslie, Nathaniel Broughton, Thomas Boone, Alexander Broughton, Alexander Fraser, Ribton Hutchinson, Gabriel Manigault, Thomas Lamboll, Jacob Motte, Isaac Mazyck, Thomas Drayton, Benjamin Smith, George Austin, Robert Rivers, Walter Izard, Ralph Izard, Daniel Blake, John Skene, Benjamin Waring, Richard Waring, Thomas Fuller, Peter Taylor, Richard Bedon, Francis Lejau, Thomas Wright, Jacob Bond, Stephen Mazyck, Daniel Crawford, John Harleston, Anthony Bonneau, Robert Brewton, Thomas Middleton, William Elliott, John Ward, John

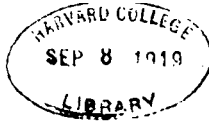
¹ This is the eldest son of the second Landgrave, Thomas Smith.

Moultrie, Lionel Chalmers, John Moultrie Jun., Richard Lake, Robert Broun, Moses Thomson, Rene Ravenel, Samuel Thomas, John Chevilette, Daniel Pepper, James Francis, Edmund Belinger, George Seaman, David Caw, James White, Robert Williams, John Bassnett, William Moultrie, William Burrows, John Grindley, Egerton Leigh, James Parsons, Robert Williams Jun., George Gabriel Powell, John Murray, Christian Minnick, Charles Pinckney, John Hamelton, *Deputy Surveyor*, William Murray, Thomas Burrington, John Pearson, George Murray, William Brisbane, Samuel Bowman, Richard Lamberton, White Outerbridge, Peter Manigault, William Drayton, Charles Mayne, Doctor John Murray, John Troupe, John Colcock, Tacitus Gaillard, and Richard Wallace, *Esquires, for Berkeley County*.

John Raven, Thomas Law Elliott, John Mathews, James Stobo, James Skirving, James Bulloch, Henry Hyrne, Christian Minnick, Thomas Elliott, John Chevilette, Thomas Fleming, and William Boone, *Esquires, for Colleton County*.

John Kelsal, Thomas Drayton, John Baptist Bourquin, Andrew Verdier, John Gordon, Daniel Heyward, Daniel Doyley, Thomas Wigg, John Barnwell, Nathaniel Barnwell, John Tobler, Ulrick Tobler, Stephen Bull, Henry Hyrne, Abraham Ehrhardt, John Bull, John Hutchinson, William Harvey, James Thomson, Henry deSaussure, Patrick Mackay, Francis Stuart, Jermyn Wright, Charles Wright, Stephen Bull, *of Sheldon*, John Murray, Grey Elliott, Cornelius Cook, William Murray, and Richard Wallace, *Esquires, for Granville County*.

Francis Kinlock, Isaac Mazyck, William Buchannan, George Gabriel Powell, Joseph Brown, Samuel Wragg, Job Rothnabler, Paul Trapier, Daniel Horry, Elias Horry, Theodore Gaillard, Tacitus Gaillard, George Pawley, Elias Foissin, Mathew Neilson, Richard Richardson, Joseph Cantey, Charles Cantey, John Pamor, John Hentie, Thomas Lynch, Archibald Baird, John Livingston, Samuel Wylly, James Francis, John Tilly, John Hamelton, Thomas Wright, John Crawford, George Hicks, Thomas Burrington, Thomas Blythe, Dennis Laverty, James Locsk, Abraham Buckholls, William Lord, John Pearson, Peter Craeme, *Doct.* John Murray, George Murray, Charles Lewis, William Boikin, Wood Foreman, Thomas Simpson, John Beekins, Nathaniel Alexander, Robert Pringle, John Mayrant, and Edward Jerman, *Esquires, for Craven County*.



THE
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MAGAZINE



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JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are \$1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Miss Mabel L. Webber,

South Carolina Historical Society,

Charleston, C. S.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XX

APRIL, 1919

No. 2

THE ASHLEY RIVER: ITS SEATS AND SETTLEMENTS

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH

(Continued from the January Number)

An account of the settlements on the south side of Ashley River as high up as "Pierponts" and Cuppain Creek has been given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.²⁴² The account there given on p. 61 of the plantation on Ashley River afterwards belonging to William Harvey is quite incomplete and the following will serve to complete it.

LAKE FARM

As was stated in the article mentioned, 350 acres of the Godfrey tract were conveyed to John Woodward who conveyed 70½ acres ("Governor's Point") to Charles Hill, 86 acres to Benjamin Whitaker, and 193½ acres on Wappoo Creek to Richard Woodward. Benjamin Whitaker by exchange with John Godfrey acquired the 150 acres reserved by the latter—exchanging for this 150 acres the 224 acres allotted to his wife Sarah Whitaker. The two tracts formed a plantation of 236 acres on Ashley river lying East of Hillsborough, on which the settlement, now showing the "tabby" foundation of the old house, was made. From Benjamin Whitaker the 236 acres were on 25 February, 1730, conveyed to Benjamin Godfrey at whose death they were transferred by his executors to

²⁴² Vol. XVI, p. 66.

Thomas Lake "late of the Island of Barbados Merchant." To the plantation Thomas Lake gave the name of "Lake Farm" and on 12 January, 1741, he conveyed it by that name to Elizabeth Cheesman, Widow, who on 1 January, 1742, conveyed it under the same name, for natural love and affection to "her brother of the whole blood Richard Lake."

The 193½ acres on Wappoo Creek sold to Richard Woodward was by his will devised equally between his wife Sarah and his daughters Elizabeth, and Mary, and at the division of the estate the 193½ acres was allotted to Mary who married Isaac Chardon, and under an exchange of lands the 193½ acres was in 1742 transferred to Richard Wright who had married her sister Elizabeth Woodward. At Richard Wright's death the property was on 3 April, 1745, by his executors conveyed to Richard Lake as the plantation "commonly called Wappooe plantation." Richard Lake thus became possessed of Lake Farm and Wappooe plantation a contiguous tract of 429½ acres stretching from Ashley river to Wappoo creek.²⁰⁴

Richard Lake published in the *South Carolina Gazette* for 5 January, 1759, a notice of sale of this plantation of 429½ acres as well as of another plantation of 375 acres. The advertisement is here inserted as showing the plantation and household equipment of a well to do planter at that date on Ashley River, viz:

"To Be Sold by the subscriber at public vendue, at the plantation whereon he now lives, lying between Ashley and Stono Rivers, on monday the 29th of January next (if a fair day, if not on the first fair day after.)

"The said plantation, with an hundred acres of land within less than a quarter of a mile on a straight line to the said plantation, to which there is a warrant for a road to be laid out, containing in all Three Hundred and Seventy-five Acres, all of it strong good land for corn indigo and rice. There is on the said plantation a large dwelling-house neatly painted and sashed, and a great number of out houses containing all the necessary buildings that is wanted on a plantation, all new built a large garden, well planted with all kind of vegetables now in perfection and the plantation under good fence.

²⁰⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bks. B³, p. 20; P, p. 29; W, p. 248; Z, p. 309; B.B, p. 273.

"Also, a plantation on Ashley river and Wappoo creek, where the subscriber formerly lived, containing Four Hundred and Twenty-nine acres and an Half, exceeding good land for corn or indico, Sixty acres of which is under good fence: There is on the said plantation a very large brick house, Two brick out houses, a good oven, Two sets of large white oak indico vats, a lime vat, and a large pump, (all set up in May last) Two sets of brick vats, a great many bearing orange trees, a fine reserve of water sufficient to work a great many sets of vats, several pleasant walks, and a variety of exceeding fine live oaks. The plantation is delightfully situated: from the house you may see Charles-Town, Sullivan's-Island, a part of James-island, and up Ashley-river; it is but 4 miles from town, and is quite convenient for the market.

"Upward of FIFTY likely strong NEGROES, among which is a very good driver who understands the management of a plantation, and planting perfectly well; Two coopers, one that makes tight casks, the other has served Three years to the trade; two men cooks, one of which is a professed cook, and fit for any person in the province, and the other a very good one; several seamstresses that are also good housewenches; washer women, house-wenches, and waiting-men; plantation slaves, and handy boys and girls.

"HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of mahogany tables, chairs, a book-case, several chests of drawers, variety of good pieces of painting, several fine cuts, several large scone glasses, a large chimney glass, several dressing glasses, an 8-day clock, a screen, a marble table, chints curtains, beds, and bedsteads, fire dogs, all sorts of kitchen furniture, and a great variety of all sorts of furniture; a good collection of books, a large quantity of very fine china, drinking glasses, cut glass cruets, a pair of glass shades, &c. A Parcel of fine Sterling Plate, consisting of Two pair of candlesticks, snuffers, and snuff-dish; Two coffee pots, a teapot and stand, Two Tankards, Three waiters, a large wrought cup and cover, 3 salvers, Four mugs, Two porringers, Three small dishes, Twelve knives and forks, and Twelve spoons, in a shag green case; Two Dozen knives and forks in shag green cases; a set of decanters, Six salt sellers, Two soup ladles, a punch ladle, Two marrow spoons, Two pepper boxes, a large old-fashioned sugar dish, a sauce cup, Fourteen large spoons, Twelve teaspoons with tongs and strainer, &c. a chased good gold watch, chain, and

seal; a plain gold watch, and seal set in gold; a large pair of gold shoe buckles, two sets of mens silver buckles, Two diamond and several other rings; a silver snuff box, studded with gold, a wrought Silver snuff-box, a pair of silver spurs, Two silver hilted swords, gilt with gold and a pair of pistols mounted with silver.

"A Pair of pocket pistols, and Four guns; some curious shells, foreign insects in spirits, and several branches of fine coral; a large garden roller, Five handsome garden benches, and a water-stone and stand; several orange and lemon trees in tubs, and exotic plant in pots; a charriot, and harness for 4 horses; and a single horse chair; an ox cart, and Two horse carts; plantation tools, horses, cattle, hogs, indico seed, corn pease, potatoe seed, &c.

"The sale to begin precisely at Ten o'clock, the conditions of which is a year's credit, paying interest from the day of sale, and giving such security as shall be required: The property not to be altered in any shape, nor one thing taken off the plantation till delivered to the purchaser, by

Richard Lake.

N.B. Whatever is purchased at this sale under Fifty Pounds, is to be paid in cash; and the sale to continue (if all is not sold the first day) the following day, 'till all is sold."

It was probably at this sale that the property passed to William Harvey, and from him under his will to his nephew Thomas Elliott.

PIERPONTS

It is also stated in the former article alluded to (Vol. XVI, on p. 67) that the writer had not ascertained how or when this property passed from Benjamin Pierpont. Later investigation shows that the property had passed from Pierpont to one Arthur Langhorne, Merch^t who owned it in 1712, and through a mortgage made by whom it became the property of Francis Holmes, who on 5 May, 1716, conveyed it to William Fuller, which title to William Fuller was confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery of the Province on 20 September, 1716, and also by an Act of the General Assembly on 15 December, 1716.²⁴³ This William Fuller was probably the son of the original immigrant of the name, and was the

²⁴³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F. F, p. 290.

William Fuller who has been mentioned in the account of "Soldier's Retreat" or "Maryville" on the North side of the river. William Fuller seems to have made his home and residence at Pierponte, and added to the property $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres part of a grant of 20 acres to Isaac Stewart 14 May, 1707,²⁴⁴ which Stewart conveyed to Samuel Jones, and the latter conveyed 25 January 1726, to William Fuller.²⁴⁵ William Fuller died in 1731, leaving a wife Elizabeth, six sons Richard, William, Joseph, Zacheus, Benjamin, and Nathaniel and one daughter, Sarah.²⁴⁶ Whether Elizabeth was the mother of all the children is not clear. She may have been a second wife. Nor has the writer ascertained her maiden name, although as a mere surmise, based on a process of elimination without much to support it, it would appear possible, that she was either Elizabeth Godfrey daughter of the first Richard Godfrey or Elizabeth Baker daughter of Richard Baker of Archdale. Richard the eldest son married Mary Drayton daughter of Thomas Drayton; William married Martha Whitemarsh; Joseph who died in 1756, Zacheus who died in 1741, and Benjamin who died in 1750-51, do not seem to have married, or at least to have left descendants, Nathaniel married Sarah Lloyd, and Sarah Fuller the daughter married Edward Simpson. In his will William Fuller directed his Executors to sell the tract of land containing 520 acres whereon he dwelled, and on 21 June, 1733, his Executors viz. his eldest son Richard and William Cattell sold and conveyed the two tracts of 510 and $11\frac{3}{4}$ acres to Joseph and Benjamin Fuller;²⁴⁷ and Benjamin Fuller on 21 June, 1748, transferred to his brother Joseph Fuller his one half in the property thus vesting in Joseph Fuller the entire $521\frac{3}{4}$ acres.²⁴⁸ Apparently Joseph Fuller died without a will and the property descended to his eldest brother Richard, or the latter's son Thomas as the latter is found in possession of the property and at his death in 1789 devised it to his son Christopher Fuller as the plantation whereon he dwelled.²⁴⁹ This Thomas Fuller married first Lydia Yonge, second in 1766

²⁴⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 19.

²⁴⁵ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 300.

²⁴⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731-1736, p. 332.

²⁴⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F. F, pp. 290, 301.

²⁴⁸ Memo. Bk. 7, p. 518; M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F. F, p. 307.

²⁴⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 265.

Elizabeth Mellichamp then widow of Edward Miles, and third in 1773 Catherine Foley (born Mellichamp) and apparently left children by all his wives, and mentions in his will in 1789 as then living four sons Thomas, William, Benjamin, and Christopher; and six daughters, Ann who had married her cousin Nathaniel Fuller, Elizabeth who had married Alexander McQueen, Mary, Catherine, Lydia, and Martha: a daughter Sarah who had married Henry Nichols had apparently predeceased him. The residence on Pierponts was burned by the enemy in 1865. The writer has been informed that it was an old colonial looking brick mansion with the basement loopholed for musketry. When he visited the place only a pile of broken bricks remained with the remains of a fine oak avenue leading from the public road to the house site.

CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW

North of Pierpont is a bold creek running into the Ashley River, which at its earliest mention is called Coppain, or Cuppain, Creek. Apparently this was its Indian name. It was sometimes called Hooper's Creek from one John Hooper (or Whooper) who obtained a grant adjoining. Later it became known as Church Creek by which name it is designated on the United States Coast Survey map. North of this creek was a tract laid out to John Hooper (or Whooper) and Thomas Lane which in some way became vested in Abraham Waight Jun^r. whose guardian Abraham Waight Sen^r. transferred 140 acres to Francis Fidling, who took out a grant for it on 14 August 1741 and then transferred it to Charles Jones. Another 140 acres part of the same tract Abraham Waight conveyed to Charles Jones who took out a grant to himself on 16 July, 1703, and the whole 280 acres thus vested in Jones.²⁵⁰ The present parish Church of St. Andrew stands upon a part of the tract granted to Charles Jones 16 July, 1703. When the land was transferred by Jones to the parish does not appear on the record but as the construction of the church was begun in 1706 it must have been prior to that date. The initials referred to by Dalcho as cut in a red tile over the west door of the church probably denote the initials of the church wardens having charge of the construction in 1706.²⁵¹ J. F. was probably Jonathan

²⁵⁰ Memo. Bk. 1, pp. 188, 192, 193.

²⁵¹ Dalcho: *Church of South Carolina*, p. 338.

Fitch and T. R., Thomas Rose. The 280 acres held by Jones was divided into two parts by the public highway parallel to the river; and it was off the part between the road and the river that the Church site was taken. At the death of Charles Jones his lands descended to his son another Charles Jones who seems to have had a part of the tract between the road and the river incorporated in St. Andrews Town in 1734,²⁵² and to have sold another part to Joseph Williams, and in 1755 another part (25 acres) to Elizabeth Fuller widow—apparently the widow of William Fuller before mentioned. The remainder of the 280 acres, being the part lying West of the public road, Charles Jones conveyed in 1757 for 213 acres to Archibald Scott.²⁵³ This 213 acres seems to have descended to Thomas Scott, who transferred to Jeremiah Savage from whom it passed to George Rivers who in 1803 conveyed it to John Lloyd Sen^r²⁵⁴ who annexed it to his Springfield plantation.

ST. ANDREWS TOWN

North of the Jones tract lay a grant of 38 acres which was incorporated in St. Andrews Town an account of which was given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.²⁵⁵ All the unsold lots in the Town were in 1835 conveyed by Col: William Cattell to the Vestry and Churchwardens of St. Andrews Parish.²⁵⁶

SPRINGFIELD

In the account of Tipseeboo plantation on the north side of Ashley River it is stated that Shem Butler a son of Thomas Butler had arrived in the Province in September 1675. Richard Butler to whom the Tipseeboo property was given by his father was apparently a younger brother of Shem. Shem Butler apparently was quite young on his arrival in 1675 for not until 27 June, 1696, does he appear as receiving a warrant for 700 acres;²⁵⁷ for which a formal grant to him was made 5 May, 1704.²⁵⁸ On 15 and 16 July,

²⁵² This MAGAZINE, vol. XIV, p. 207.

²⁵³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. R. R., p. 423.

²⁵⁴ Ibid., Bk. K, No. 7, p. 306.

²⁵⁵ Vol. XIV, p. 206.

²⁵⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. U, No. 10, p. 577.

²⁵⁷ Printed warrants, 1692-1711, p. 120.

²⁵⁸ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 450.

1703, two grants were made to him for 418 and 1332 acres, respectively, situated on the south-side of Ashley River;²⁵⁹ and on these tracts he seems to have established his residence, and by an Act of the General Assembly in 1711, the landing place for the ferry at that point on the south side of the river, and the road through the lands of Mr. Shem Butler were declared to be the road and landing place forever. On the west side of this road, on the bank of the river Shem Butler laid out in his lifetime the Town afterwards known as Ashley Ferry Town or Shem Town an account of which has been given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.²⁶⁰

Shem Butler died in 1723, leaving a will directing all his property to be divided among his wife and children.²⁶¹ He left a widow Esther who later married William Elliott Sen^r as his second wife, a son Thomas, a son Joseph, a daughter Elizabeth who married the second Landgrave Edmund Bellinger, and after his death Thomas Elliott, a daughter Esther who married William Elliott Jun^r as his first wife and died without issue, a daughter Sarah who married first Daniel Cartwright and second Samuel Perkins, a daughter Rebecca who married first Josiah Baker and second William Rind (or Rhind), and a daughter Abigail who married John Watson. In the division of the estate there was partitioned to Elizabeth Bellinger a tract of 349 acres running from Ashley river back along the line of the public road.²⁶² To which M^{rs}. Bellinger added 33 acres part of the tract allotted to the widow Esther Butler.²⁶³ At M^{rs}. Bellinger's (then M^{rs}. Elliott) death in 1753 she devised the property, 22 acres to her son Edmund Bellinger and the remainder to her other sons.²⁶⁴ In her will she calls the property "Springfield" and charges it with the cost of putting a brick tomb over her honoured mother. Edmund Bellinger apparently acquired the interests of his brothers for he seems to have transferred 300 acres (excluding a narrow tract of 49 acres on Ashley river) to William Simpson who with Elizabeth his wife in 1765 conveyed to Lachlin McIntosh.²⁶⁵ Lachlin McIntosh (who was

²⁵⁹ Ibid., pp. 431, 432.

²⁶⁰ Vol. XIV, p. 203.

²⁶¹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1722-1724, p. 168.

²⁶² Memo. Bk. 3, p. 138; Memo. Bk. 7, p. 461.

²⁶³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C. C, p. 517.

²⁶⁴ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1753-1756, p. 70.

²⁶⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, No. 3, p. 12.

afterwards an officer of distinction in the Revolutionary war) with his wife Elizabeth on 15 September, 1769, conveyed the 300 acres to John Lloyd²⁶⁶ who made the place his residence and added a number of adjoining tracts aggregating at his death in 1807 1011 acres. At his death the property under his will went to his nephew Richard Lloyd Champion, and at the latter's death was sold in 1817 to Joseph S. Gibbes. It has always been known as Springfield and was probably so known when owned by Shem Butler. The residence on this place has long been destroyed but there still remain the evidences of garden and grounds. The tomb of M^{rs}. Bellinger's honoured mother the writer has never located.

ASHLEY FERRY TOWN

West of Mrs. Bellinger's 349 acres was the tract of about 50 acres laid out for a Town by Shem Butler already described in this MAGAZINE.²⁶⁷

THE FERRY TRACT

Lying south and west of Ashley Ferry Town lay a tract of 216 acres allotted to Sarah Butler.²⁶⁸ At her marriage to her second husband Samuel Perkins in 1743 the property was conveyed to John Watson in trust for her, and in 1744 John Watson as Trustee transferred to Hugh Cartwright,²⁶⁹ who seems to have conveyed to William Miles, from whom it apparently passed to John Miles, who seems to have transferred 86 acres comprising the part lying between the public road and the river to Edward Legge prior to 1771.²⁷⁰ The ferry across the river at that point had existed for many years and was recognized as a public ferry as early as 1703.²⁷¹ It was afterwards vested in Landgrave Bellinger, and in 1741 in his widow. In 1777 it was granted to Edward Legge. When Legge parted with the property does not appear. In 1784 by an Act of the Legislature a commission was authorized to dispose of the ferry lately occupied by Edward Legge. He seems to have

²⁶⁶ Ibid., Bk. X, No. 3, p. 355.

²⁶⁷ Vol. XIV, p. 203.

²⁶⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, p. 303.

²⁶⁹ Ibid., Bk. H. H, p. 4.

²⁷⁰ Ibid., Bk. W, No. 3, p. 265.

²⁷¹ Statutes at Large, vol. 9, p. 2.

been a strong Royalist during the Revolution and died in 1786 leaving a will which does not mention the property. In 1794 one John Freazer (pronounced Frazer) with his wife Sarah transferred to William Miles as Trustee for M^{rs}. Sarah Freazer several parcels of land including this 86 acres (with 66 acres of adjoining marsh granted Edward Legge 23 June, 1774) and 49 acres of M^{rs}. Bellingers 349 acres, which Edmund Bellinger had devised to his brother William,²⁷² and the latter with Sarah his wife on 16 September, 1788, had transferred to John Freazer. Mrs. Freazer was Sarah Ladson a daughter of Zacharias Ladson, and had married John Freazer in 1770.²⁷³ The deed does not state from whom the 86 and 66 acre tracts of Legge had been acquired by the Freazers. Edward Legge's name appears on the list, annexed to the Statute of 1782, of persons whose property was confiscated and directed to be sold and it may be his property was sold by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates.

The Ferry was granted in 1798 to John Frazer and after his death to his widow Sarah in 1804. At Mrs. Freazer's death she devised the property to her grandson Joseph F. Bee, to whom the ferry was granted in 1820, and it has ever since continued to be generally known as Bee's Ferry. The settlement on this place was near the river bank but the use of it as a site for a phosphate mining plant has destroyed every vestige of it.

SAVAGES

To Rebecca Butler was allotted 313 acres South of the part allotted to her sister Sarah. On 2 February, 1738, Rebecca with her husband Josiah Baker conveyed the 313 acres to William Miles²⁷⁴ from whom it apparently passed to John Miles who seems to have transferred to Jeremiah Savage (from whose ownership it took the name "Savages") this 313 acres together with 130 acres of Sarah Butler's 216 acre tract. By Jeremiah Savage the property was sold to Thomas Farr,²⁷⁵ and at the latter's death was sold in 1793 to Ralph Izard, Jun^r²⁷⁶ who annexed it to his Schieveling plantation.

²⁷² Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 108.

²⁷³ This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 50.

²⁷⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, p. 578.

²⁷⁵ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 177.

²⁷⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M, No. 1, p. 75.

HICKORY HILL

To the widow Esther Butler was allotted 313 acres lying south of the tract allotted to Rebecca Butler. Off this she transferred to Elizabeth Bellinger 33 acres lying East of the public road retaining 280 acres on the West of that road, which (as Esther Elliott) she transferred in 1741 to William Branford,²⁷⁷ who with his wife Elizabeth on 31 October, 1752, conveyed the 280 acres to trustees for his sister Elizabeth Holmes,²⁷⁸ who married Francis Holmes, and whose trustee in 1774 conveyed the property to Thomas Farr J²⁷⁹ who also purchased the adjoining tract called "Savages." Thomas Farr had married Elizabeth Holmes a daughter of Mrs. Holmes, and the place thus continued in the same family. Thomas Farr left two sons, W^m Branford Farr, and John Emperor Farr and after his death in 1788 the property seems to have passed to W^m Branford Farr at a sale made in 1793 and in 1801 it was conveyed as the property of W^m Branford Farr (then deceased) under the name of Hickory Hill to John Splatt Cripps,²⁸⁰ who had married Elizabeth a daughter of Thomas Farr. The advertised sale of the lands of Thomas Farr in 1793 is the first mention the writer has found of the name of the place as Hickory Hill. The property became the residence of John Splatt Cripps and after his death the property was sold in 1818 to one William Moer²⁸¹ who must have transferred to John Emperor Farr, for at the latter's death in 1824 he devised to his nieces the daughters of John Splatt Cripps the plantation near Ashby Ferry called Hickory Hill formerly the residence of their late father John Splatt Cripps, reserving the family burying ground.²⁸² In 1825 the devise of John Emperor Farr conveyed to the Rev^d Christian Hanckel the Hickory Hill place containing 280 acres reserving one half an acre for the family burying ground. There is no residence left on the place. The family burying ground with a brick vault is (or was) still in existence.

²⁷⁷ Ibid., Bk. W, p. 378.

²⁷⁸ Ibid., Bk. N. N, p. 201.

²⁷⁹ Ibid., Bk. M, No. 4, p. 343.

²⁸⁰ Ibid., Bk. H, No. 7, p. 332.

²⁸¹ Ibid., Bk. Z, No. 8, p. 151.

²⁸² Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. F, p. 540.

CRIPPS

To Abigail Butler was allotted 313 acres lying south of Hickory Hill. In 1741 Abigail Watson and her husband John Watson conveyed this 313 acres to William Branford²⁸³ from whom it passed to his son William Branford who devised it to his daughter Ann who married Thomas Horry, and Elizabeth who married Elias Horry, two sisters marrying two brothers. Ann Horry and her husband transferred their one half to Elias and Elizabeth Horry, from whom the property passed to their daughter Margaret Horry who married Henry Deas and with her husband transferred the property to Francis Motte, who with his wife Mary conveyed in December 1798 to John Splatt Cripps,²⁸⁴ who had acquired in 1786 a tract of 500 acres, and in 1797 a tract of 110 acres adjoining.²⁸⁵ Cripps may have made his country residence on the tract so acquired by him in 1786 prior to his purchase in 1801 of Hickory Hill. After the death of Cripps the three tracts as one plantation were sold in 1817 to D^r Henry Richardson,²⁸⁶ whose heirs in July, 1849 conveyed the property as then containing 865 acres to Dr. T. Drayton Grimke.²⁸⁷ Dr. Grimke was a brother of the late Rev. John Grimke Drayton and made his country residence on the property, and is said to have spent much time and labour on the house and grounds. When the writer in 1885 visited the site of his residence the house had been destroyed. It was on a spot of considerable natural beauty with a grove of very fine live oaks, and grounds laid out and planted with groups of the Indian Azalea which were then in full bloom. The property was then owned by the Rose phosphate mining company and unfortunately the line of mine excavation lay directly across the old garden and the site of the old house which were then on the point of total destruction by the mining operations. The site of the residence as well as the writer remembers was not upon the 313 acre tract of Mrs. Watson but on the adjoining 500 acre tract purchased in 1786 by John Splatt Cripps from John Lloyd. The writer has never seen any

²⁸³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, p. 356.

²⁸⁴ *Ibid.*, Bk. X, No. 6, p. 251.

²⁸⁵ *Ibid.*, Bk. E, No. 8, p. 365.

²⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, Bk. V, No. 8, p. 125.

²⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, Bk. F, No. 12, p. 23.

name given to this property. A residence of the size and pretense of this, must have had some local name but it has passed away. On some old maps it is designated as "Cripps" which better denotes the larger area occupied by John Splatt Cripps than "Branfords" by which the 313 acres of Mrs. Watson was designated as a boundary.

SCHIEVELING

To Thomas Butler the son of Shem Butler was allotted 313 acres on the Ashley River west of the ferry tract allotted to his sister Sarah.²⁸⁸ Before his death Thomas Butler seems to have moved his residence to Prince William Parish and died there in 1746 leaving a wife Elizabeth (daughter of Thomas Elliott) two sons Thomas and William and daughters, Mary (who married Richard Wright and second Elisha Butler), Elizabeth and Sarah, and a granddaughter Ann Miles child of a deceased daughter Ann.²⁸⁹ He left his lands to his son William. His son Thomas died soon after,²⁹⁰ without children. William seems also to have died without children, and in some way the land seems to have been acquired by his mother, who married second Robert D'Arques, and third Robert Yonge, leaving issue only by her first husband Thomas Butler. In 1752 she still owned the property as Elizabeth Yonge having acquired it prior to 1750.²⁹¹ In 1752 she conveyed 113 acres off the property to her daughter Elizabeth who had married first Stephen Elliott and then George Bellinger, and the remaining 200 acres was after Elizabeth Yonge's death sold in 1759, under legal proceedings to Dr. Cholmondely Dering, who in 1758 had married Elizabeth Bellinger, widow, and who in November, 1770, transferred the 200 acres to Robert Duff,²⁹² who two days later transferred the property to Thomas Fuller,²⁹³ who a month later on 18 December, 1770, acquired the 113 acres which Mrs. Yonge had conveyed to her daughter Elizabeth Bellinger, and on Mrs. Bellinger's death, without issue, descended to John Wright the only son of her sister

²⁸⁸ Memo. Bk. 2, p. 88.

²⁸⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1740-1747, p. 372.

²⁹⁰ Ibid., Bk. 1747-1752, p. 51.

²⁹¹ Memo. Bk. 7, p. 79.

²⁹² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 3, p. 172.

²⁹³ Ibid., p. 182.

Mary Wright, and Ann Miles (who married Joseph Ainger) the only daughter of her sister Ann Miles.²⁹⁴ This Thomas Fuller was the son of Richard Fuller, son of William Fuller, mentioned in the account of Pierpont. How long Thomas Fuller resided on the property does not appear. Later his residence was at Pierpont, and on 18 December, 1779, he with Catherine his wife, conveyed the 313 acres with 200 acres of marsh granted to Thomas Fuller, the whole aggregating 513 acres to Thomas Hooper.²⁹⁶ The purchase price as stated in the deed was £120,000 state currency which however according to the legal scale of depreciation enacted after the war was about but £3750 sterling. On 15 June, 1785, Thomas Hooper and Mary his wife conveyed the property, for £1600, as containing 513 acres to Ralph Izard Jun.²⁹⁶ This Ralph Izard had received from his father the place called "Burton" or "Fair Spring" on the Ashley river about a mile west of Bacon's bridge which seems to have been his home place and residence until he acquired this 513 acres from Thomas Hooper, altho' he had owned for a short time the plantation on the North side of the Ashley called "Childs" near the Spring Farm plantation of his brother Walter Izard.

He had married Elizabeth Stead daughter of Benjamin Stead. On the 4 June, 1793, Ralph Izard acquired from the estate of Thomas Farr the adjoining tract called "Savages" containing 443 acres lying South of the public road which embraced the 313 acres formerly allotted to Rebecca Butler and 130 acres formerly allotted to Sarah Butler,²⁹⁷ and annexed it to the plantation he already had.

Ralph Izard and his family resided on the property as their home and country residence and apparently during their occupation the place was known as "Schieveling." There was a fine avenue of live oaks and a handsome and well laid out garden. The writers observation has been that wherever the Izard family had a country residence great attention was paid to the garden and grounds as well as to the mansion. Their old homes, "The Elms," "Fair Spring," "Cedar Grove," "Spring Farm," "Schieveling," "To-

²⁹⁴ Ibid., Bk. V, No. 3, p. 145.

²⁹⁶ Ibid., Bk. F, No. 6, p. 62.

²⁹⁶ Ibid., Bk. N, No. 5, p. 247.

²⁹⁷ Ibid., Bk. M, No. 6, p. 75.

motley" all show after years of neglect and devastation distinguishing evidence of former taste and beauty. The house at Schieveling was destroyed by fire when the only son was returning from his wedding tour. The tradition is that as his bride and himself turned into the avenue from the public road they looked upon the house in flames. Ralph Izard died without a will leaving a widow, six daughters, and one son who married Esther the daughter of the Honourable Thomas Middleton. After his death the property passed to the widow Mrs. Elizabeth Izard, after whose death in 1826 the property was by her heirs conveyed as the plantation called Schieveling containing 1056 acres to Dr Charles Drayton²⁹⁸ This is the first deed in which the property is called "Schieveling," although it is so named on an earlier plat made about 1802 by Joseph Purcell. Dr. Drayton subsequently conveyed the property to Joseph F. Bee who shortly afterwards transferred it to the late Henry A. Middleton, Esq.

VAUCLUSE

On 30 January, 1676/7, a warrant was issued to lay out to "Cap^t: Hen: Bryan" eleven hundred acres,²⁹⁹ and on 29 April, 1678, a warrant was issued to lay out to Jonathan Fitz eleven hundred and ten acres.³⁰⁰ Bryan apparently abandoned the land laid out for him for by an order of the Council dated 30 November 1678 the surveyor General is directed to lay out for Jonathan Fitz "all that tract of land upon Ashley River formerly called Mr Bryans land and now in the possession of the s^d Mr Fitz" and on 22 March, 1678, (1679) a formal grant was made to Jonathan Fitch for 1110 acres on Ashley River.³⁰¹ This first Jonathan Fitch seems to have left a son also named Jonathan Fitch, and for some reason a new grant was on 13 May, 1696, issued to Jonathan Fitts for 1110 acres on Ashley River.³⁰² Jonathan Fitch conveyed to his nephew James Stanyarne (son of his sister Rachel who had married the elder James Stanyarne) first 600 acres off the tract, and on 28 November, 1713, also conveyed to him the remaining 510

²⁹⁸ Ibid., Bk. R, No. 9, p. 361.

²⁹⁹ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 124.

³⁰⁰ Ibid., p. 154.

³⁰¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 213.

³⁰² Ibid., p. 295; Memo. Bk. 4, p. 313.

acres³⁰³ thus vesting in James Stanyarne the entire 1110 acres. At James Stanyarne's death he devised to his son Benjamin Stanyarne the 600 acres being the place he then lived on and to his wife Jane (born Jane Godfrey a daughter of Capt. John Godfrey) the 510 acres for life, with remainder to his son Benjamin.³⁰⁴ The widow Jane married Gerard Monger (sometimes called Capt. Monger) and at her death, apparently without surviving issue by her second husband, her son Benjamin received the 510 acres. On 13 December 1742 Benjamin Stanyarne conveyed 132 acres bounding on Ashley river off the Western part of the tract to John Drayton,³⁰⁵ and on 16 January 1745 he conveyed to William Cattell 354 acres embracing the rest of the river front of the 1110 acres.³⁰⁶ This William Cattell was William Cattell the elder who had married Mary Godfrey the Aunt of Benjamin Stanyarne. William Cattell died in 1752, and by his will devised to his son Peter Cattell the plantation purchased from the late Mr. Benjamin Stanyarne. Peter Cattell died without leaving children, and under the terms of the will the property seems to have passed to his nephew William Cattell the son of his eldest brother William Cattell and grandson of the elder William Cattell. This last William Cattell to whom the lands descended was later Lt. Col. William Cattell of the first regiment of South Carolina troops on the Continental establishment during the Revolutionary war. Col. William Cattell died in 1778 and by his will devised his lands to his brother Benjamin Cattell:³⁰⁷ who died in January, 1783, and under proceedings instituted against his executors for the settlement of his brother's estate the lands of Col. Cattell were ordered to be sold, and on 7 February, 1785, the executors advertised for sale several tracts including "a tract of land on Ashley River joining Drayton Hall called Stanyarne's containing 406 acres." At the sale the property was purchased by Thomas Ferguson,³⁰⁸ the Thomas Ferguson of the Council of Safety and other public posts during the Revolutionary war, who however did not hold it long as he died

³⁰³ Ibid., p. 316.

³⁰⁴ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 483; Ibid., Bk. 4, p. 316.

³⁰⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 295.

³⁰⁶ Old plat in writer's possession.

³⁰⁷ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774-1779, p. 624.

³⁰⁸ Old plat in writer's possession.

in May, 1786, and by his will devised to his wife Ann (formerly Ann Wragg) the tract of land which he had lately bought in St. Andrews Parish upon Ashley River, and directed his executors to build thereon a two story wooden dwelling house 26 feet wide and 45 feet long.³⁰⁹ Whether this house was built does not appear but under proceedings instituted for the settlement of the estate of Thomas Ferguson the Master in Equity conveyed to Thomas Middleton on 12 April, 1791, the plantation in St. Andrews Parish containing 354 acres bounding North East on the marshes of Ashley river, South East on lands formerly of Thomas Butler then of Ralph Izard Jun^r, South West on formerly of Benjamin Stanyarne and North West on formerly John Drayton.³¹⁰ Thomas Middleton was the Honourable Thomas Middleton of the Revolution, son of the Honourable Henry Middleton.³¹¹ Whether or not any house was built by the executors of Thomas Ferguson, a comfortable and sufficient one was erected for Thomas Middleton who made it his country residence until his death in 1797, and after his death it continued to be the home of his widow (Anne daughter of Hon. Peter Manigault) and his children for many years.

In the division of the estate of Thomas Middleton the property passed to his daughter Esther, who had married her neighbour on the river Ralph Stead Izard son of Ralph Izard of Schieveling, and on her death in 1819 she devised to her son Ralph Stead Izard the "country seat on Ashley river called "Vaucluse."³¹² This is the first appearance of the name Vaucluse on the record as attached to the property although on a map near 30 years previous in date it is called Vaucluse. Probably the name was given during the ownership of Thomas Middleton. In 1838 this last Ralph Stead Izard conveyed to Tho^s. B. Clarkson the plantation called Vaucluse, who in 1845 conveyed it as containing $431\frac{40}{100}$ acres to the late Henry A. Middleton.

DRAYTON HALL

On 30 January, 1676/7, a warrant was issued to lay out to Mr. Nicholas Carteret 750 acres of land,³¹³ and on 10 August, 1678, a

³⁰⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 9.

³¹⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, No. 7, p. 435.

³¹¹ This MAGAZINE, vol. I, p. 252.

³¹² Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. F, p. 98.

³¹³ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 125.

warrant was likewise issued to lay out to Edward Mayo 750 acres,³¹⁴ followed by an order on the 30 November, 1678, to lay out to Edward Mayo 750 acres "which was formerly the Land laid out for "Nich: Cartwright."³¹⁵ This was followed by a formal grant dated 9 August, 1679, to Edward Mayo for 750 acres on Ashley River,³¹⁶ more particularly described as "all y^e Tract of Land being 750 "Acres formerly belonging unto Nicholas Carteret Gent & to Edward Mayo Scituate Lying & being upon Ashley River between "y^e Lands of Jonathan fitz to y^e Eastward and y^e Lands of Capt. "Mau: Matthews to y^e Westward & Butting upon Ashley river to "y^e Northward."³¹⁷ On 8 March, 1680, Edward Mayo and Ann his wife transferred the tract to Joseph Harden of Barbados Merch^t.³¹⁸ How the property passed from Joseph Harben or his descendants the writer has not ascertained. On 17 June, 1718, Alexander Skene and Jemima his wife conveyed to Francis Yonge 750 acres on Ashley River, and Francis Yonge and Lydia his wife on 27 March, 1733, conveyed to Jordan Roche 456 acres off this 750 acres.³¹⁹ The deed recites that on 2 April, 1718, a grant had been made to Alexander Skene of 750 acres on the south side of Ashley River, and it may be that Skene had acquired the property and desired to fortify his title by a new grant. The boundaries given in the deed show that it was the same land described in the grant to Edward Mayo. Francis Yonge after the sale to Roche retained in himself 294 acres³²⁰ which he subsequently viz., on 9 October, 1734, with Lidia his wife conveyed to Jordan Roche, thus vesting in Roche the entire 750 acres. Then Jordan Roche and his wife Rebecca on 19 October, 1737, conveyed 350 acres to John Greene³²¹ being the North Eastern part of the 750 acres bounding on Ashley river, which 350 acres John Greene and Phebe his wife on 2 March 1738 conveyed to John Drayton. The other 400 acres Greene conveyed on 19 November, 1737, to Robert Ladson

³¹⁴ Ibid., p. 168.

³¹⁵ Ibid., p. 190.

³¹⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 20.

³¹⁷ Off. Hist. Com., Bk. 1701-1714, p. 367.

³¹⁸ Ibid., p. 368.

³¹⁹ Memo. Bk. 4, p. 395.

³²⁰ Ibid., Bk. 3, p. 500.

³²¹ M. C. O. Bk. T, p. 445.

Jun^r.³²² This John Drayton was the grandson of the original Thomas Drayton who seems to have come to the Province in 1679 in the same vessel with Stephen Fox.³²³ This first Thomas whose wife appears to have been named Elizabeth died about 1700 leaving a son Thomas Drayton (whose wife was named Ann), and apparently her maiden name was Ann Booth, at least she had a granddaughter—the daughter of her own only daughter, named Ann Booth Fuller.

The second Thomas Drayton died about 1716 leaving a large estate, his widow Ann, three sons, Thomas, Stephen Fox, and John, and one daughter Mary who married Richard Fuller. Stephen Fox Drayton died without issue. John Drayton became a prominent citizen of the Province, was for many years a member of his Majesty's Council, and was commonly known, and referred to as the Honourable John Drayton. To him it was that John Greene conveyed the 350 acres and on that tract he established his residence and country seat, on which the fine mansion house known as Drayton Hall was erected. To this 350 acres he added 132 acres conveyed to him on 13 December, 1742, by Benjamin Stanyarne off the adjoining part of the Fitch 1110 acre grant;³²⁴ and 117 acres of marsh land granted in 1745 to Robert Brewton and by him the same year conveyed to John Drayton; and 61½ acres of marsh land granted him in 1762. The Drayton Hall residence is said to have been constructed by him; the exact date of its construction the writer has not ascertained, but according to the published notice of Charles Faucheraud given in the account of "Ashley Wood and Jerico" on p. — of this volume it was completed before 1758, and was by Faucheraud described as a "Palace." The Honourable John Drayton died in 1779. His will does not now appear on the record but from other documents it appears that he devised the Drayton Hall property to his son Dr. Charles Drayton who married Miss Esther Middleton a daughter of the Honourable Henry Middleton. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt who in the spring of 1796 made an excursion up the Ashley River "to enlarge my acquaintance with the interior, "and to view the country-seats in those parts which enjoy the

³²² Ibid., p. 30.

³²³ This MAGAZINE, vol. XIV, p. 17.

³²⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 295.

"greatest celebrity"—gives the following account of Drayton Hall. "We stopped to dine with Dr. Drayton, at Drayton-Hall. "The house is an ancient building, but convenient and good; and "the garden is better laid out, better cultivated and stocked with "good trees, than any I have hitherto seen. In order to have a "fine garden you have nothing to do but to let the trees remain "standing here and there, or in clumps, to plant bushes in front of "them, and arrange the trees according to their height. Dr. "Drayton's father who was also a physician, began to lay out the "garden on this principle; and his son who is passionately fond of a "country life, has pursued the same plan. The prospect from the "garden is like all other views in this part of the country."³²⁵ At the death of this last Charles Drayton in 1820 he devised to his son Charles—another Charles Drayton, M.D.—his place called Drayton Hall situate on the Ashley River,³²⁶ and the property still remains in, and is occupied by the descendants of the name, viz; the heirs of the late Charles H. Drayton.

MAGNOLIA

On 30 December, 1676, a warrant was issued to lay out to "Mr. Morris Mathewes" 750 acres.³²⁷ Maurice Mathews was one of the most active and prominent of the first settlers having come to the Province in the very first shipload of settlers—in March, 1670. The Surveyor General in laying out this 750 acres at the desired point apparently found not enough land still untaken up to lay-out the full 750 acres, for he laid out under the warrant to Maurice Mathews only 402 acres on the south west side of Ashley River in a certain colony not yet named between a parcel of land not yet laid out taken by Mr. Nicholas Cartwright on the south east side thereof and land taken up by Mr. Hugh Lewis on the north east side thereof and butting upon Ashley River and "a cane & "bryer swamp."³²⁸ and a formal grant for the 402 acres was made to Maurice Mathews 28 April, 1677.³²⁹ On 28 July, 1679, Maurice

³²⁵ English translation, published in London, 1799, vol. 1, p. 591.

³²⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. F, p. 205.

³²⁷ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 123.

³²⁸ Memo. Bk. 1, pp. 479-482.

³²⁹ Off. Hist. Com., Bk. G, p. 32.

Mathews conveyed the 402 acres to Stephen Fox "Tanner," bounding East on Edward Mayoe.^{329a} Stephen Fox apparently to fortify his title took out another grant to himself 13 May, 1696.³³⁰ Stephen Fox apparently by his will devised this 402 acres to the second Thomas Drayton who died in 1716, and under the latter's will the property passed to his eldest son the third Thomas Drayton, who added to the property an adjoining tract of 260 acres which had been granted on 5 June, 1704, to John Cattell³³¹ (a son of the first John Cattell) from whom it descended to his son and heir John Cattell, by whom it was on 26 March 1729 conveyed to Ann Drayton³³² widow of the second Thomas Drayton apparently one half for herself and one half for her son Stephen both of whom devised their interest to Thomas Drayton the son of one and brother of the other.³³³ This last Thomas Drayton died in 1761 leaving a widow, a daughter (then the wife of Edward Fenwicke) and three sons William, Stephen, and John. By his will he devised the property on Ashley River, viz., the 402 acres and the 260 acres aggregating 662 acres to his wife for life and then to his son William Drayton.³³⁴ William Drayton was subsequently appointed Chief Justice of Florida after the acquisition, in 1763, of Florida by the British. He seems to have himself added to the property a tract of marsh land of 33 acres granted to Capt. Jonathan Fitch 1 June, 1709.³³⁵ For on the 4 June, 1774, William Drayton and Mary his wife after his removal to Florida conveyed to his uncle the Honourable John Drayton the three tracts of 402, 260, and 33 acres as one plantation aggregating 779 acres, including by the plat the marsh on the river front.³³⁶ Before this the Honourable John Drayton had acquired 200 acres part of the Fitch 1110 acre grant which Benjamin Stanyarne had in 1747 conveyed to one John Gordon³³⁷ "Tavernkeeper," and by Gordon's executors

^{329a} Ibid., p. 93.

³³⁰ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 297.

³³¹ Ibid., p. 464.

³³² Memo. Bk. 1, p. 484.

³³³ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1732-1737, p. 117; Ibid., Bk. 1740-1747, p. 80.

³³⁴ Ibid., Bk. 1760-1767, p. 53.

³³⁵ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 37.

³³⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, No. 9, p. 301.

³³⁷ Ibid., Bk. C. C., p. 369.

was in April, 1762, conveyed to the Honourable John Drayton³³⁸ and seems to have been annexed to the Magnolia property.

The Honourable John Drayton was married no less than four times—1st, to Sarah Cattell daughter of William Cattell by whom he seems to have left no surviving children. 2nd To Charlotte daughter of Lieutenant Governor William Bull by whom he had sons William Henry Drayton Chief Justice of South Carolina during the Revolution, and Charles Drayton M.D. 3^d, To Margaret Glen a sister of Governor James Glen by whom he had sons Glen Drayton and Thomas Drayton. 4th, To Rebecca Perry by whom he had one son John who died young and two daughters. At the death of the Honourable John Drayton in 1779 the Magnolia property seems to have passed under his will to his son Thomas. The John Davis who published an account of his travels in the United States was a tutor in the family of Thomas Drayton in 1798 and speaks of the house on Ashley River as a “venerable mansion.” It was probably the oldest residence of the Drayton’s on Ashley River for the ground on which it was built seems to have been acquired by the second Thomas Drayton from Stephen Fox not long after 1700 while the Drayton Hall tract was not acquired by the Honourable John Drayton until 1738. The residence was destroyed by the enemy in 1865. Thomas Drayton added to the property in 1782 the tract of 400 acres part of the grant to Alexander Skene for 750 acres which 400 acres Jordon Roche had conveyed to Robert Ladson Jun^r. This Robert Ladson married Sabina Rose daughter of Thomas Rose of Accabee and the property passed to his daughter Elizabeth who married first William Miles and second her cousin Robert Ladson (as his second wife) and in December, 1768, with her husband Robert Ladson conveyed the 400 acres to her uncle Francis Rose of Accabee,³³⁹ whose executors on 26 February, 1783, conveyed to Thomas Drayton,³⁴⁰ who also seems to have added a tract called Bowmans containing about 333 acres apparently granted 5 September, 1704, to Samuel Page for 300 acres, for at his death in 1825 he devised his plantation on Ashley River called Magnolia, and the other tracts adjoining the

³³⁸ Ibid., Bk. Y. Y, p. 431.

³³⁹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M, No. 3, p. 102.

³⁴⁰ Ibid., Bk. W, No. 5, p. 179.

same called Perry's, Bowmans, Bear Hill, and Gordons to his grandson John Grimke if he should take the name of Drayton.³⁴¹

This grandson was the son of Thomas S. Grimke who had married Miss Sarah Drayton, and in pursuance of the will he changed his name to John Grimke Drayton, and was the late Rev. John Grimke Drayton for many years Rector of the Parish of St. Andrew, and who died in 1891. The acreage of the entire tract as devised by Thomas Drayton to his grandson, including all the tracts mentioned, was 1872 acres.³⁴² Whatever was the condition of the grounds and garden at Magnolia before the ownership of the Rev. Mr. Drayton, he transformed it by his skill and taste and unwearied attention into the beautiful spot it now is. To him the writer has always understood was due the embellishing of the grounds with the camellias (*Camellia Japonica*) and the Azaleas (*Azalea Indica*) which now at the time of their blossoming make it such a blaze of colour. Prior to the Rev. Mr. Drayton's death he sold off all of his lands lying south of the public road so that the Magnolia property no longer included any of that area.

PERRY HILL

Just west of Magnolia and lying on the river was a tract of 100 acres which had been laid out for Francis Ladson under the terms of a purchase receipt from the Lords Proprietors dated 6 May, 1696. No other or more formal grant than the receipt, and the warrant thereupon issued on the same day, appears to have been made,³⁴³ but Francis Ladson evidently took possession and by his will in 1717 devised the 100 acres to his six children, Francis, Mary who married Daniel Johnston, Sarah who married Nathaniel Nichols, Robert, Jacob, and Elizabeth who married Benjamin Perry, all of the last five of whom on 27 August 1729 and 28 December, 1731 conveyed their interests in the 100 acres to Francis Ladson.³⁴⁴ To this 100 acres Francis Ladson added 60 acres of marsh on the river granted to him 21 May, 1734, and the 160 acres seem to have passed from Francis Ladson to his son Isaac Ladson, by whose

³⁴¹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. G, p. 44.

³⁴² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H, No. 11, p. 188.

³⁴³ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 118.

³⁴⁴ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 436.

widow Sarah Ladson, and son Abraham Ladson, the property was devised to her nephews Isaac Perry and Benjamin Perry, after the death of whom the property became vested in Josiah Perry the son of Isaac Perry, and Josiah Perry on 16 March, 1820, conveyed the property to Thomas Drayton,³⁴⁵ the owner of Magnolia. On his purchase Mr. Drayton incorporated it with his Magnolia plantation and devised it to his grandson afterwards the Rev. John G. Drayton. The name Perry Hill survived as its local designation.

RUNNYMEDE

On 15 September, 1705, a grant was made for 300 acres on the south side of Ashley River to John Cattell bounding East on Francis Ladson (Perry Hill).³⁴⁶ This John Cattell was the eldest son of the original John Cattell the immigrant. He married Margaret Donovan and died before his father, without a will, leaving an only child John as his heir at law to take his land and to him this tract of 300 acres passed.³⁴⁷ This last John Cattell married Sarah Hall daughter of Arthur Hall and on 29 November, 1729, executed a marriage settlement whereby this 300 acres was settled on himself and his wife for their lives and then to the issue of their marriage.³⁴⁸ The eldest son of this marriage—another John Cattell, seems to have died without issue, and the property went to the only surviving children Robert Cattell and his sister Sarah, who had married George Mullins, and these two on 30 May, 1777, conveyed the property as containing 405 acres to Abraham Ladson.³⁴⁹ The conveyance seems to include another grant for 60 acres on the south side of Ashley River made to John Cattell on 15 September, 1705,³⁵⁰ and which no doubt came by the same descent as in the case of the 300 acres. Abraham Ladson sold off to Nathaniel Fuller 35 acres from the southern end of the tract on 2 April, 1783,³⁵¹ and also on 13 March, 1783, conveyed to Glen Drayton 330 acres reserving 40 acres near the river front for him-

³⁴⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, No. 9, p. 333.

³⁴⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 531.

³⁴⁷ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 206.

³⁴⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H, p. 292.

³⁴⁹ Ibid., Bk. W, No. 5, p. 470.

³⁵⁰ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 532.

³⁵¹ Old plat in writer's possession.

self.³⁵² Abraham Ladson died about 1790 and after his death under a judgment against his executor the property, viz. the 40 acres, was on 4 March, 1794, conveyed to Lambert Lance,³⁵³ who on 19 July, 1795, conveyed the 40 acres to John Julius Pringle,³⁵⁴ who had already on the 9 February, 1795, acquired under an execution sale against Glen Drayton the 300 acres of the original tract sold to Drayton by Abraham Ladson.³⁵⁵ John Julius Pringle was the son of Robert Pringle the original immigrant of the name, and who was of the family of Pringle of Symington near Edinburgh. Robert Pringle was a merchant in Charlestown, and for a number of years prior to the Revolution one of the assistant judges of the Province appointed under the Crown. His son John Julius Pringle was a distinguished lawyer who practiced in Charleston and a half brother of William Bull the son of Stephen Bull of Granville County and to whom was devised the Ashley Hall plantation on Ashley River, by his uncle the Hon. William Bull the last Lieutenant Governor of the Province under the Crown.³⁵⁶ On the acquirement by John Julius Pringle of the 370 acres he made it his country residence and seat. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt spent some time with him as a guest at his home in Charleston, and it was with Mr. Pringle he made his trip up the Ashley. In his account of this trip he makes the following reference to Runnymede. "Hence" (i.e., from Ashley Ferry) "we crossed the river, and stopped at a plantation lately "purchased by M^r. Pringle, the former name of which was Greenville, but which he has named Susan's Place, in honour of his lovely "wife. This plantation is likewise without a house, that of the "former occupier having been consumed by fire; on the foundation "of this building, which remains unhurt, the new mansion is to "be erected, which will be finished this summer The "situation is much the same as that of Fitterasso, except that the "morasses" (marshes) "covered with reeds, lie on the other side. "The river flows close to the garden, and the ships, which continually sail up and down the river may anchor here with great con-

³⁵² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. S, No. 5, p. 461.

³⁵³ Ibid., Bk. L, No. 6, p. 367.

³⁵⁴ Ibid., Bk. P, No. 6, p. 334.

³⁵⁵ Ibid., Bk. P, No. 6, p. 336.

³⁵⁶ This MAGAZINE, vol. I, p. 82.

"venience." The new mansion was completed in due time, and the plantation was by Mr. Pringle ultimately named "Runnymede" by which name it has ever since continued to be known. On 25 May, 1829, Thomas Fuller conveyed to John Julius Pringle 637 acres off the adjoining plantation which was added to Runnymede.³⁵⁷ Under the will of John Julius Pringle, who died in 1841 in his 91st year the Runnymede property passed to his son William Bull Pringle who in 1845 added to Runnymede an adjoining tract of 450 acres conveyed to him by James L. Ross Trustee of Eliza Ann, and Sarah Maria Cole which had formerly also formed a part of the Fuller tract,³⁵⁸ aggregating altogether a plantation of 1457 acres which he sold away in 1862. The tract was thereafter acquired by the late C. C. Pinckney who for years mined off the phosphate deposits. The mansion house built by Mr. John Julius Pringle was destroyed by the enemy in 1865. The present residence was built by the late Mr. C. C. Pinckney.

FULLERS

The next plantation on the river north of Runnymede was a plantation long owned by the Fuller family, but to which the writer has found no specific name given in any of the deeds or on any plat, and is only referred to as "Fullers." The great bulk of it consisted of a grant made 11 May, 1705, for 1030 acres to William Fuller the first immigrant of the name³⁵⁹ (or his son?). "Capt.:" William Fuller had as early as 1678 come to the colony, and brought settlers.³⁶⁰ A William Fuller, presumptively the same, was a member of the Grant Council and a Proprietor's deputy in October 1679³⁶¹ and as late as November 1680.³⁶² Prior to February 1680 Capt. William Fuller had assigned to Robert Dry his right to have 720 acres granted to him.³⁶³ On 9 February 1682/3 a warrant was issued to lay out to William Fuller 1020 acres for "himselfe & family" "arriving in Aprill 1678 being twelve in Number."³⁶⁴ The writer

³⁵⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z, No. 9, p. 183.

³⁵⁸ Ibid., Bk. R, No. 11, p. 141.

³⁵⁹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 489.

³⁶⁰ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 51.

³⁶¹ Ibid., 1672-1679, p. 120.

³⁶² Ibid., 1680-1692, p. 71.

³⁶³ Ibid., p. 27.

³⁶⁴ Ibid., p. 78.

has found no grant under this warrant but near twelve years later on 14 March 1694/5 a warrant was issued to lay out to William Fuller 1020 acres of land "uppon Acco^t of arraivell Rights: "for the arraivell of Tenn persons named as followeth. Will^m "fuller. Sarah fuller; Eliz: Leavy. Maryan Belinda & William "fullers. Eliz: Wrong: Roger Smith: Walter Abbott & Richard "warner."³⁶⁵ The grant for 1030 acres in 1705 seems to have been made under this last warrant. The warrant of 1694/5 may be simply a repetition of the warrant of 1682/3 but as a guess it would appear that the first William Fuller (probably the "Capt.") had a wife named Sarah, and children Mary Ann, Belinda, and William and before 1705 died and his lands went to his son named William who died in 1731, and whose then wife was named Elizabeth, and it was to this son the grant for 1030 acres was made in 1705. William Fuller also acquired 100 acres adjoining which had been granted on 2 November, 1678, to Abraham Smith "Bricklayer,"³⁶⁶ and received on 23 November, 1714, two grants to himself one for 78 acres and one for 239 acres apparently adjoining the 1030 acres.³⁶⁷ William Fuller died in 1731 and by his will devised to his eldest son Richard 500 acres "where he now dwells and hath been laid out to him" and also 50 acres of his "back land" or 550 acres: to his son William the plantation on the north side of the Ashley River, before referred to in this article as "Soldiers Retreat;" to his sons Joseph and Zacheus his lands on Stono called "Cobes" (apparently a tract originally granted to Job Copias); to his son Benjamin a tract called "Jacksons" and 250 acres of his "backland" and to his son Nathaniel 445 acres being the remainder of his "back land;" and to his daughter Sarah £750 proclamation money.³⁶⁸ The 550 acres so devised to Richard Fuller comprised the northern part of the grants for 1030 acres, and 100 acres (to Abraham Smith) and included all the river front on the Ashley River,³⁶⁹ and after having been dwelt upon and occupied by him, was by his will dated 13 May, 1749, devised to his only son Thomas Fuller, who with Lydia his wife on 28 January, 1758,

³⁶⁵ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 67.

³⁶⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 66.

³⁶⁷ Ibid., vol. 39, pp. 45, 46.

³⁶⁸ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731-1736, p. 332.

³⁶⁹ Memo Bk. 3, p. 317.

conveyed this 550 acres being one contiguous tract to his Aunt Sarah Simpson a widow and the daughter of the elder William Fuller.³⁷⁰ Mrs. Simpson on the 12 July, 1764, conveyed the 550 acres to Daniel Lagare Jun^r. who with Elizabeth his wife on 24 January, 1767, conveyed to Benjamin Guerard, who with Sarah his wife on 18 March, 1768, conveyed to Thomas Fuller (apparently the same Thomas Fuller who had in 1758 conveyed to Mrs. Simpson) and Thomas Fuller and Catherine his wife on 31 December, 1776, conveyed this 550 acres together with 130 acres originally granted 1 September, 1706, to John Anger³⁷¹ and 100 acres also granted to John Anger in 1706,³⁷² to his cousin Nathaniel Fuller son of his uncle Nathaniel Fuller.³⁷³ The uncle Nathaniel Fuller to whom under his father's will 445 acres of the "back land" had been devised married Sarah Lloyd and died about 1749 leaving a widow Sarah and an only surviving child and son named Nathaniel. The widow as executrix of her husband agreed to sell the 445 acres to her brother in law Benjamin Fuller, but in 1750 this Benjamin Fuller died devising all his lands to his nephew—her son—Nathaniel Fuller,³⁷⁴ whereby this last Nathaniel Fuller became invested with the 445 acres and 250 acres of the "back land" devised by his grandfather to his father and uncle,³⁷⁵ and by the conveyance in 1776 from his cousin Thomas Fuller acquired also all the remainder of the grants for 1030 and 100 acres aggregating with the two grants to Anger, according to an old plat dated in 1769, 1543 acres. Nathaniel Fuller married in 1768 Ann Fuller a daughter of his first cousin Thomas Fuller and at his death devised the "plantation in St. Andrews where I now live" to his wife Ann for life and then to his brother in law Thomas Fuller Jun^r. son of Thomas Fuller.³⁷⁶ This last Thomas Fuller (who married in 1786 Elizabeth Middleton daughter of Col. Thomas Middleton) then or subsequently removed his residence to Beaufort County. Some additional accretions must have been made to the property

³⁷⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A, No. 3, p. 681.

³⁷¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 512.

³⁷² Ibid., vol. 39, p. 34.

³⁷³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 4, p. 186.

³⁷⁴ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 388.

³⁷⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. II, p. 325.

³⁷⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Will Bk. A, p. 211.

by Nathaniel Fuller for the tract in Thomas Fuller's hands according to a map made in 1804 contained 1886 acres.³⁷⁷ By Thomas Fuller the tract was again subdivided. In 1810 he conveyed to Joseph Cole 500 acres comprising all the river front with the old plantation settlement,³⁷⁸ which 500 acres after some intermediate transfers was in 1845 conveyed to W^m Bull Pringle and annexed to Runnymede. In 1809 Thomas Fuller conveyed to Samuel Baker and Jabez Boothroyd 267 acres³⁷⁹ and in 1829 378 acres to Dr. James Stuart,³⁸⁰ and 637 acres to John Julius Pringle³⁸¹ which with 114 acres conveyed in 1809 to John Danner³⁸² completed the transfer of the entire tract and terminated the Fuller ownership of the original grant to William Fuller on Ashley River.

THE OAKS

The original John Cattell seems to have arrived in the Province in August, 1672.³⁸³ He is stated in a warrant issued to Thomas Butler to have come as his servant, but that does not mean in many warrants anything more than that he was so registered for the purpose of claiming the "arrival rights," or bounty, in land given to the importer of new settlers. The wives, sons, and daughters of intending settlers are frequently mentioned in the warrants as the servants of the grantee so as to give him the "arrival rights." The first warrant to John Cattell "arriving a Serv^t in August 1672" is dated 5 September, 1674.³⁸⁴ At any rate in whatever capacity he arrived he became the ancestor of a wealthy and prominent family in the Province. Between 1696 and 1709 a large number of warrants for land were issued to him. Many of the grants based on these warrants were located on the south side of Ashley River where he seems to have established his residence. He there accumulated a large landed proprietorship but the meagre descriptions in the grants to be found on the record and the scar-

³⁷⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, No. 7, p. 201.

³⁷⁸ Ibid., Bk. C. C, No. 8, p. 222.

³⁷⁹ Ibid., Bk. A, No. 8, p. 293.

³⁸⁰ Ibid., Bk. G, No. 10, p. 58.

³⁸¹ Ibid., Bk. Z, No. 9, p. 183.

³⁸² Ibid., Bk. B, No. 8, p. 71.

³⁸³ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 49.

³⁸⁴ Ibid., p. 82.

city of remaining plats of his lands make it difficult now to locate the different grants, and especially the grants of which this plantation—"The Oaks"—was composed.

He died in 1709 apparently leaving no widow surviving, but a grandson John Cattell (the son of his eldest son John Cattell who had predeceased him), and three sons, William, Benjamin, and Peter Cattell. He left also a son-in-law—John Williams—but the name of his daughter is not given, nor does it appear whether or not she was living when her father died. The writer has never been able to ascertain the maiden name of the wife of the first John Cattell. There is on record a caveat dated 26 August, 1692, filed by John and Elizabeth Cattell against the marriage of Thomas Leavy son of said Elizabeth with Ada Page daughter of W^m Page (Off. Hist. Com^m. Bk. 1672-1692, p. 444) and an Elizabeth Leavy arrived in the Province with William Fuller and may have been his daughter. He probably left a will which made some specific devises among his sons, under which they took possession of the lands devised, but this will was in some way defective and invalid, for in 1712, the Provincial Assembly passed an Act to confirm the right and title of his sons and grandson to their several possessions in sundry tracts of land, and to make partition and division of other lands equally amongst them.³⁸⁵ The original of this Act has been lost, and nothing remains but the title as given in Grimke's compilation of the statutory laws of the State. Under the division made by the Commissioners appointed for the purpose under this Act, there passed to his son William Cattell a tract of 212 acres granted to John Cattell 8 February, 1704.³⁸⁶ To his son Benjamin Cattell there passed a tract of 140 acres granted to Robert Shorey 13 November, 1695,³⁸⁷ conveyed by Robert Shorey to John Hosfort, and by John Hosfort to John Cattell 23 December, 1696, and 60 acres granted to John Cattell 15 September, 1705, which two tracts were by Benjamin Cattell on 4 November, 1717, conveyed to his brother William Cattell.³⁸⁸ To these tracts Wil-

³⁸⁵ Grimke: *Public Laws of South Carolina*, p. LXXIV. Curiously the title to the Act although given by Grimke, does not appear in Cooper's edition of the Statutes at Large.

³⁸⁶ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 461.

³⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 292.

³⁸⁸ *Memo. Bk. 3*, p. 157.

liam Cattell added 155 acres granted to Roger Nichols per purchase receipt 26 July, 1697, and on 18 May, 1710, conveyed by Roger Nichols to Nathaniel Nichols, who on 22 March, 1715, conveyed to William Cattell: he added also $254\frac{1}{2}$ acres (part of a tract of 300 acres granted to Edward Perry 9 September, 1696)³⁸⁹ devised by Edward Perry 5 May, 1706, to Richard, Peter, and Hannah Perry, and having been divided among them was conveyed, $83\frac{3}{4}$ acres by Richard Perry 7 October, 1727, $83\frac{3}{4}$ acres by Peter Perry, 7 October 1727, and $83\frac{3}{4}$ acres by Hannah Perry and John Anger her husband 24 September, 1731, to William Cattell, the whole aggregating some 821 acres.³⁹⁰ At the date of his memorial, viz., 22 May, 1733, William Cattell owned some 3300 acres on or near Ashly River. His country residence appears to have been on Ashley River at the plantation known as the Brick House, which was also probably the residence of his father John Cattell.

The lands on the river so owned by William Cattell were sandy and poor, excepting perhaps this plantation of the Oaks, which was the most fertile naturally of his lands on the river. The really fertile lands owned by William Cattell were some distance removed from the river, on the swamps or savannahs known as Long Savannah, Wampee Savannah, and Jack Savannah, and it was no doubt from them the agricultural profits of the plantations were derived. William Cattell was also for many years a merchant in Charles Town and at his death in 1752 was stated by the *South Carolina Gazette* for 24 August, 1752, to have been 70 years of age and one of the richest men of the Province. The notice states also that he was one of the earliest settlers in the Province, but if he was 70 years old he must have been born in 1682, after his father's arrival, and "settler" was used as meaning inhabitant. He had married Mary Godfrey a daughter of Capt. John Godfrey, and left surviving him three sons Peter, Charles, and John, two grandsons, William and Benjamin, the sons of his son William who had predeceased him, and a daughter Mary who had married William Walter. To his grandson Benjamin he devised the plantation which his son William in his life time had possessed and built upon and which appears to have been the Oaks. This son William who predeceased his father had married first Anne Cattell (appar-

³⁸⁹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 313.

³⁹⁰ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 157.

ently his first cousin daughter of his Uncle Benjamin) and second Anne Fraser, by whom at his death in 1751 he left surviving two sons William and Benjamin. Benjamin to whom his grandfather devised the Oaks (which became his home place and country residence) became of age in 1772, and was afterwards Captain Benjamin Cattell in the first regiment of South Carolina troops on the Continental establishment during the Revolutionary war. He married Mary McCall of Philadelphia and died in 1782 leaving surviving him his wife, a son William, and three daughters, Lydia, Ann, and Maria. By his will he devised his land including his home place the Oaks equally between his wife and children.³⁹¹ His widow married later General Mordecai Gist of the Maryland Continental Line and under proceedings for the settlement of his estate³⁹² the Oaks seem to have passed to William Cattell the son of Capt. Benjamin Cattell, who made it his country seat and residence. This last William Cattell (afterwards known as Col. William Cattell) married Mary Ladson, who predeceased him, and he died in 1842, without children, devising his estate to his three sisters Lydia Calhoun, Ann Presstman, and Maria Cattell, who had apparently removed from the State to Baltimore with their mother and stepfather, and who on 20 October, 1846 conveyed the plantation on Ashley River commonly known as "The Oaks," as containing 700 acres of high and rush land more or less, to John A. Ramsay.³⁹³ The house at the Oaks like so many others was destroyed by the enemy by fire in 1865. There was a fine avenue of live oaks on the place but not much evidence of a garden or grounds when visited by the writer several years since.

MILLBROOK

On 22 August, 1699, there was granted to James Humphreys 270 acres on the south side of the Ashley River.³⁹⁴ How this 270 acres passed to John Jackson does not appear. It may be he married a daughter of Humphreys. At all events on 30 August, 1708, John Jackson and Grace his wife conveyed this 270 acres to Wil-

³⁹¹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1780-1783, p. 224.

³⁹² Case of Gist v. Cattell, 2 DeS. Eq. Reports, p. 53.

³⁹³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 11, p. 505.

³⁹⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 369.

liam Fuller³⁹⁶—the same William Fuller frequently before referred to as the son of the first settler of the name on Ashley River. To this 270 acres William Fuller added a grant of 78 acres adjoining granted to him 28 November, 1714;³⁹⁶ and on his death in 1731 he devised to his son Benjamin the tract of land called Jacksons containing 356 acres more or less in two tracts.³⁹⁷ Benjamin Fuller seems to have had his residence at this place, but before his death in 1750 sold it to the first William Cattell, for by his will Benjamin Fuller gave all his estate to his nephew Nathaniel Fuller, including the purchase price due by William Cattell Sen^r. for the purchase of the tract called Jacksons, and directed his executor to make title to Mr. Cattell for the tract.³⁹⁸ The title was evidently made and William Cattell must have transferred the place to his son in law William Walter who had married his daughter Mary. The tract is not referred to in William Cattell's will, and in a deed of that date of a tract bounding on this tract, it is stated as belonging to William Walter.

William Walter was the same William Walter who was the owner of the neighbouring Wampee plantation.³⁹⁹ He seems to have been a man of considerable means and was also the owner of the well known Crowfield plantation in the parish of St. James Goose Creek, which he purchased in 1754 from William Middleton. William Walter died in 1766 and by his will directed certain lands including his plantation on the south side of Ashley River to be sold,⁴⁰⁰ and later proceedings were instituted for the settlement of his estate, and on 19 August, 1778 the Master in Chancery advertised for sale several tracts of land belonging to the estate of William Walter deceased, including the plantation called Jacksons containing 350 acres in two distinct tracts bounding north on Ashley River, east on lands late of William Cattell, Jun^r, dec^d. (The Oaks) and west on lands late of William Cattell, Sen^r (Brick House). At this sale the property was evidently acquired by John Alleyne Walter the son of William Walter for on 27 January, 1785, John Alleyne Walter

³⁹⁶ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 309.

³⁹⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 45.

³⁹⁷ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1731-1736, p. 332.

³⁹⁸ Ibid., Bk. 1747-1752, p. 388.

³⁹⁹ This MAGAZINE, vol. XI, p. 91.

⁴⁰⁰ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761-1777, p. 88.

agrees to sell to Abraham Ladson, Millbrook plantation,⁴⁰¹ and on 27 February, 1786, executed the deed to Abraham Ladson for it, as containing 375 acres with boundaries showing it to be the same place as Jacksons.⁴⁰² The name Millbrook appears to have been given to the place during the ownership of John Alleyne Walter who married Jane Oliphant daughter of Dr. David Oliphant Surgeon General of the Southern Department on the Continental establishment in the Revolutionary War. By Abraham Ladson the Millbrook property was conveyed to the Honourable Thomas Middleton sometime in 1786. The deed does not appear on record but the boundaries in deeds of the line of adjoining places show that Thomas Middleton owned it, and for some reason, probably to fortify his title, Thomas Middleton on 17 September, 1786, took out a warrant for a new grant which appears to have been issued. Thomas Middleton purchased the Vacluse property lower down the river and does not appear ever to have made Millbrook his residence. Possibly the residence house had been burned. He died in 1795 and the property remained in his estate until 1838 when it was conveyed by his heirs and representatives to J. Pinckney Clement as Millbrook plantation containing 338 acres.⁴⁰³

BRICK HOUSE OR CATTELL BLUFF

On 17 May, 1701, a grant was made to the first John Cattell for 240 acres on the south side of Ashley River.⁴⁰⁴ This 240 acres was taken possession of by his son William Cattell apparently under some gift from his father, or a devise under some invalid will of his father, and his title thereto was confirmed by the Act of the Assembly already mentioned passed 6 June, 1712.⁴⁰⁵ It was apparently the residence and home place of the first John Cattell and continued to be that of his son William, who added to the 240 acres some adjoining tracts, and at his death in 1752 devised to his eldest surviving son John Cattell the plantation on Ashley River "where I now live" joining to the west on Henry Middleton and to the east

⁴⁰¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 5, p. 664.

⁴⁰² Ibid., Bk. R, No. 5, p. 129.

⁴⁰³ Ibid., Bk. I, No. 12, p. 207.

⁴⁰⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 399.

⁴⁰⁵ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 157.

on W^m. Walter, quantity of acres uncertain being several tracts.⁴⁰⁶ The last John Cattell also made his country residence at the same place; he seems to have left no children, and at his death in 1774 the property under the terms of his father's will passed to his nephew William Cattell afterwards Lieut. Col. William Cattell.⁴⁰⁷ The elder William Cattell at his death in 1752 left surviving him his two grandsons William and Benjamin sons of his deceased eldest son and three sons John, Peter, and Charles, and under the limitations in his will the estates devised to his three sons passed in case of their deaths without issue to his heir at law. All of his three surviving sons John, Peter, and Charles, did die without issue and the great bulk of the landed estate of the elder William Cattell thus under his will vested in his grandson Lieut. Col. William Cattell, who married Sabina Lynch daughter of Thomas Lynch, and died in 1778 without leaving any children, but leaving a Will whereby after a large money bequest to his wife he devised all his lands to his brother Benjamin Cattell.⁴⁰⁸ As Lieut. Col. William Cattell had established his seat and residence on the tract lying west of the Brick House called Ashley Hill, it is doubtful if after his uncle John's death in 1774 he removed to Cattell Bluff. Benjamin Cattell's residence was at the Oaks and he did not long survive his brother William, as he died in 1782. By his will he devised to his son William Cattell the land on the south side of the Ashley River "where my late brother William Cattell resided known by the "name of Ashley Hill" also "the place adjoining formerly the "place of residence of my uncle John Cattell."⁴⁰⁹ Shortly after the death of Benjamin Cattell, the widow of William Cattell who had married John Bowman instituted proceedings against the representatives of Benjamin Cattell to have the real estate of Lieut. Col. Cattell sold to pay her legacy &c, &c, and a decree was made for the sale of the lands of Lieut. Col. William Cattell. Thus the devise by Benjamin Cattell to his son William of the two plantations on Ashley River derived from his brother was nullified. The lands of Lieut. Col. William Cattell were surveyed off into separate parcels by the surveyor Joseph Purcell for the purposes of sale,

⁴⁰⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1752-1756, p. 15.

⁴⁰⁷ Gist v. Cattell, 2 DeS. Eq. Reports, p. 53.

⁴⁰⁸ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774-1779, p. 624.

⁴⁰⁹ Ibid., Bk. 1780-1783, p. 224.

and the tract called the "Brick House" with 490 acres attached was advertised for sale in the *Gazette* of the 28 February, 1785, as "the seal called the Brick House where the late John Cattell resided." At the sale it was apparently bid in by the Honourable Thomas Middleton who rejected the title as defective, which led to the suit of Bowman vs. Middleton to compel him to accept. At the trial it was ascertained that this 490 acres which included the grant to John Cattell in 1701 for 240 acres, was interfered with by an older grant in 1677 to Roger Nichols for 510 acres, which older grant therefore took off the 490 acres some 146 acres. The Court held further that as the first John Cattell died intestate his lands went by law to his eldest son, and the General Assembly had no right by the Act of 1712 to direct the partition of the lands of John Cattell among the brothers, and take the land from the eldest son. This notwithstanding that all the sons (including a grandson the son of the eldest son John) had eighty years before accepted the partition and allotment and used and enjoyed the separate parts assigned to each as his own, and all of them had died many years before, and notwithstanding the rule that in 1712 the General Assembly of the Province acting with the Council and the Governor the Representatives of the Proprietors had the powers in such matters of the Parliament of England, and not only could but frequently did exercise powers similar to those exercised in the Act of 1712. The decision on this point has always remained as a monument to mark the judicial incapacity of the Court in that instance.⁴¹⁰ Mr. Middleton was held (rightly on the question of the interference of the older grant) not compellable to take the title. According to Purcells survey out of the 490 acres, only 294 acres embracing the site of the old family residence were unquestionably the property of the estate of Lieut. Col. William Cattell and this 294 acres appears then to have been sold and conveyed to one William McLeod whose heirs in 1806 conveyed to Martha Ann Matthews⁴¹¹ (a daughter of Col. Thomas Osborn and widow of William Mathews only son of Governor John Mathews) who in 1809 conveyed to John Moncrieffe⁴¹² who in 1810 conveyed to David Adams⁴¹³ from whom it passed to John Wylie, who in 1836

⁴¹⁰ Bowman v. Middleton, 1 Bays Reports, p. 252.

⁴¹¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A, No. 8, p. 129.

⁴¹² Ibid., Bk. B, No. 8, p. 82.

⁴¹³ Ibid., p. 130.

conveyed to William Cattell,⁴⁴ thus reinvesting in William Cattell the ancestral Cattell seat; which had been the residence of the original John Cattell, of his great grandfather William Cattell and his great uncle John Cattell. Notwithstanding the opinion of the Court in South Carolina that the Cattells did not appear entitled to the Nichols grant of 1677, the last William Cattell seems to have remained in possession of all save the 294 acres, for after the death of the last William Cattell the devisees under his will, or rather the heirs of his sisters who were his devisees, sold in September, 1859, the plantation known as Cattells Bluff containing, as was supposed, 570 acres but reserving the family burying ground. The place although called in the deeds the "Brick House," from the large brick mansion upon it, was also popularly known as "Cattell Bluff," from the bluff at the curve of the river just below the old house site. When the house was destroyed the writer has never ascertained. Only a pile of broken bricks marks the spot, with no trace of the garden or avenue. The family burying ground and brick vault is close to the old residence site. Both the last Col. William Cattell and his wife (born Mary Ladson) were buried there and probably most of the older members of the family. In his will the last Col. William Cattell distinctly provides for the reservation of the family burying ground on the place which he calls Cattells Bluff. In October 1899 when visited by the writer the cemetery was surrounded by a low brick wall about two feet high having within a bricked vault whose arched roof was about three feet above the surface of the ground. The vault had been broken into—showing the remnants of a casket and its former contents. There were outside of the vault three stones with the following inscriptions—viz. "In Memory of/M^{rs} Margaret Cattell/the Beloved Consort/of John Cattell Esq/She died the 15th October 1770/aged 50 years."—"To the Memory of/Mary Smith Cattell/Daughter of Maj^r James Ladson/Born September 29th 1781/Intermarried with William Cattell/November 8th 1803/torn from him by Death/June 14th 1824/This monument of his love/is inscribed." And lower down on same slab: "This slab/is placed over the body/of/Mary Cattell Baron/by her weeping and afflicted relatives/a monument of bereaved affection/and blighted hope/O grave where is

⁴⁴ Ibid., Bk. O, No. 10, p. 197.

thy victory" (other lines indecipherable)—also "Hic/Jacet/Stephen Oliver/obit. 10th June 1826/in the 78th year of his age./ That man/who has lived honestly/and laid up/a store of good actions/has little to fear from/any change whilst all is/peace within."

ASHLEY HILL

Included in the lands owned by William Cattell who died in 1752 was the plantation on Ashley River known as Ashley Hill. It is very difficult to refer this tract to any specific grant although after careful elimination it seems to the writer to have consisted of part of a grant for 1050 acres to the first John Cattell made 21 April, 1695.⁴¹⁵ At the division of the lands of John Cattell under the Act of 1712 a part of that grant with other lands lying on Ashley river were apparently assigned to Peter Cattell the youngest son of John Cattell, and on an old plat Peter Cattell is set down as the owner and his residence designated as at the later known house site. Peter Cattell married Catherine (maiden name unascertained) and died without a will, and his lands passed to his son Andrew Cattell, from whom, or whose trustees his uncle William Cattell, according to the recitals of the latter's will, purchased the property. This William Cattell, as we have seen was for many years a merchant in Charles Town and was at his death one of the wealthiest men in the Province. He seems to have been the only son of the original John Cattell, who became a man of much wealth, and acquired from his brothers, or their children, much of the land of his father that had been assigned to them. At his death in 1752 he devised to his grandson William Cattell the tract purchased from the trustees of the late Andrew Cattell excepting 200 acres off the western part and also 50 acres joining his son John's plantation which 250 acres were devised to his son John and at the latter's death passed under the will to his grandson William. This last William Cattell (Lieut. Col. William Cattell) made Ashley Hill his residence and seat and as has been stated with regard to the "Brick House" it passed under his will to his brother Benjamin and was after the latter's death decreed to be sold with the other lands of the estate of Lieut. Col. William Cattell. In the advertisement of the sale of these lands in February 1785 there is

⁴¹⁵ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 294.

included the valuable seat on Ashley River called Ashley Hill adjoining Arthur Middleton Esq. At the sale it was sold to Alexander Gillon, commonly known as Commodore Gillon, the well known naval officer of the State during the Revolution.⁴¹⁶ A formal conveyance was made to Commodore Gillon 15 February 1785 of the place as containing 735½ acres.⁴¹⁷ The purchase price is stated as 6865 guineas which appears a stupendous price according to later values. It is probable that there was a large and valuable mansion house and settlement upon it. Commodore Gillon is said to have spent a large amount in the creation of the garden and embellishment of the grounds. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt in his work previously mentioned gives the following account of it. "We made another halt at a house, formerly the property "of Commodore Gillon, who died in very deranged circumstances, "bordering on insolvency. This plantation, which has accordingly "been made over to creditors, is in the very worst state. The Commodore died three years ago. The house is tolerably handsome "and the garden is laid out with a more refined taste, and cultivated with more care than gardens generally are in this country. "But the soil is sterile to such a degree, that the Commodore "was obliged to supply his table with culinary plants, and his "stable with fodder, from another plantation which he possessed "three or four miles farther distant." The Duke mentions also that the name of the plantation was Batavia. The site of the old house is naturally one of the finest on the river. It is on a high bold bluff running in one place quite sheer to the river, or as sheer as may be considering the loose sandy texture of the soil. The soil near the river both of this place and of the adjoining Brick House plantation is of a very sandy sterile character. Under the old system of cultivation without the present commercial fertilizers these places possessed little agricultural value. With the present intensive use of those fertilizers it is of course different. The places possessed value from their residence sites, and the accessibility to water for the transportation of the timber on, and produce from them. The number of old tar kilns remaining show also that in the earlier days there was a good deal of pine tar production. The agricultural income of the Cattells was derived from the fertile

⁴¹⁶ This MAGAZINE, vol. X, p. 111.

⁴¹⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, No. 5, p. 140.

"savannah" lands three or four miles distant. Some conception of the estate of Lieut. Col. William Cattell lying on the savannahs will appear from the advertisement in the *Gazette* of his lands to be sold in February, 1785 which includes beside the Brick House and Ashly Hill—1. Stanyarne's(Vaocluse) 406 acres. 2. Plantation called Saunders, 700 acres, of which 120 prime rice land. 3. Jerry Hill 1350 acres, 150 prime swamp. 4. Tract called "Cul-fys" 407 acres, 150 prime swamp. 5. Tract adjoining 426 acres, 150 prime swamp. 6. Tract on Horse Savannah 525 acres, 325 prime swamp. Dr. Joseph Johnson in his "Traditions" says that Commodore Gillon "had a handsome country seat called Ashley Hill, on Ashley River, in the vicinity of the City, next South of "Middleton Place." Commodore Gillon's first wife died at Ashley Hill. He later married Miss Ann Purcell by whom he had one son Alexander Gillon who married a Miss Brisbane and has been mentioned in the account of Oak Forest on the opposite side of the river.

Commodore Gillon in consequence of his financial embarrassments was constrained to part with the property which in June, 1793, he advertises for sale as having an elegant house of 22 rooms &c and which after being conveyed to Florian Charles Mey, a former copartner of Gillon's, was by Mey on 7 March, 1797, conveyed to Mrs. Mary Middleton in trust for her daughter Ann Middleton.⁴¹⁸ Mrs. Middleton was the widow of the Honourable Arthur Middleton the owner of Middleton Place and was herself the owner of the Cedar Grove plantation on the opposite side of the river. The family tradition is that Mrs. Middleton desired to settle her daughter Ann, who married Mr. Daniel Blake, at a place adjoining her own residence, in like manner as across the river she gave to Mr. Henry M. Rutledge the husband of another of her daughters the part of the Cedar Grove plantation called "Jenys." Mr. and Mrs. Blake apparently did not fancy Ashley Hill as a residence for on 13 June, 1801, they with Mrs. Middleton conveyed the property to John Geddes.⁴¹⁹ The purchase price mentioned in the deed is 1175 guineas a great reduction from the 6865 guineas paid by Commodore Gillon sixteen years before. Perhaps between the two dates the dwelling house had been de-

⁴¹⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, No. 6, p. 87.

⁴¹⁹ Ibid., Bk. E, No. 7, p. 6.

stroyed by fire, the not uncommon fate of shingle roofed country dwellings in South Carolina. John Geddes was a lawyer in Charleston and afterwards in 1818 was elected Governor of the State. He had property nearer Charleston in St. Andrew's Parish where he owned a large plantation on Stono River. From him the property passed in 1828, and in 1849 it was acquired by the late Mr. Williams Middleton then the owner of Middleton Place. The name Batavia bestowed upon it by Commodore Gillon seems to have disappeared with his ownership and the property has always continued to be known as Ashley Hill. The writer has never ascertained exactly when the old residence was destroyed, its site is marked only by a broken pile of bricks, and nearly all trace of the gardens, save the stately old trees on the grounds, has disappeared.

MIDDLETON PLACE

Jacob Wayte (or properly Waight) arrived in the Province in September, 1675, with his wife, son, and three servants, and on 14 September, 1675, a warrant was issued to lay out 600 acres for him. On running out his land he evidently in his lines took up more than 600 acres for on 30 October, 1675, another warrant was issued to lay out for him a parcel of land already laid out for him and bounding on a creek there being.⁴²⁰ Accordingly there was laid out for him 764 acres on the south side of the Ashley river bounding west on a creek running into the river, and separating his tract, for a part of the distance between them, from the Barony of the Earl of Shaftsbury, and a formal grant to him for the 764 acres was issued to Jacob Waight on 17 August, 1676.⁴²¹ This creek on which the tract bounded to the west was for a long period known as Jacob's or Waight's Creek. Either Waight abandoned his grant, or more likely disposed of his rights under it, for on 9 February, 1699/1700, a grant was made to Richard Godfrey for 600 acres which covered the area embraced within the grant to Jacob Waight.⁴²² There appear two warrants issued to Richard Godfrey for 300 acres each, one dated 2 May 1696, and the other 24 February, 1699/1700,⁴²³

⁴²⁰ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, pp. 104, 106.

⁴²¹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 9.

⁴²² *Ibid.*, p. 380.

⁴²³ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, pp. 117, 161.

and the grant may have been under these warrants although one appears to be dated a few days later than the grant. Richard Godfrey appears to have owned it as late as 1715, for in that year a resolution was passed in the Provincial House of Commons that a garrison be built at Mr. Richard Godfrey's plantation adjoining Ashley barony on Ashley River. This tract of 600 acres appears to have been later transferred to John Baker (who may possibly have married a daughter of Richard Godfrey—if he had one) and on 15 July, 1729, John Baker and Sarah Baker sold to John Williams 200 acres part of this tract, and later the entire 600 acres appears in the possession of his son in law Henry Middleton who probably acquired the 400 remaining acres on the sale of John Baker's estate say prior to 1750.

The first positive mention the writer has found of John Williams in the Province is on 5 May, 1704, when Jonathan Carlisle conveyed to him 500 acres of land which had been granted to Carlisle and which land was afterwards part of the Middleton Place tract. On 8 July, 1696, a grant was made to a John Williams for 100 acres in Colleton County⁴²⁴ and it may have been the same John Williams, but there is nothing to show definitely. To this 500 acres John Williams added 200 acres granted him 28 June 1711, and 100 acres granted him the same day,⁴²⁵ and 253 acres granted him 23 July 1711 and 200 acres granted him 9 January 1716.⁴²⁶ The Act of 1712 passed by the General Assembly to confirm the titles of the sons of the first John Cattell to his lands mentioned in the account of the "Oaks" and "Brick House" plantations, also in the remaining title to the Act states that it is to confirm the titles of John Williams his son in law to 200 acres given by John Cattell in his lifetime to John Williams. From a comparison of the few remaining old maps it appears that this 200 acres was probably a part of the grant for 1050 acres made to John Cattell in 1795, and was situate on the Ashley River between the Ashley Hill place and the line of the grant to Richard Godfrey, and apparently it is on this 200 acres that the present settlement and garden of Middleton Place now stand. Apparently to fortify his title to this 200 acres John Williams seems to have acquired it by a purchase un-

⁴²⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 300.

⁴²⁵ Ibid., vol. 39, p. 120.

⁴²⁶ Ibid., pp. 105, 171.

der the patent of Landgrave John Bailey⁴²⁷ in the manner described in the Article on the Raphoe Barony.⁴²⁸ On the 11 January, 1700 a grant was made to Peter Bacot Sen^r. for 450 acres bounding west on Richard Godfrey⁴²⁹ and on 14 May 1707 a grant was made to Peter and Daniel Bacot for 400 acres adjoining.⁴³⁰ Peter Bacot Sen^r. was a French Huguenot and the original immigrant of the name. Peter and Daniel Bacot were his sons. The Bacots must have transferred in some way to John Baker for on 29 December, 1725, John Baker and Sarah Baker sold to John Williams 825 acres granted to Peter Bacot by the Lords Proprietors.⁴³¹ What was the name of the daughter of John Cattell whom John Williams married, and the date of her death, the writer has never been able to ascertain. According to the Register of the Parish of St. Andrews John Williams on the 16 June 1720 married Mary Baker.⁴³² The record does not state whose daughter she was but apparently the only Baker who from the dates would apparently "fit" as her father, was John Baker, the son of Richard Baker and brother of William Baker of Archdale. If her father was that John Baker, was he the same John Baker who with Sarah Baker on 29 December, 1725, sold to John Williams the 825 acres originally granted to the Bacots? The recital in the memorial does not state that Sarah Baker was the wife of John Baker. As has been stated in the account of "Spring Farm" and "Bakers" on the north side of Ashley River a John Baker who had a wife named Sarah died between 1729 and 1735 leaving his widow and several children and John Williams and William Cattell as his executors. That there was some close connection appears from the fact that Richard Baker, Josiah Baker, and Elihu Baker the sons of William Baker all in their wills appoint as one of their executors Henry Middleton who married Mary Williams the daughter of John Williams and Mary Baker. Balancing the dates it would appear probable that Mary Baker was the daughter of John Baker the brother of William Baker, and the sister of the John

⁴²⁷ Memo Bk. 7, p. 426.

⁴²⁸ This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 4.

⁴²⁹ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 398.

⁴³⁰ Ibid., vol. 39, p. 23.

⁴³¹ Memo. Bk. 5, p. 349.

⁴³² This MAGAZINE, vol. XII, p. 186.

Baker who with Sarah Baker sold the 825 acres and who died between 1729 and 1735; of if these John Bakers were the same then his daughter by a first deceased wife. John Williams seems to have been a man of considerable means and standing. He was a Justice of the Peace for the Parish and a member of the House of Commons from the Parish of St. George. According to the Parish Register John and Mary Williams had a daughter Mary baptized 7 August 1721,⁴³³ and in 1741 this daughter Mary married Henry Middleton, Esq., a son of the Honourable Arthur Middleton Commander in Chief, President of the Council and acting Governor of the Province of South Carolina. All her father's property upon his death passed to Mrs. Middleton as his only surviving child. Her husband Henry Middleton although he had received from his father the paternal estate of "The Oaks" in the Parish of St. James Goose Creek yet seems to have made his residence largely on his wife's property on the Ashley River where he added to (if he did not rebuild) the mansion house, and had the gardens, terraces, and ornamental waters laid out by an English landscape gardener. The property early in Mr. Middleton's possession received the name of Middleton Place. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July 1753⁴³⁴ is printed a "Poetical Essay" from "C. W. in Carolina to E. J. at Gosport" containing a poetical or rhymed description of South Carolina with the couplet

"Here *Drayton's* seat, and *Middleton's* is found.
 "Delightful villas! be they long renown'd"

and the note says "*Gentlemen of large estates in Goose Creek who have superb seats that would make a good figure in England.*" The reference to Drayton whose seat was on Ashley River would seem to refer to Middleton as also on Ashley River, although the latter had also a handsome seat really on Goose Creek viz "The Oaks" near the bridge over Goose Creek. In 1764 Henry Middleton procured grants for all the marsh land on the river in front of Middleton Place, and also the marsh land on the opposite side of the river in front of the places known as "Bakers," "Spring Farm," and "Chatsworth," which last was diked, reclaimed and brought

⁴³³ Ibid., p. 179.

⁴³⁴ Vol. XXII, p. 337.

under cultivation for rice as annexed to Middleton Place. An account of Henry Middleton and the various public offices he held &c has been given in a previous number of this MAGAZINE.⁴²⁵ After his death, and even prior thereto, the Middleton Place property was turned over to his eldest son Arthur who was the heir at law of his mother and who made Middleton Place his residence and home. Of Arthur Middleton who was a member of the Council of Safety and one of the signers on 4 July, 1776, of the Declaration of American Independence an account has also been given in this MAGAZINE.⁴²⁶ He married in 1764, Mary daughter of Walter Izard, Esq. of "Cedar Grove," who himself became the owner of Cedar Grove under the will of her brother John Izard, and so devoted was she to her childhood's home that a part of each year was always spent by her family at Cedar Grove although Middleton Place was supposed to be the family residence. At the death of Arthur Middleton, on 1 January, 1787—the Middleton Place property with a splendid fortune passed to his eldest son the Honourable Henry Middleton afterwards a representative, senator and Governor of the State, member of Congress, Minister to Russia and one of the leaders of the Union party in the State.⁴²⁷ It was during his ownership in 1798 that the Duke de la Rochefoucault-Liancourt paid the visit to Middleton Place of which he gives an account—viz:

"Half a mile from Batavia, the name of the Commodore's plantation, stands Middleton-house, the property of M^{rs} Middleton, mother in law to young M^r Izard, which is esteemed the most beautiful house in this part of the country. The out-buildings, such as kitchen, wash-house, and offices, are very capacious. The *ensemble* of these buildings calls to recollection the ancient English country-seats. The rooms in the house are small, and the outside, as well as the inside is badly kept. A peculiar feature of the situation is this, that the river, which flows on a circuitous course, until it reaches this point, forms here a wide, beautiful canal pointing straight to the house. The garden is beautiful, but kept in the same manner as the house; the soil is very bad,

⁴²⁵ Vol. I, p. 239.

⁴²⁶ Ibid., p. 242.

⁴²⁷ Ibid., p. 245.

"and, in my opinion, the whole plantation is altogether undeserving
"the celebrity it enjoys."

A great deal of attention was afterwards paid by Governor Henry Middleton to the garden and grounds. André Michaux the celebrated French Botanist and Horticulturist who was sent in 1785 by the French Government to investigate and collect trees and plants suitable for propagation in France, and who laid out and established the garden near Charleston called the French Botanic Garden,⁴³⁸ was a frequent visitor to Middleton Place, and himself furnished to Mr. Middleton rare plants and shrubs to be there planted. There are still alive there in the garden the camellias (*Camellia Japonica*) presented by him to Mr. Middleton and planted under the supervision of Michaux—the first of the kind to be planted in America. After the death of the Honourable Henry Middleton in 1846 the property passed under his will to his son the late Williams Middleton, Esq. Mr. Williams Middleton was as devoted to the Place as his father and grandfather had been. His energy was untiring in the extension and care of the garden and to him is due the magnificent lines of the Indian Azalea which when in blossom make such a crown of colouring over the terraces. But cruel days were in store for Middleton Place. In February 1865 a raiding party of a merciless enemy as savage in his treatment of inanimate works of beauty and art as the modern Hun in Belgium, occupied Middleton Place. On the day of their arrival the late Mr. Nathaniel Russell Middleton the then elderly President of the Charleston College, a cousin of Mr. Williams Middleton, rode over to Middleton Place to visit a sick slave there. He was unarmed save for an umbrella. Being very near-sighted he was not even aware of the presence of the enemy until near the Mansion house, when he was suddenly confronted by a file of negro soldiers, of a negro regiment from the north. He was forced to dismount and one of them seizing his umbrella, struck him, inflicting a deep gash near his temple. He was then marched before the white officers and ordered out to execution which he faced with unmoved composure. He was brought back and after some discussion again ordered out to be shot, and brought back and a third time ordered to face the firing squad, when the sick slave he had been

⁴³⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Y, No. 5, p. 131.

on his way to visit, got up from his sick bed and with some of the other slaves on the place implored his release, insisting he was not the proprietor of the place and expressing their devotion to him. Thereupon after some delay he was roughly ordered to go but his horse was kept. Whilst he was there the houses were being pilaged of all their contents, and the ground was strewn with the library and the pictures and objects of art in the house. Before he left all the buildings were in flames, and every building on the place was ultimately destroyed. Many of the pictures however were taken from the house before it was consumed and carried off. The family vault was broken into, the caskets rifled, including that of Governor Middleton, and the decayed remnants of humanity cast outside. The whole scene of destruction was as complete as that of the French Chateaux rifled, despoiled, and burnt by the German army in Northern France. Whilst time, and common interests, and common causes, have assuaged in our hearts the bitterness of that terrible period, it would be hypocritical to pretend at this time not to be conscious of the inconsistency which now condemns and execrates the Germans for doing in France what it applauded in 1865 the armies of Sherman, and Potter, and Miles for doing in South Carolina. The residence at Middleton Place consisted of a central large three story brick building with a disconnected wing or flanker on each side all of brick in the Tudor style. The date of its construction is not definitely known, probably some time anterior to 1756.

Whilst the concentrated number of azaleas and camellias at the Drayton seat of Magnolia on the Ashley gives an intense glow to the colouring in a more limited space, yet the lines of Middleton Place are altogether on a larger and nobler plan. With its stately live oaks, its well proportioned grounds, its groups of azaleas and camellias, its beautifully shaped terraces, descending to the river, its ornamental waters, and the straight vista of the river fronting the house, it presents an *ensemble* unquestionably more effective and striking than any place on the Ashley River, or indeed than any place the writer has seen in South Carolina. With the exception of Archdale it is the only place on the Ashley River still owned by a descendant of the original grantee without a break in the succession. To any one who has seen, as the writer has, on a clear day in Spring, looking from the top of the old mound in the

old garden at Cedar Grove, over the course of the river, the wonderful burst of the azaleas crowning the terraces of Middleton Place like a many coloured flame in the distance, there will come the full recognition (the Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt notwithstanding) that it is altogether deserving the celebrity it has enjoyed.

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the January Number)

BURIALS

- Otho Russell was buried Sept^{br}. 7th Anno 1709
Margaret Marsden Wife of Richard Marsden was buried December 14, Anno Domini 1709.
Sarah Barksdale Wife of John Barksdale was buried March 21st Anno Domⁱ. 1709/10.
Elizabeth Bridges was buried November 27 Anno Domini 1709.
James Benson was buried November 10th Anno Domini 1710.
George Bentley was buried August 23^d Anno Domini 1710.
Elizabeth Holibush Daughter of John Holibush & Elizabeth his Wife was buried Dec^{br}. 19th Anno Dom. 1709.
William Ballow Sen^r. was Buried December the 22^d. Anno Domini 1710.
Marie Player Wife of Roger Player was buried 9th Dec^{br}. Anno Domini 1710.
Hester Sibbley Wife of Samuel Sibbley Sen^r. was buried Oct.^r. 9th Ano. Dom. 1710.
Benjamin Webb Sen^r. was buried Nov^r: 11th An^o: Dom. 1710.
Robert Murrell Sen^r. was buried March 24th. Ann Dom 1710/11.
Cisley Simes was buried Augst. 16th, Anno Dom. 1713.
Mary Hickman was buried Nov^{br}. 11th Anno Dom 1713.
Mary Baskerwell was buried Jan^{ry}; 14th An Dom 1710/11.
John Clements was buried Nov^{br}. 14th. An. Dom 1711.
Nath: ^lLoughton was buried July 15th 1713
John Simes was buried Aug^t. 30th 1716.
The Rever^d. M^r. John Warden was buried the 13th day of November 1725.
Charlotta the wife of the Rev^d. Levi Durand was buried the 10th. of October 1744
Jonathan Evans Son of Janathan Evans & Mary was Buried the Sixth day of October 1719

Elizabeth Fitzgerald Daughter of Lucia Fitzgerald Wid: was buried the 26th day of August 1719.

Richard Heckman Was Buried the twenty-eight day of December 1719.

Mary Capers Widow, was Buried The 28th day of April Anno Dom, 1720.

Mrs. Mary Connegey was buried ye second day of July Annoque Domini 1720.

Henry Gill Senior was buried y^e fourth day of July Annoque Dom: 1720

Henry Gill Jun. was buried the 15th day of August Annoq. Domini, 1721

John Boone the Sone of Thos. Boone and Mary his wife was Buried the 15th Day of Decemb^r. 1721.

Jane Batts was Buried the 15 day January 1722/3

Aaron Batts son Jane Batts was Buried the 18: Day of february 1722/3

John Bollough was Buried The 8. Day of November in the year 1717 [or 13?]

John Loyd Was Buried the 11 Day of March 1722/3

Ledy Weebb was Buried the 21 Day Aprill 1723

Abarann Batts was Buried 26 Day of April 1723.

Annah [Starkey?] was Buried the 20: Day [April, 1723?]

Jeames Nicholson Was Buried the — of May 1722.

Daniel of Deniss and Elzth [Maraine?] Was Buried the 11 Day April 1723.

Benj: Batts Was Buried y^e 2d. day of December 1723.

Jasper Basskfielde was Buried the 16 Day of Apriell 1723

Mary Ann Batts was Buried the 21 of Aprill 1723

Frances Allen wife of Tho^a. Allen was buried June y^e. 3^d. 1721

Tho^a: Allen was buried Apr.: y^e: 5th: 1722 and was registered till y^e: 4th. of Aug^t: 1726

Patrick Logan was Buried 23^d: Day of Oct^r. 1726.

Tho^a: Jackson was Buried—Day Octo^r: 1726.

Robart Daniell Logen son of George Logen & Marther his wife was buried Novem^r. y^e. 9. 1720.

Robart Fenwick Esq^r. was bur^d. Nov^r. y^e. 16th. 1726.

John Dashwood was buried Febu^r: y^e. 8th: 1726.

Timothy Hendrick, sun of John Hendrick, was buried Febu^r: y^e: 9th. 1726/7.

Hannah White, wife of Joseph White was Buried Febr^y: 28th: 1726/7.

Will^m. Thorp was buried March y^e 8th, 1726/7

James Oterson was buried March y^e 8th, 1726/7

Dennis Moraine Jun^r. was buried May y^e 8th, 1727.

John Clemons was buried May y^e 9th 1726 and wont Reg^r. till May 16th 1727 per Jn^o. White Reg.

John Hale Senr [or Junr?] was buried ——— the 27th. 1727.

Izabel Gotley was buried Aug^t. y^e 4th 1727

Mad^m. Sarah Fenwick was buried August y^e 23^d: 1727.

John Barksdale Esqu^r. was bur^d. Aug^t. 28: 1727.

Matlon Laverick Daughter of John Laverick & Ann his wife was buried Oct^r. y^e 30th: 1727.

Joshua y^e Sone of Joshu^a. Wilks & Jona his wife was bur^d. y^e. 1st. day of June 1728.

David Bachelor was bur^d. June y^e. 3th. 1728.

George y^e sone of William Cuck, [Cook] & Elizabeth his wife was bur^d. y^e. 10 Day of Oct^r. 1728.

Daniel Sonare was buried y^e. 2th. Day of Decem^r: 1728.

Elizabeth Sonare wife of Dan^l Sonare was buried y^e. 16 Day of Dec^r. 1728.

Tho^a. Pardon sone of Mary Torsel was buried Decem^r. y^e. 22th. 1728.

Phillip Jones was buried Janu^y. y^e: 15: 1728/9

Isaac Bates was buried y^e

John Morane was buried y^e

Frances Jones sone of Philip Jones & Rebeca his wife was buried Feb^ry. y^e. 2th: 1728/9

Robart White sone of John White & Sarah his wife was buried Febu^y. y^e. 3th 1728/9

John Bee was buried Febu^y. y^e. 3th. 1728/9.

Mary Beck was buried Feb^y. y^e. 8th 1728/9

Elizabeth Cornish y^e. mother of Henry Cornish was buried March y^e. 3^d. 1728/9

Ann Barton was buried March y^e. 18th. 1728/9.

Mary Harbart was buried March y^e. 23^d, 1728/9

Henry Cornish was buried March y^e. 31th: 1729.

Patiance Player wife of Roger Player was Buried March y^e: 16th. 1728/9

John Moraine soone of John Moraine & Eliz^a. his wife was Buried
May y^e. 14th. 1729.

Mary Joy Daughter of Moses Joy & Mary his wife was Buried
May y^e 26: 1729.

Philip Jones son of Philip Jones & Rebeca his wife was Buried
June y^e. 5th. 1729.

Ann Hartley Daughter of James Hartley & Mary his wife was
buried May y^e: 26: 1729

John Givens son of John Givens & Mary his wife was Buried June
y^e 5th. 1729

Elizabeth Morane wife of Denis Morane was Buried June y^e—1729.

Rich^d. Rousar son of Rich^d. Rouser & Susanna his wife Buried
July y^e 8th, 1729.

Elinor Visser Daughter of Nicholas Visser & Sarah his wife was
Buried July y^e. 11th. 1729.

Tho^s. Goureing was Buried Aug^t. y^e 23, 1729

John Sonare sone of Daniel Sonare & Elizabeth his wife was bur-
ied July y^e 7^d. 1729.

Mary Bollough wife of Will^m. Bollough was buried Nov^r. y^e.
15th: 1728

Elizabeth Watson, wife of Will^m. Watson was Buried Nov^r. y^e:
18th. 1729

Arch^d M^cDowel was buried Dec^r. y^e. 13: 1729.

Cap^t. Charles Lewis was buried Janu^y. y^e. 30: 1729/30.

Tho^s. Allin was buried Jan^y. y^e. 3th: 1729/30.

Elizabeth Bullock wife of Sam^l. Bullock was Buried Feb^y. y^e.
2^d. 1729/30.

Benjamin Law sone of Benjamin Law & Elizabeth his wife was
Buried June y^e. 6th: 1730.

Will^m. Joy sone of Will^m: Joy & Mary His Wife was Buried Octo:
y^e. 26: 1729.

Rebecca Joy Daughter of Will^m. Joy & Mary His Wife was Buried
Oct^r. y^e: 26: 1729

Elizabeth White Daughter of John White & Sarah his wife was
Buried Septem^r: y^e: 7th. 1730.

Catherine Ash wife of Sam^l. Ash was buried Sept^r. y^e. 1: 1730.

Sam^l. Nelms was buried Sept^r. y^e 13: 1730

Ann Rayner was buried Nov^r: y^e 4th. 1730

Hugh Varner was buried Nov^r. y^e: 4th. 1730

Hannah Huel Daughter of Hum^r. Huel & ——— his wife was
Buried Nov^r. y^e. 11th. 1730.

Robart Otterson Ilegitimate sone of James Otterson was buried
Nov^r. y^e — 1730.

—— Dakis wife of ——— Dakis was buried Nov^r. 1730.

Mary Mullins was buried Nov^r. y^e. 24th: 1730.

Daniel Ma^o.inTosh was buried Dec^r. y^e. 17th. 1730.

Sarah Nelms wife of Sam^{ll} Nelms De^{cd}. was buried Dec^r. y^e.
21st. 1730.

Pearce Tolomy was buried Jan^r. 11th 1730/31

John Fazre was buried A.D. 1730/31.

[in copy, not in old register]

(To be continued)

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MRS. ANN
MANIGAULT

1754-1781

With notes by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the January Number)

1757. Jan. 1. Mrs. Fraser l.¹ 9. Mrs. T. Smith l.² 29. Dined at the Governor's.³
April 14. Sat for my picture.⁴ 15. Mr. M. and my daughter sat for their pictures. 22. Sat again for my picture. 23. do. Mr Manigault.
May 17. I went to Mrs. Wittier's in the country.⁵ 19. Sat for my picture. 26. Mr. Bounetheau died.⁶
June 2. Sat up with Polly Stead who has been very ill 15 days. 5. Went to see do. who is still very ill. 10. Fast day. 15. Troops arrive.⁷

¹ Probably a child of Alexander Fraser and his second wife Mary Grimké. They had a son, Alexander, born according to the family record, January 1, 1756; there may be some error in copying in one or the other of these records.

² Benjamin, son of Thomas and Sarah Smith junr. born January 10, 1757 (St. Philips Register).

³ Gov. William Henry Lyttleton, who succeeded Gov. James Glen, and arrived in May, 1756 (*S. C. Gazette*, June 5, 1756).

⁴ The portrait painter was Jeremiah Theus, who came into the province before 1740, and died in May, 1774. See *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C.*, no. 4, for mention of these portraits, and also for one of Peter Manigault, by Allen Ramsay.

⁵ Probably Judith Manigault, who married first James Banbury, second Thos. Writter; she lived on James Island.

⁶ John Bonnetheau buried May 26, 1757 (St. Philip's Register). He married Mary Banbury, niece of the elder Gabriel Manigault.

⁷ *S. C. Gazette*, June 23, 1757. "On Thursday and Friday last the troops lately arrived from the Northward, were landed. The Provincials are quartered just without the Town; and the Regulars are encamped upon New Market Course, where both men and camp make a fine appearance. These Troops, and those that were here before are all now under the Command of Lieut. Col. Henry Bouquett, Esq."

- July 1. Mrs. Shubrick l. 16. Our pictures came home.
 28. A visit from Col. Bocquet.*
 Aug. 13. Mrs. Gadsden l.⁹
 Sept. 22. I have the Rheumatism all of the week.
 Oct. 23. Mrs. Pinckney l.¹⁰ 28. Mr. Manigault to Silk-
 hope.
 Nov. 2. Mr. M. returned 3. The new Clergyman ar-
 rived (Mr. Smith).¹¹ 25. Went to Col. Ste-
 ven's ball.

* Lt. Col. (afterwards General) Henry Bouquet, 1719-1765; born at Rolle, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland; an able soldier of fortune. After serving with distinction on the continent, at the outbreak of the French and Indian war in 1754, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal American Regiment. His career in America has been well covered in *The Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps*, London, 1913. He died in Florida in 1765. A (manuscript) Journal kept by the Commissioners of Fortifications of South Carolina (now in the S. C. Hist. Soc.) gives several communications from Colonel Bouquet concerning the fortifications about Charles-Town, and the *Gazettes* of this period contain a number of communications from the Governor and the Assembly concerning the building and repairing of fortifications, barracks and like buildings. It is quite evident that the Province was very reluctant to furnish funds for this purpose; and there is controversy over the kind of material to be used; the new engineers demanding stone, and the local people contending for tabby. Bouquet's account of his stay in South Carolina is not very flattering; (*Annals Kings R. R. Corps*, p. 35). He complains that the provincial authorities refused to give the men decent quarters; refused even to provide them with straw; there was much desertion; Charles-Town was so unhealthy, the air so infected, that even the horses died. The Camp was full of water; the mortality great; not until the 21st of September had billets been provided for 160 men; after five months of Carolina, Col. Bouquet had but 300 men fit for duty; over and above all other troubles, there were symptoms of an epidemic of matrimony among the officers; "Captain Lander has married one of our local beauties" he wrote, "I hope it will spread no further as there is no great temptation." In February, 1758, the Assembly supplied the troops with better quarters, but too late to be of any benefit to Colonel Bouquet, who with his five companies were recalled to New York.

The marriage which so bothered him, was that of Francis Lander to Elizabeth Simpson, October 16, 1757 (St. Philip's Register), Capt. Lander about a year later is trying to sell his commission.

⁹ Thomas, son of Christopher and Mary Gadsden, born Aug. 13, 1757 (St. Philip's Register).

¹⁰ Charles son of Charles and Frances Pinckney, born Oct. 26 (*sic*) 1757. (St. Philip Register.)

¹¹ Rev. Robert Smith, D.D. (1732-1801) Bishop of South Carolina from 1795 to his death. See Dalcho pp. 214-219 for sketch.

1758. Feb. 16. Dined at the Governor's. 26. A great snow.
 Mar. 17. To my daughters, She was taken ill at 2 in the morning. & brought to bed at 40 minutes after 2 in the afternoon of a son¹²
 April 12. My daughter saw company for the first time.
 15. The Governor at dinner. 27. My daughters breast was lanced.
 May 17. Fast day. 19. My daughter was at Church. Col. and Mrs. Pinckney and Mrs. Allen arrived.¹³ 29. Mr. M. to Silkhope & returned 5th. June.
 June 4. Went to my Sons to see the sick child.
 July 5. My Grandson was baptized.¹⁴ Dined at my Sons.
 9. Miss E. Pagett ran away with the Rev. Mr. Smith & married at his house.¹⁵ 12. Col. Pinckney died.¹⁶ 17. Very hot weather for the

¹² Gabriel, son of Peter and Elizabeth Manigault.

¹³ Col. Charles Pinckney and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Col. George Lucas. The Pinckneys had been in England for five years, Colonel Pinckney being the Commissioner for this Province (*Eliza Pinckney*, pp. 167, 176). The news paper file of South Carolina papers is broken from August, 1757, to November, 1758, leaving a bad break at this period.

¹⁴ He was baptized by the Rev. Robert Smith (St. Philip Register).

¹⁵ She was Elizabeth Pagett (1742-1771) daughter of John Pagett (1716-1747) of St. Thomas Parish, and his wife Constantia Hasell (1721-), a daughter of Rev. Thomas Hasell and his wife Elizabeth Ashby, sister to Mrs. Ann Manigault. Constantia married first John Pagett, and second George Paddon Bond (Register of St. Thomas and St. Denis) Mrs. Ann Manigault was thus the great aunt of Elizabeth Pagett, who married the Rev. Robert Smith, and died June 8, 1771, without surviving issue. They were married by Rev. Charles Martyn of St. Andrew's parish, and an ante-nuptial marriage bond was given 8 July, 1758, by Robert Smith, clerk, to William Gibbes of Charles-Town, and Andrew Hasell of St. Thomas parish, planter . . . marriage intended between said Robert Smith, clerk, and Elizabeth Pagett, spinster, a minor, marriage settlement to be executed within three months after marriage. The marriage settlement is dated 7 October, 1758, Andrew Hasell, Gabriel Manigault, Christopher Gadsden and William Gibbes were the trustees (Probate Court, Charleston, 1758-1763, p. 103, 105). Mrs. Manigault may not have been informed concerning the approaching marriage, but from the dates of the above marriage bond, it is quite evident that some of Miss Pagett's relations or guardians had been informed, and given their consent.

¹⁶ St. Philips Register. July 13, 1758. "Was buried Charles Pinckney." He died after an illness of three weeks, of fever contracted from visiting his plantations at this season. (*Eliza Pinckney*, p. 167).

- last 5 weeks. 22. Penelope l. 29. My Grandson had the Thrush.
- Aug. 6. Mr. M. not well. 9. I was at home with the Toothache. 10. Do—bad.
- Sept. 23. Dr. Caw died.¹⁷ 26. Weather became very cold. 28. Rejoicings for Cape Breton being taken.¹⁸
- Oct. 2. Mrs. Ben: Smith l—a son. 31. Our Jemmy died.
- Nov. 5. Miss Izard was married.¹⁸ 8. Mr. M. to Silkhope. I was much indisposed for a week.
- Dec. 20. Mrs. Fenwick l.¹⁹
1759. Jan'y. 16. Col. Izard died. N.B. This gentleman is very frequently mentioned in the preceding part of this Journal, as having been received at dinner & supper.²⁰ 23. Miss Mathewes married.²¹ 24. The French minister (Mr. Himeli) & Sister at dinner²² 26; The Officers' Ball.
- Feb. 9. Mrs. Blake dined here. 13. Miss Izard married. 27. My Grandson came to be weaned.
- April 23. do. came to stay with us and was sick. 26. Geo: Austen arrived.²³
- May 2. Mrs. Allen married.²⁴ 8. Mr. Holmes married to Miss Bee.²⁵ 29. My Son & Daughter went to

¹⁷ Sept. 21, (*sic*) 1758. Was buried Dr. David Caw. (St. Phil. Reg.) He married Catherine, widow of Noah Serré, and daughter of Col. George Chicken.

¹⁸ Louisbourg finally surrendered 26 July, 1758.

¹⁸ Margaret Izard married Daniel Blake. (*S. C. H. and G. Maga.*, vol. 2, p. 213).

¹⁹ Edward Fenwick married 1753 for his second wife, Mary Drayton, their son Thomas, was born in 1758.

²⁰ Col. Walter Izard, of Cedar Grove.

²¹ Anne Mathewes married to David Graeme, Esq. Attorney-General. (Salley, *S. C. Marriage Notices*.)

²² Barthelimi Henri Himili, a Swiss pastor of the French Church in Charles-Town, from 1759–1773, and again in 1785, when he returned from a long stay in Switzerland; he died in South Carolina.

²³ A merchant of Charles-Town, partner of Henry Laurens from 1748 to 1762; member of the King's Council, and held other offices; married November, 1736, Ann, widow of Capt. Philip Daws, R.N., and daughter of Elias Ball, half-sister to Eleanor Ball, wife of Henry Laurens. Ann Ball was born 1701, died 1765. (*Ball Family*, and St. Philip's Register.)

²⁴ John Deas and Elizabeth Allen, married May 3, 1759 (St. Philip's Register).

²⁵ Isaac Holmes and Rebecca Bee.

the Country, left my Grandson with me. 23. Mrs. Stead sailed.²⁶

June 20. My Grandson with a fever very ill. Cutting his eye teeth. His cough very bad, also a disorder in his bowels (It must have been the Hooping cough)²⁷

July 8. My Grandson with a fever. 25. The Doctor (Farquharson) went to Silkhope. (This is the first time he is mentioned in the Journal.)²⁸

Sept. 1. Mrs. Shubrick l. 24. Lady Mary²⁹ & Mrs. Mayrant l.³⁰ 30. Mr. Maine died.³¹

²⁶ *S. C. Gazette*, May 26, 1759. "Benjamin Stead, Esq., an eminent merchant of this Town, is gone with his family, in the Fleet that sailed last Wednesday, to reside in England."

²⁷ The *Gazettes* for May 26 and June 9 contain receipts for remedies for the whooping-cough, which appears to be a serious epidemic at this time.

²⁸ Dr. John Farquharson, mentioned a number of times in this Diary as "Dr. F.;" he seems to have been closely associated with the Manigault family, but is evidently not a kinsman. The S. C. Historical Society has three letters from him, two dated Silkhope, in May and June, 1756, and both addressed to Peter Manigault, Esq. Charles-Town, mentioning book loaned by Peter Manigault, and pamphlets of Mr. Wragg; "Several of the People have been ailing since you left this place with the fever & flux none have been or are now dangerously ill; the application of the ordinary means in such cases having for the most part the desired effect." The last letter, dated Charles Town, December 13, 1775; addressed; "To Gabriel Manigault Esq. to be at Benjamin Stead Esq. Merchant in London" and is as follows:

"Dear Sir

Agreeable to the kind invitation you give me to write you often; I can now with pleasure acquaint you Miss Henny has got the better of a dangerous fever of ye. slow nervous kind, Master Joe had an intermittent fever and is now recovering; I have been several times in a day at your Grandpapa's house during Master and Misses illness and was happy in giving them satisfaction in both cases; Master Joe improves in drawing & Miss Nancy & Henny in every thing proper for their age: your Grand Papa and Mama are afflicted on account of the Calamities like to befall this place, which is threatened with a Bombardment and totall ruin which it may please God to avert; your Grand-Papa gave me leave to send my things to Silk-hope 'till the danger is over; which I have done except a few necessaries; Wishing God to keep you in his holy protection; 'am Dr. Sir your affec't. friend & most humble servant

John Farquharson.

²⁹ Lady Mary Drayton, wife of the Hon. Thomas Drayton.

³⁰ Mrs. Ann Mayrant, first wife of John Mayrant.

³¹ *S. C. Gazette*, October 6, 1759. Sunday last died in the Country, Charles Mayne Esq., a merchant lately retired from business.

Oct. 18. Mr. M. to Silkhope; returned 24th. I have been much troubled with a sore leg.

Nov. 1. Rejoicings for Quebec being taken²² 11. Heard of Mrs. Stead's death. 20. Governor Shirley at dinner.²³

Dec. 10. I had a very bad tooth-ache. 18. Mrs. Leigh l.²⁴ 26. My Grandson was taken with the measles. 28. Very cold.

1760. Jan. 9. The Governor returned.²⁵ 11. Mrs. Garden l. 14. Mrs. Fenwick l.

²² The *S. C. Gazette*, for Thursday, November 1, 1759, contains an account of the taking of Quebec on the 17th of September and the death of Wolfe. The news was received Tuesday evening, and celebrated on that day "by the Gentlemen near Bacon Bridge, where we hear, they fired above 150 Cannon, drank loyal Healths, &c."

²³ *S. C. Gazette*, Saturday, November 17, 1759. Account of the arrival of Lieut. General William Shirley, Esq; formerly Governor of New England, now of His Majesty's Bahama Islands, in the *Mermaid*, convoyed by the London fleet. The fleet left Cowes on the 16th September. Gov Shirley was entertained at Mr. Gordon's, where he dined and "most of the principal Gentlemen of the Town waited on His Excellency with their Compliments."

²⁴ Francis, son of Egerton and Martha Leigh, baptized 24 January 1760, (St. Philip's Register.)

²⁵ *S. C. Gaz.* Saturday, January 12, 1760. "Late Tuesday Evening, His Excellency the Governor [Lyttleton], attended by the Gentlemen who acted as Staff Officers on the late Expedition [against the Cherokees] and Capt. Gadsden with the Gentlemen of his Company of Artillery that went Volunteers, arrived in Tow from Fort Prince George, in good Health: His Excellency endeavoured to make his Entry into Town in private Manner, but Capt. Gadsden's Company hearing of his coming march'd (in their Uniforms) two Miles up the Path to meet him, where they saluted his Excellency with 3 Vollies and 3 Cheers, which they repeated afterwards at his own Door; The same Night the Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council congratulated His Excellency upon his safe Return, and gave him an invitation to an Entertainment by them ordered to be provided at Mr. Gordons the next Day. Wednesday Morning the Forts and Vessels in the Harbour fired, and displayed all their Colours; the Charles Town Regiment of Foot and Troop of Horse, were drawn up in Broad St. and as His Excellency pass'd to dine with the Council, saluted him with a general volley, immediately after a second Discharge of the Cannon from the Forts had been made. The Evening was concluded with numerous and curious illuminations, Bonfires and other Demonstrations of that Satisfaction and joy, which the almost unexpected Success of our Expedition had occasioned.

By Gentlemen who left some of the Cherokee Towns the ist. Instant, we learn, that the Indians then behaved with the utmost Humility, Complaisance and Hospitality, and seemed as if they could not shew enough Respect to the white People.

Feb. 11. Bad news from the Indians.³⁶ 14. All our Family inoculated³⁷ 21. Mrs. Roupell l. 29. Mrs. Ben: Smith died.³⁸

April 6. The Governor sailed in the fleet.³⁹ 11 My Daughter & my Grandson were inoculated at Mrs. Harden's, I was there. 25. Fast day.⁴⁰

³⁶ *Eliza Pinckney*, pp. 197-198. Letter to Mrs. Evance, dated March 15, 1760. "A great cloud seems at present to hang over this province, we are continually insulted by the Indians on our back settlements, and a violent kind of small pox that rages in C^{rs}. Town almost puts a stop to all business. Several of those I have to transact business with are fled into the Country; . . . we expect shortly troops from Genl. Amherst wch. I trust will be able to manage these savage enemies.

. . . . The poor blacks have died very fast even by inoculation; but ye. people in C^{rs}. Town were inoculation mad, I think I may call it, and rush'd into it with such presipitation yt. I think it impossible they could have had either a proper preparation or attendance, had there been 10 Doctors in town to one. . . . We lose with this fleet our good Governor Lyttleton, he goes home in the Trent Man of Warr, before he goes to his new Government at Jamaica."

³⁷ The small-pox epidemic of 1759-60 seems to have been very severe (see note above). The first mention is in the *Gazette* for June 9, 1759, "As the small-pox has broke out on Four of Capt. Conyer's People upon Sullivant's-Island . . . 'twill be prudent in all Persons that go upon Parties of Pleasure, to avoid going ashore there, lest they be obliged to stay longer than they intended." From this time on the papers contain items concerning smallpox remedies, treatment, arguments for and against inoculations. The Assembly met in Shem Town because of the epidemic in Charles Town.

³⁸ Mrs. Anne Smith wife of Benjamin Smith, Esq. Speaker of the Common House of Assembly, *S. C. Gazette* March 1, 1760. Mrs. Roupell was Elizabeth, wife of George Roupell; the birth was probably that of George Boone Roupell, baptized November 8, 1762 (St. Philip's Register.)

³⁹ *S. C. Gazette*, April 7, 1760. Friday last His Majesty's Frigate the *Trent* sailed over the Bar and came to an Anchor on the Offing, to wait for the homeward bound Trade going under her Convoy. The same day at noon His Excellency Governor Lyttleton went down in said Frigates Barge to embarke in her for England [then follows an account of the salutes, and a very laudatory account of the Governor's services, and character, and the value of his administration; the government was administered by Lt. Gov. Wm. Bull, from 1760 to 1761. Bull was a native of the province.]

⁴⁰ Lt. Gov. William Bull's proclamation, 12 April, 1760: Fastday for Tuesday, 25th April; the province having been visited "not only with the pestilential and contagious Distemper the small-Pox, but likewise with a War, begun and carried on by the perfidious and barbarous Cherokee Indians." (*S. C. Gazette*, April 12, 1760.)

May 3. My Grandson's face began to break out. 7. He went into the garden.

June 4. Mr. M. to Silkhope. Ralph Izard sailed. 7. Mr. M. returned 16. A visit from Miss Himeli.

July 6. Mrs. Drayton l. 19. Mr. Waties died.⁴¹ 26. Mrs. Godin l. 31. I had the sore throat.

Aug. 15. Mr. Himeli & his sister supped here. Good news from the Cherokees.⁴²

Sept. 3. Miss Mary Lejau married. Mrs. Chalmers l.⁴³ 6. Mr. Wright came in. 18. Mrs. Downes came down.

Oct. 2. Miss Mary Wragg married.⁴⁴ 5. Great wind and rain. 7. Mr. M. had a little ague. 12. He took an emetic. 12. My son taken with a fever. 13. Very ill. 14. Took an emetic. 15. Very ill. 16. Great pain in his head. Put on a blister. 17. Better. 19. Better. 22. He dined here with my Daughter. 29. Mr. M. to Silkhope. Returned 3d. November.

Nov. 5. My son had the fever again. Missed the 9th. 23. Miss Betsy Holmes married.⁴⁵ 26. I had a bad cold for a week.

1761. Jan. 23. I had the Rheumatism all this week.

Feb. 2. The King proclaimed.⁴⁶ My Grandson with sore eyes. 10. He had a little fever & cold.

⁴¹ John Waties buried July 19, 1760. (St. Philip's Register.)

⁴² The Cherokee's seem to have capitulated, August 7, 1760 (*S. C. Gaz.* August 23, 1760).

⁴³ Ann Bensley Chalmers, daughter of Lionel and Martha Chalmers, born September 4, 1760 (St. Philip's Register).

⁴⁴ Benjamin Smith and Mary Wragg spinster, married, October 2, 1760 (St. Philip's Register).

⁴⁵ Thomas Farr and Elizabeth Holmes spinster, married November 23, 1760. (St. Philip's Register).

⁴⁶ George III. An account of these ceremonies is given in the *S. C. Gaz.* for February 7, 1761.

- Mar. 15. Mrs. Fenwick l. 20. The Troops marched.⁴⁷
 23. Mrs. Deas l.⁴⁸ 30. Mr Himeli and a French
 Clergyman at dinner.
- Apr. 24. Fast day. 28. Mr. & Mrs. Glen to take leave.
 I dine with them at Gordons.⁴⁹
- May 4. A terrible Storm several vessels lost and several
 people drowned. N.B. This is the memora-
 ble whirlwind.⁵⁰ 16. I went to Goose creek.
 Returned the 18th, drinking tea at the Quar-
 terhouse.

⁴⁷ On Wednesday last 4 large transport-ships, having on board the heavy baggage of his majesty's troops to be employed in the approaching campaign against the Cherokees (in conjunction with the force of this province) under the command of Col. James Grant, sailed up Cooper River for Strawberry, where they are to land the same, in order to be immediately transported in waggon to Monck's-corner; and, yesterday morning early the said troops set out on their march from hence, to begin the campaign; they consist of 4 companies of his majesty's royal or 1st. regiment, 2 companies of the xviiith, 2 of the xxiid and 8 of the new raised independents; Tomorrow evening they may reach, Monck's Corner, where they will halt no longer than may be necessary.

The behaviour of these troops during their stay in Charles Town has given the greatest satisfaction to the inhabitants; who, on friday and saturday last week, were very politely complimented and agreeably entertained, by the officers of the army, with a comedy and a farce, in the Council Chamber.

The Highlanders belonging to col. Montgomery's regiment who arrived last week from Providence, remain in town under the command of capt. Alexander Mackenzie. All the officers of the Provincial regiment, we hear, are ordered to join their corps by the 30th. instant, at the Congarees: from whence we learn, that the officers and the men are all healthy and in good spirits; that there has happened no late desertion, on the contrary, that several deserters have come in and surrendered themselves; and that Lieut. Little arrived at the camp last week with a considerable number of recruits from North Carolina. *S. C. Gaz.* Mar. 21, 1761.

⁴⁸ John, son of John and Elizabeth Deas, baptized April 22, 1761 (St. Philip's Register).

⁴⁹ No mention in the *Gazette*, possibly the ex Gov. James Glen and his wife; they held the Pinckney house, on the S. West corner of Tradd and East Bay, on a long lease, and may have remained in the Province until this date, (see *Eliza Pinckney*, p. 167).

⁵⁰ *S. C. Gazette*, Saturday, May 9, 1761. The inhabitants of this town have abundant reason to return their unfeigned thanks to Almighty God, for his miraculous interposition in diverting the course of a most formidable and complicated meteor, which by its direct and sudden approach, seemed to threaten us with immediate and inevitable destruction, on Monday last the 4th instant.

The weather having been cloudy and windy from S. by W. and S.W. on Sunday night, and Monday before noon the scud flying very fast; towards two o'clock P.M. some people being alarmed by an unusual noise, not unlike the rattling of many coach-wheels on a rough pavement at a little distance, ran out, and observed a stupendous thick pillar of clouds, about 30 or 35 deg. high, and seemingly 250 yards broad, moving rapidly, but somewhat in an oblique, from Wappoo-creek across Ashley-River towards the town; the clouds in view flying with great velocity from all points as if attracted into the vortex, whereby its diameter was greatly increased, so as in appearance to equal 300 fathoms.

When this alarming congestion of the elements came near the sugar house at the upper end of Broad-street, it turned again more southwardly, and followed the course of the river to Rebellion-Road, passing thence over the marsh a little north of Sullivant's-island, and through Long-island, still more northly, into the sea. In its progress down Ashley river it seemed to impel the water into a mountainous wave about 12 feet high, 'till it passed Broughton's bastion, leaving bare a great part of the river on both sides of the Channel that had never been seen dry before; irregular columns of water, of a good height rising into the clouds at the same time, which resembled pillars of white marble, from the foam the water was agitated into, and abating for the solemnity of the occasion, exhibited a grand scene in perspective, through the darker medium of opaque clouds. As the clouds were rolled over and over with astonishing confusion, bushes, branches, and leaves of trees, birds, &c. were tossed about in the storm in the most tumultuous manner; the whole being attended with a roaring, rumbling and dashing mixture of noise, lightening, thunder, and very large hail stones, the water falling rather in spouts than as rain from these complicated clouds, according to the relation of those who were exposed to it.

About the same time another water-spout, with a storm of wind came from towards the N.E., down Cooper River, part of which crossed the neck of land above the gate, and united or was attracted to the other in Ashley-River, and the remainder passed into Rebellion-Road, almost at the same instant this did.

We had a fleet of 40 sail, with its convoy, in Rebellion-Road, waiting for a wind to put to sea; but so rapid was the progress of the storm, that there was not the least time to provide for its coming, although from the formidableness of its appearance it was thought to teem with mischief; for it was but a very few minutes (3 or 5 at most) in its passage down, and laid every vessell in its course on her beam-ends, some with several streaks of their decks, and many with the ends of their top-sail yards in the water, sinking one ship, three snows, and a sloop out right, and wholly or in part dismantling many other vessels, with the loss of boats, anchors, cables, &c. and more would probably have foundered, had not the counter storm which came from the N.E. when it changes its course down Cooper-River towards the Road, instantly set them right again as they lay on their sides, the whole being over in less than two minutes; Yet notwithstanding the prodigious violence and suddenness of the storm, providentially not more than 4 lives were lost in the fleet, *vis.* Mr. Nathaniel Polbill, a passenger in Capt. Muir's vessel, and Mr. Robert Kay the captain's nephew, a man from on board capt. Maillard's ship, and a boy from capt. Clark's snow.

This awful phenomenon was probably only a whirlwind in the country,

June 1. Mr M. to Silkhope with Mr. Himeli & sister, My Daughter & Grandson, they returned the 10th.⁵¹ 15. Mrs. Pinckney l.⁵²

which, when it came over the rivers, gave rise to a water spout. The direction of the former was not in a straight line but in a zigzag manner; for, as far as we have been able to trace it, it was first seen crossing Spoon-Savannah, about W. by S. from this; then passed in a line over Ferguson's swamp, and thence W. by N. to Mr. George Sommers's plantations at Stono, which lie W. by N. from town about 25 miles distant; at one of which it destroyed all the buildings and killed a white woman. From thence its course was to the southward of W. to-wards John's-Island where it destroyed all of Col. Alexander's Hext's buildings and fences; then it moved in a W. by S. course, leveling the buildings on the late Rev. Mr. Hutson and Mr. William Glen's plantation at Wappoo, taking off the roof of the dwelling house and destroying all the out houses on Mr. William Henderson's settlement, killing and dangerously wounding several negroes, cattle &c. It continued in a W. by S. course over Ashley-River, and forming an angle with Broughton's battery proceeded directly E. towards Rebellion-Road.

As this happened nearly at low-water, the tide instantly retired in so extraordinary a manner as to leave capt. Forten's ship dry, which rode afloat at the end of Mr. Motte's wharf, and it returned as suddenly again, and with so prodigious a swell that it was expected the ship would be thrown upon the wharf; the same happened to the other vessels that lay dry in the neighboring docks, which were in a moment filled with water. It overflowed a high bank, which spring-tides never reach, at capt. Williams' near Sullivant's-Island: And Capt. Mounsay, who was returning on board after clearing his vessel at Fort Johnson, and thought himself 4 feet above the level of the water, says, it immediately swelled so as to reach his breast, rising about 8 feet in an instant.

How far it extended into the sea, we know not; but the sloop of capt. Elias Young (who arrived here last Wednesday from Bermuda) being that after noon about 4 o'clock in 17 fathoms water, above ten leagues from the land, and five miles N. of the latitude of Sullivant's island, had her deck's covered with leaves of bushes and trees; and the master reports that altho' the wind was high all the day, yet the swell was much greater than could have been expected from such a gale, according to what usually happens at sea. . . .

⁵¹ The Manigaults and their friends do not seem to have regarded in any way the danger of being in the country in the summer, and seem to find no connection between these frequent visits to their plantations, and the attacks of fever which followed immediately. Peter Manigault had bought a country place at Goose Creek, and, as is shown in the Diary, they went there for short stays at any season of the year; later, it was considered most dangerous to be in the country after sundown, between May and November.

⁵² Mary, daughter of Charles and Frances Pinckney, born 14 June, 1761 (St. Philip's Register).

- July 1. My Grandson to the Country. 17. My daughter had a fever. 19. Very ill with the fever. 20. She was better.
- Aug. 6. My Grandson had a large Boil lanced having been much troubled with them for above 3 weeks. 25. He is still troubled with boils & also a disorder in his bowels. 29. Mrs. Cooper l. 31. A young man thought to have died of the Yellow fever.
- Sept. 5. My Son went out of Town. 8. My Daughter went out of Town 18. I went to the Quarter house to meet my Daughter & dined at Mr. Ben: Smith's. 26. Heard from my Son, he was taken with the fever yesterday. 29. Heard again. He has the fever every day. 30. Mr. M. went up to My Sons, he was better. He returned to Town with my Daughter 26. Oct.
- Oct. 6. Mrs. Gadsden my niece had a son born 7. Mr. Neeman died.⁵³ Mr M. to Silkhope, returned 2d. Nov.
- Nov. 8. Mrs. Banbury died. 26. Mrs. T. Smith l.
- Dec. 22. The Governor came in.⁵⁴
- 1762 Jan. 5. Mr. Moultrie & Miss Austin married, a runaway match.⁵⁵

⁵³ Edward Newman buried October 7, 1761 (St. Philip's Register).

⁵⁴ Tuesday last arrived here, his Excellency, Thomas Boone, Esq; his majesty's captain-general, governor, and commander in chief, in and over this province, and vice-admiral of the same [a long account of ceremonies, addresses and proclamations.] (*S. C. Gaz.*, December 26, 1761.) Boone followed Thomas Pownell, who was made Governor in 1760, but did not come out.

⁵⁵ John Moultrie, married to Eleanor, daughter of George Austin and his wife Ann Ball (see note 23). The Austins had two children, Eleanor born 1739, and George, born 1742 (*Ball Family*, and St. Philip's Register) also Laurens Letter Book 1762-'64, p. 171 (S. C. H. Soc.) Henry Laurens to Mathias Holmes, Liverpool. 20th. May, 1763. . . . "Mr. Austen is extremely unhappy with his polipus & is resolved to go to England in a few weeks. George goes in this ship—poor Mrs. Austen is weeping at a place about five miles from Town where she stays for fear of the Small-Pox—Mrs. Moultrie has been at deaths door for a long time & is now so low that I fear she will not Survive the Summer if her Father does not forgive her. Mrs. Laurens tried to soften him a few days ago but all in vain tho' he did not fall into such violent outrages as the

- Feb. 6. Mrs. Godin l. 23. The Governor &c. at dinner.
 27. My Daughter had a fever.
 Mar. 18. Mr. Beale married.⁶⁶ 24. Mrs. Savage l.
 April 22. Mr. M, my Son & Daughter went to James
 Island. 30. My Daughter had fever again.
 May 2. Mr. Austin sailed⁶⁷ 8. My son, Daughter, Grand-
 son went into the Country. My Grandson re-
 turned the 19th. 9. Mrs. Ben: Smith had a
 Daughter 28. My Son & Daughter had an
 ague the 30th. was better the 31st. & went
 into the country again the 2d. June.
 June 2. Mr. M. to Silkhope; returned the 8th. 16. Lady
 Mary married (to Mr. Ainsley)⁶⁸ 24. My
 Grandson came to Town sick.
 July 11. My son Had fever. 16. Mrs. Holmes l.
 Aug. 4. Mrs. Brailsford, l.

mention of that subject used to produce in him—he was more calm but yet inflexible. I am heartily sorry for it, on his own account—& besides being wrong in its nature such conduct is a bar to that mutual intercourse and happiness which would otherwise subsist between all their friends. My family thank God are all well but my wife a little harrassed with the care of her Brother's Children under inoculation at our house."

⁶⁶ John Beale and Mary Ross spinster, married March 18, 1762 (St. Andrew's Register.)

⁶⁷ On Thursday last embarked for Philadelphia, in the schooner Pitt, for the recovery of his health, George Austen, Esq; late one of the members of his Majesty's honourable Council of this Province; who resigned his seat here last week on account of his bad state of health (*S. C. Gaz.*, May 1, 1762).

⁶⁸ Mary Mackenzie, second daughter of George Mackenzie, third earl of Cromarty (who died 1766), and his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir William Gordon, Bart, of Invergordon. George Mackenzie, with his oldest son John, afterwards Lord Macleod (B. 1727. D. 1789) joined the Stuart cause in 1745, and their estates were confiscated but later restored. Lady Mary Mackenzie married first Capt. ——— Clark, June 23, 1750; second, in 1757 Thomas Drayton, Esq.; third 17th January, 1762, John Ainsley, Esq.; fourth, January, 1776, Hon. Henry Middleton. She had a son named A. Mackenzie, for the *Morning Post* June 5, 1786 gives the arrival of "A M'Kenzie Esq; son of Lady Mary Middleton by a former marriage, after an absence of eighteen years from his family and friends." Unless he was her son by her marriage with Capt. Clark, and took the name of Mackenzie, then she must have been married five times. She died at sea, 21 November, 1788 (*Dict. Nat. Biog*; *Burke's Peerages*; *S. C. H. and G. Maga.*, vol. 1, p. 242).

Sept. 10. Mrs. Howarth l.⁵⁹

Oct. 9. My Daughter lying in of a Daughter at quarter
after nine in the morning.

Nov. 2. Mr. M. to Silkhope. My daughter saw company
for 3 days. 8. Mr. M. returned to Town.

Dec. 16. Rode out with Mr. M. 19. My daughter has a
fever and sore throat.

(To be continued)

⁵⁹ Ann, wife of Col. Probart Howarth, commander of Fort Johnson, and
daughter of Childermas Croft.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE
CHARLESTON MORNING POST AND
DAILY ADVERTISER

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from the January Number)

Died.] At Georgetown, after a long and painful illness . . . Mrs. Rebecca Dwight, wife of Samuel Dwight Esq; of that place.—In this City, on Saturday night last, after a short illness, John-Ernest Poyas, Esq; an old inhabitant, and much respected. (Monday, May 1, 1786.)

The coroner's inquest sat yesterday upon the body of Bryan, and brought in a verdict—wilful murder by Captain Wallace. . . . (Wednesday, May 3, 1786.)

Married.] Last Monday at Goose creek, Hon. William Smith, Esq; to Miss Charlotte Izard, daughter of Ralph Izard, jun. Esq.—In this City, last evening, Hon. Thomas Heyward, jun. Esq: to Miss Susannah Savage, daughter of Thomas Savage, Esq.—Capt. George Warley, to Miss Elizabeth Giles, daughter of the deceased Mr. John Giles. (Friday, May 5, 1786.)

Married.] On Saturday evening last, Mr. Archibald Manners, to Mrs. Mary Adams, widow of the deceased Mr. Nathaniel Adams, of Wadmelow-Island. (Monday, May 8, 1786.)

Married.] Yesterday, at Pon Pon, Mr. George R. Hutchinson, of Jamaica, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, daughter of the deceased John-Elias Hutchinson, Esq.—In this City, Capt. Amos Minot, to Miss Martha Brown.

Died.] Yesterday, Mr. Allen Bolton, keeper of the ferry at Haddrell's Point. [Friday, May 12, 1786.)

Married.] Last evening, Mr. Robert Knox, of this city, to Miss Christiana Frederick, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr. Andrew Frederick. (Monday, May 15, 1786.)

Died.] "Lately at Boston, in the bloom of life, Mr. Thomas Sheafe, Merchant . . . by his death a tender mother, and an amiable family of affectionate sisters, have sustained an irreparable loss.— . . ." (Tuesday, May 16, 1786.)

Died] Suddenly, on Monday last, at his plantation on the north side of Santee, Major John Cantey . . . —Yesterday in this City, after a long illness, Mrs. Susanna Besseleu, wife of Mr. Lewis Besseleu. (Friday, May 19, 1786.)

Died.] Last Wednesday evening, after a long illness, Mr. Thomas You, Silversmith, of this City. (Friday, May 26, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, Thomas Savage, Esq. of this City. His life was spent without guile, and he quitted his transitory being with a conscience void of offence to his creator or fellow men. [The next issue gives an account of his burial in St. Michaels church yard.]—Mr. Sultzer, in Meeting-street. (Tuesday, May 30, 1786.)

Married.] Dr. Robert Younge, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Mary Peronneau, daughter of the deceased Arthur Peronneau, Esq; of this City. (Wednesday, May 31, 1786.)

On Thursday was married Thomas Bee, Esq; to Mrs. Susannah Shubrick. (Saturday, June 3, 1786.)

Lately died in England, at her apartments in Charing-Cross, Mrs. Wright, modeller in wax. . . . She was born in New-Jersey, in America. . . . (Ibid.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, in this City, Capt. Richard Todd. (Saturday, June 10, 1786.)

Married.] Last evening, Mr. Alexander Chisholm, of this city, Merchant, to Mrs. Sarah Maxwell, widow of the deceased William Maxwell, Esq; of Edisto. (Monday, June 12, 1786.)

Last Saturday died in this City, Mrs. Ann Saunders, widow of the deceased William Saunders Esq. (Wednesday, June 14, 1786.)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Mr. David Cruger, Factor, of this City, to Miss Elizabeth Guerin. (Saturday, June 17, 1786.)

Married.] Last Saturday Mr. Isham Williams, Vendue-Master, of this city, to Miss Eliza Shrewsbury, only child of Mr. Edward Shrewsbury, Ship-carpenter.

Died.] On Tuesday last, at Beaufort, Port-Royal, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Sarah Simons, the amiable Consort of James Simons, Esq; Ordinary for Beaufort District, and daughter of the late Mr. Charles Dewar of this City.—Yesterday afternoon, in this City, Mrs. Elizabeth Ruberry, wife of Mr. John Ruberry, Taylor. (Monday, June 19, 1786.)

Married.] On Sunday evening, Mr. Matthias Wolfe, butcher, to Mrs. Mattuce, both of this City.

Died.] Yesterday evening, Master Peter Walton, son of Mr. Peter Walton, deceased, . . . (Tuesday, June 20, 1786.)

Lately died at Mobile, Don. A. Francia, the great botanist, and natural historian, of the bite of a rattle snake, which he received as he was searching for some particular herbs and plants.

Married.] Tuesday last at Euhaw, Mr. William Brailsford, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Maria Heyward, daughter of the deceased Daniel Heyward, sen. Esq.—In this City, last Saturday night, Capt. Charles Love, of Jamaica, to Miss Eliza Warner, of St. Augustine.

Died.] On Tuesday last, in the bloom of life, after a long and tedious illness, Mr. William Snelling, only son of the deceased Mr. John Snelling, of this City, Merchant. (Thursday, June 22, 1786.)

On Friday last died at his place in Georgia, the Honorable Major-General Greene, after a short illness. [Long notice.]

Tuesday last died, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Cleland, of this City.

Yesterday morning died at Goose creek, in the 35th year of his age, Colonel John Baddeley, member of the General Assembly, for the Parish of St. James', Goose Creek.—In this Gentleman were united the characters of a dutiful son, a tender husband, an affectionate brother, and a sincere friend; . . . His remains were brought to town yesterday to be interred. The funeral will be this afternoon at five oclock . . . at No. 46 Queen Street. (Friday, June 23, 1786.) [The next issue gives an account of the funeral of Col. Baddeley, which was performed in St. Philips Church, the remains then being carried to the Baptist Church yard, where they were interred.] (Sat. June 24, 1786.)

Died. Last Friday, Mrs. Martha Godin relict of the late Isaac Godin, Esq; of this City. (Monday, June 26, 1786.)

Died. Last night, Mr. Francis Dawson, a young gentleman much regretted. (Tuesday, June 27, 1786.)

Married.] Last Sunday night, Mr. Charles Raymond, watchmaker, to Miss Susanner Jepson, late of Boston.

Died.] On Tuesday last, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Wood, of this City, widow.—This morning, after a short illness, Mr. William Lindsay, Merchant, much esteemed and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. (Friday, June 30, 1786.)

Married.] Last night, Mr. Adino Hawes, Painter and Glazier, to Miss Mary Libby, eldest daughter of Mr. John Libby, of this City.

Died.] At Savannah, Henry Peronneau, Esq., Attorney at Law. (Monday, July 3, 1786.)

Friday the 9th Instant, died at New York, in an advanced age, Alexander M'Dougall, Esq; one of the Senators for the Southern District of New York, and late a Major-General in the United States Army.

Died.] On Saturday last, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Lamb, millwright and engineer. (Tuesday, July 4, 1786.)

Married.] Capt. William Hext, to Miss Ann Hartley, daughter of Thomas Hartley Esq. deceased. (Thursday, July 6, 1786.)

Married.] In Georgetown, Mr. John Garnier, to Miss Ann Keen.

Died.] Yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, Mr. Andrew Thomson, of this City Vendue Master . . . The same evening Mr. Thomas Harvey, of this City Tavern Keeper. (Monday, July 10, 1786.)

Married.] At Beaufort, Thomas Fuller, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Middleton, daughter of Thomas Middleton, Esq. (Thursday, July 13, 1786.)

Married.] Last Wednesday evening, Mr. John Delka, to Mrs. Rebecca Addison, both of this City.

Died.] Last Thursday night, Mr. Archibald Carson, of this City. (Saturday, July 15, 1786.)

Married.] Mr. John Sloman, to Miss Rebecca Wilkins, of this City.

Died.] On Sunday last, suddenly, aged 33 years, Capt. Samuel Bouyer, of the brigantine Swallow, belonging to Newbury-Port. (Tuesday, July 18, 1786.)

Married.] Last Sunday evening, Capt. Henry Hughes, late of the Virginia Line, to Miss Jane Cooper, daughter of the deceased Mr. Thomas Cooper, of St. Stephen's parish. (Thursday, July 20, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday, Mrs. Ann Fowler, widow of the deceased Mr. Richard Fowler, Upholsterer, of this City. (Saturday, July 22, 1786.)

Married.] The Honorable Brigadier General Pinckney to Miss Stead, daughter of Benjamin Stead, Esq.; deceased, formerly of this City.

Died.] In St. Paul's Parish, on Wednesday last, after only two days illness, Dr. Robert Yonge, of that place.—In this city, on Thursday evening, suddenly, Mr. James Molds, Carpenter, and the next day Mr. Daniel Conner, his partner.—This morning, in the bloom of life, Miss Nancy O'Hara, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Daniel O'Hara, Merchant, of this City.—whose untimely death has thrown her disconsolate parents into the greatest affliction and distress. [Several lines of verses.] (Monday, July 24, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, Mr. Alexander Oliphant, of this City. (Wednesday, July 26, 1786.)

Lately died at Rhode Isoand, Capt. Lott Strange, in the 88th year of his age, after a long and lingering sickness. He was born at Portsmouth on the 4th of March, 1699. Early in life he married Hannah Hathaway, by whom he had 15 children: She dying, he married Almy Tripp, by whom he had two children. His posterity is seventeen children, eleven of which had issue, ninety-two grandchildren, thirty-three of whom had issue, one hundred and eighty-five great grand children, four of which had issue, six great-great grand children, in all two hundred and eighty. (Thursday, July 27, 1786.)

Lately married at Boston, Mr. Patrick Jeffrey; to Mrs. Mary Hayley, sister of John Wilkes, Esq; of London.

Married.] Mr. Adam Pryor, to Miss Sarah Folks; both of this City.

Died.] On his passage from Africa to this port, Capt. Richard Chilent, of Rhode-Island. (Friday, July 28, 1786.)

Married.] In St. George's Parish, Dorchester, Mathias Hutchinson, Esq; a member of the General Assembly for that Parish, to Mrs. Louisa Tucker, widow of the deceased Mr. Benjamin Tucker.

Died.] In Savannah, Miss Nancy Morell, daughter of the deceased Mr. Peter Morell, of that place. (Saturday, July 29, 1786.)

(To be continued)

HISTORICAL NOTES

GOVERNORS WEST'S TERMS AS GOVERNOR

In the sketch of Governor West published in the October, 1918, issue of this MAGAZINE the second and third terms of Governor West were erroneously given. A full examination of the records of the period, in the office of the Historical Commission in Columbia, by A. S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Commission, shows that West was commissioned by the Palatine, April 25, 1674, to succeed Sir John Yeamans,¹ but that Sir John died (between August 3, and 13) and West was chosen governor by the Council (August 13) before the commission reached Charles Town,² and that Landgrave Joseph Morton was commissioned governor by the Palatine to succeed West, May 18, 1682³ (not 1684 as McCrady has it), and assumed the office between August 9, and October 14, 1682. West was still signing warrants as governor on August 9, and Morton signed the next issued on October 14.⁴ On April 29, 1684, the Palatine commissioned Sir Richard Kyrle to succeed Morton.⁵ Sir Richard arrived in South Carolina between July 28, the last date on which Morton signed a warrant as governor,⁶ and August 30, when Sir Richard made his will. "Dame Mary Kyrle widowe and Executrix of S^r. Richard Kyrle Kn^t Landgrave & Governor of this Province of Carolina lately Dec^d," made her will September 1, 1684. His will was recorded September 11, and hers September 13, and both were probated before Governor West, September 19, 1684.⁷ Immediately upon the death of Governor Kyrle the Council elected Joseph West to succeed him, and on September 6, West signed warrants as governor.⁸ On March 11, 168/45, the

¹ Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), vol. I, 23.

² This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, 153.

³ Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), vol. I, 158.

⁴ *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1680-1692*, pp. 65 and 70. It necessarily took time for commissions to travel such a distance.

⁵ Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), vol. I, 279.

⁶ *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1680-1692*, p. 163.

⁷ Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, 1672-1692 (MS.), 214-215.

⁸ *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1680-1692*, pp. 160 and 162.

Palatine issued a commission to West.⁹ In a letter of instructions to Governor West from the Proprietors, dated March 13, 1684/5, they say: "If Landgrave West to whome this is directed should be dead or departed the province Our Will and pleasure then is that Joseph Moreton Esq^r. one of y^e. Landgraves of Carolina shall be Governor and put the orders herein Contained in Execution."¹⁰

Governor West resigned between June 15, and July 12, 1685, and departed from the province, and the Council elected Landgrave Morton to succeed him, but Morton declined and Council then chose Robert Quarry, a Proprietor's Deputy, to be governor. The last warrant signed by West as governor was dated June 15, and the first signed by Quarry as governor was dated July 12. Quarry was superseded by Morton, probably in accordance with the instructions given in the letter of March 13 to West, between September 1, and October 6, 1685. In a letter from the Proprietors to Governor Morton, dated February 15, 1685/6, they stated that they had been "Informed by Robert Quarry Esq^r. our Secretary That on the First of September last there came a Vessell into Ashley River in Carolina that pretended to have been trading amongst the Spainyards And had afterwards been plundered of all they had by French Privateers even of their very Chests, and Papers, and that afterwards they met with a Fleet of English Privateers y^e. Admirall of which had given him to y^e. value of Fifteen pounds to come to Carolina and try if they might be permitted to come thither & repair And that he the said Robert Quarry being then Governour (And as he pretends soe elected to be by y^e. Grand Councill Landgrave Moreton to whom by virtue of our Fundamentall Constitutions, & Instructions The Government of right Belonged as eldest Landgrave upon y^e. departure of Joseph West Esq^r. our former Governour haveing publickly refused to accept it) Did strictly prohibit y^e. Master or any of y^e. men of y^e. said Vessell to land or sell any goods in Carolina &ct."¹¹ Morton first signed warrants as governor October 6, 1685.¹² On August 31, 1686, the Palatine issued a commission to Landgrave James Colleton as

⁹ Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), II, 10.

¹⁰ Ibid., 30.

¹¹ Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), vol. II, 121. Quarry spelled his name with only one r the Lords Proprietors and many historians to the contrary, notwithstanding.

¹² *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1680-1692*, pp. 179, 180, 181.

governor,¹³ but it was several months thereafter before he arrived to take over the government. The last warrant signed by Morton as governor was dated October 28, 1686, and Colleton assumed the government soon thereafter.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE BLAKE BURYING-GROUND AT "THE BLUFF,"
ON WAPPOO

The following inscriptions were copied September 12, 1917, from the Blake family burying ground on the plantation on Wappoo Creek, called "The Bluff" which was formerly owned by Col. George Lucas, and was the place of his daughter Eliza's experiments in cultivating indigo. It was later owned by Edward Blake and his descendants, and lately by the late John N. Voorhees. An account of this plantation is given in this MAGAZINE, vol. xvi, pp. 63 to 65.

Captain Edward Blake (Naval Commissioner during the Revolution) died between August and November, 1795, leaving a will. His children were (1) Mary, who married first, in 1774, Thomas Rose, and second Nov. 1784, Charles Lining; (2) Sarah Blake, who married Rev. Henry Purcell, who had been married before; (3) Ann, who married Feb. 1777, Elisha Sawyer, and (4) Capt. John Blake, who married Nov. 1777 Margaret, daughter of Captain Peter Mercier.

Capt. John Blake (born 1752, died 2d July, 1810) and his wife Margaret Mercier (d. 16 Jan. 1824, aged 70) had issue:

(1) Elizabeth Blake 1782-1845

(2) Martha Ferguson Blake, married William Washington, they are buried in the old Elliott private cemetery on "Live Oak," St. Pauls parish, not far from Rantowle's bridge; in this same Elliott grave-yard, sadly neglected, are buried Col. William Washington, and his wife Jane Riley Elliott, and the only inscription to the stone which covers them both is "My parents Dear Lie Here. J. A." (This MAGAZINE, vol. x, p. 246.)

(3) Margaret Watson [?] Blake, married Rev. Nathaniel Bowen.

(4) Harriet Haig Blake, 1788-1840.

(5) Mary Maham Blake. [Footstone M. M. B.]

(6) Edward Blake.

(7) John Haig Blake 1799-1833.

(8) Jane Savage Blake, 1784-1803. Married Samuel Wilson.

¹³ Public Records of South Carolina (MS.), vol. II, 143.

Inscriptions

Sacred/to the Memory of/Elizabeth M. Blake/Eldest daughter of/John and Margaret M. Blake/who departed this life/on the 9th. Sept. 1845/aged 63 years. [Eulogy omitted]

Sacred/to the Memory of/Harriet H. Blake/who departed this life/on the 18th. of June 1849/aged 51 years/and seven months/[Eulogy omitted]

Sacred/to the memory of/John Blake, Esq./who died on the 2d. of July 1810/aged 58 years/A Patriot of the American Revolution/and a Brave active and skillful Officer/. [Long eulogy.]

Sacred/to the Memory of/Margaret Blake/consort of/Capt: John Blake/who died January 16th. A.D. 1824/aged 70 years/[Eulogy omitted.]

Sacred/to the Memory of John Haig Blake Esq./who died/in Charleston his native City/on the 18th. of March, 1833, aged 34 years/ [Eulogy.]

Sacred to the Memory of/Mrs. Jane Savage Wilson/wife of-Samuel Wilson/and Daughter of/John and Margaret Blake/who departed this life April 6th. 1803/aged 19 years and 15 days/[Eulogy.]

Consoled by the hope of a blessed immortality/their afflicted Parents here deposited the remains of/Jane Wilson Bowen/Eldest daughter of/the Rt. Rev. N. & Margt. W. Bowen/who died on the /29th. of October 1826/aged 19 years/and/of/John Blake Bowen/only son of/the Rt. Rev. N. & Margt. W. Bowen/who died on the 1st. of December, 1826/aged 15 yrs 1 month/and/the remains of Margt. Blake who died 25th. March 1806 aged 6 days/and of Robert Smith who died 22d. June 1813 aged 1 yr. & 2 days/Children of the same Parents were also deposited in this cemetary/[Several lines of eulogy.]

[One other stone face down, too large to move, foot stone marked M. M. B. Evidently Mary Maham Blake.]

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Miss Mabel L. Webber,

South Carolina Historical Society,

Charleston, S. C.

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THE UPPER ASHLEY; AND THE MUTATIONS OF FAMILIES

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH

In the numbers of this MAGAZINE for January and April 1919 an account has been given of the seats on the Ashley River as high up on the north side as the limits of the Dorchester settlement and on the south side up to the line of the Ashley Barony.¹ Of the Dorchester settlement an account has been given;² and the Ashley Barony with the various plantations formed out of it has also been described.³ The present Article is intended to complete the settlements along the upper part of the river as far as there were any of note.

TRAVELLERS REST

Northwest of "Tranquil Hill" (the last seat on the north side of the river described in the January 1919 number) was a plantation known as "Travellers Rest." It was originally part of the grant for 550 acres made to Gabriel Glaze 18 July, 1696, which 550 acres descended to Malachi Glaze who transferred 250 acres to George Crichton as mentioned in the account of "Eagles" plantation in the January 1919 number of the Magazine. How the property

¹ Vol. XX, pp. 3, 75.

² This MAGAZINE, vol. VI, p. 62.

³ Ibid., vol. XI, p. 75.

passed from Malachi Glaze, or his representatives, the writer has not ascertained, but it was later owned by Peter Bocquet Jun^r a Merchant in Charles Town, for on 25 May 1774, Peter Bocquet Jun^r and Elizabeth his wife transferred the plantation as containing 350 acres to Isaac Chanler of Charles Town "Doctor of Physick."⁴ Dr. Chanler was the son of the Reverend Isaac Chanler for many years the Baptist Minister officiating at the Baptist Meeting House on Ashley River, constructed on the plot of land conveyed by Richard Butler as mentioned in the account of "Tipseeboo" plantation. Dr. Chanler remained in possession of the property for many years. He seems in later years to have become financially embarrassed, and, under legal proceedings against him, the 350 acres were on 7 April 1800, conveyed to Mathias Hutchinson "Esquire."⁵ Mathias Hutchinson had long prior to that date become an adjoining landowner. On 4 May, 1782, "Laine de la Perche of Charles Town Gentleman" had conveyed to "Mathias Hutchinson and John Harth of Charles Town aforesaid Gentlemen" a plantation of 122 acres adjoining to the west this property of Dr. Chanler's.⁶ Apparently Harth must have transferred his interest to Hutchinson for Harth does not again appear as possessing any interest in the property. This 122 acres was situated within the limits of the original Dorchester grants but it does not appear on the record from whom de la Perche acquired. Whether the name "Traveller's Rest" was first applied to the 122 acres or the 350 acres is not clear. Mrs. Poyas, who says a considerable portion of her life was spent at the adjacent plantation "Tranquil Hill," states "Dr. Chanler also had a country seat near Mr. Horlbeck's Oak Grove, just at the north of Tranquil Hill avenue, contiguous to Col. Hutchinson's land, and finally when sold, was merged into the 'Traveller's Rest' Plantation, belonging to the family of the late Major Edward L. Hutchinson."⁷ She also describes Traveller's Rest as "homely" in contrast to "beautiful Tranquil Hill."⁸ Dr. Chanler's long occupancy left his name on the bridge across

⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. R, No. 4, p. 131.

⁵ Ibid., Bk. B., No. 7, p. 261.

⁶ Ibid., Bk. G., No. 5, p. 463.

⁷ *Our Forefathers*, p. 68.

⁸ Ibid., p. 109.

the branch of Eagle Creek which crosses the public road near the head of the avenue to Tranquil Hill which is still known as "Chanler's bridge." He was the greatgrandfather of the late Messrs. R. Maynard Marshall and Alexr. R. Marshall of Charleston, and a descendant of his who went to New York, married a Miss Astor, and was the ancestor of the present Chanler family of New York. Mathias Hutchinson, afterwards sometimes spoken of as "Captain" Mathias Hutchinson, married no less than five times and at his death the property passed to his son the late Edward L. Hutchinson in whose family it continued until after 1880. During the lives of the father or son considerable additions were made to the property for at the survey made of the property after the sale it contained 1135 acres including beside the 122 acres and 350 acres several other tracts, all parts of the original Dorchester grants.

TOWN OF DORCHESTER

West of Eagles, and Chanler's 350 acres, lay the two grants aggregating 4050 acres which constituted the Dorchester settlement. As described in the Article on old Dorchester before referred to, this tract of 4050 acres was subdivided into a large number of small parcels for allotment among the settlers. In process of time as the first settlers died or they or their children found their allotments too circumscribed, and obtained larger grants elsewhere, a process of aggregation began, the subdivisions were again consolidated, and larger holdings created in fewer hands, so that eventually the whole of the original settlement was contained in five or six large farms or plantations. With the abandonment of the Town proper laid out at the junction of Ashley River and Bossua or Bo-shoo-ee Creek, the lots were thrown out of occupation and by sale and possession became a part of the adjoining plantation.

BRANFORD'S

North of Traveller's Rest was a plantation formed out of an aggregation of several of the subdivisions of the Dorchester grants. On 20 July 1731, John Hawks conveyed to Barnaby Branford 120 acres "within Dorchester."⁹ To this Barnaby Branford added in

⁹ M. C. O., Bk. K, p. 124.

1737 40 acres from the Executors of Moses Hawks,¹⁰ in 1743 200 acres from the devises of Joseph Brunson,¹¹ in 1748 45 acres from John Osgood and Benjamin Baker,¹² in 1749 90 acres from William Branford,¹³ in all some 495 acres. Barnaby Bránford seems to have been the son of John Branford who early appears at Dorchester and apparently was connected with that settlement. From the first Barnaby Branford the property seems to have passed to his son, another Barnaby Branford, who with Mary Magdalen his wife conveyed the plantation as containing 564½ acres to John Joor on the 28 December, 1787.¹⁴ From John Joor the property passed to Dr. Cornelius Dupont who on 15 March, 1820, added an adjoining plantation of 400 acres formerly a part of "Malling Barony,"¹⁵ and, at Dr. Dupont's death his executor on 2 January, 1844, conveyed the whole property to the late Dr. William Moultrie Brailsford (a great grandson of General William Moultrie) in whose hands the property continued until his death posterior to 1886. The place may have had some distinctive name but it is simply referred to as "Branfords" on such maps as the writer has seen.

DORCHESTER PLANTATION

In 1757 William Fishburn "sadler" and Thomas Fishburn "taylor" "of Jackson's Burgh Pon Pon" conveyed to Judith Postell of Dorchester Town, Widow, some 90 acres consisting of several of the subdivisions of the Dorchester grants which had been acquired by William Fishburn deceased (father of William and Thomas Fishburn) from Thomas Osgood, David Ferguson, Thomas Way, Roger Sumner, and Stephen Dowse. This William Fishburn the elder was apparently the William Fishburn who on 27 November, 1722, purchased from Ebenezer Way a tract of land in Colleton County. This 90 acres at the death of Judith Postell was on 31 December, 1766, transferred to Elijah Postell, at whose death it was conveyed by his executor John Postell to the Rev.

¹⁰ Ibid., Bk. W, p. 273.

¹¹ Ibid., Bk. II, p. 154.

¹² Ibid., Bk. GG, p. 224.

¹³ Ibid., p. 228.

¹⁴ Ibid., Bk. A, No. 6, p. 72.

¹⁵ This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 17.

Thomas Gates who with Elizabeth his wife conveyed the tract as containing 93 acres to Charles Benjamin Ladson. To this Mr. Ladson added $265\frac{1}{2}$ acres acquired from Thomas Davis, 242 acres from Jacob Ford and Henry A. De Saussure and $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres granted by the State making an aggregate of 618 acres. Charles Benjamin Ladson was a brother of Eliza Ann Webb, wife of Daniel C. Webb, mentioned in the account of "Chatsworth" plantation, and after him the station called "Ladsons" on the Southern Railway was originally named, that part of the public road from Dorchester to Goosecreek lying between the station and his dwelling being frequently referred to as the "Ladson Road." After Mr. Ladson's death the property was under proceedings to administer his estate sold in 1835 to the trustee of John C. You and wife, by whom it was on 21 December, 1851, transferred as 618 acres to John R. Stall, who in 1855 conveyed to Joseph W. Davis, the property as conveyed covering all the lots in the old Town of Dorchester excluding the parish church and its lands. This tract of land seems in Mr. Ladson's ownership, and subsequently, to have been known as Dorchester plantation, no doubt because it included the old Town site.

THE PARSONAGE OR GLEBE

This was a strip of 75 acres fronting on the river and running back some one hundred chains. The part on the river was one of the 50 acre lots in the first range of the Dorchester subdivision, and was numbered 25 and originally allotted to Samuel Sumner Sen^r and also included one half of lot No. 26 originally allotted to Joanna Way. When it was purchased as a glebe for the Parish Church of St. George does not appear on the record. The first glebe of 150 acres was inconveniently far from the Church and by an Act passed in 1724, the vestry were authorized to sell it, and on 8 April 1725 this 150 acres was conveyed to Thomas Diston.¹⁶ The new glebe on the river was probably purchased soon after; as by an old map dated 3 March 1725 this 75 acres is surveyed and described as the Parsonage land composed of lot 25 and one half of lot 26. The parsonage house was built on this tract, on the public high road. A grove of fine live oak trees still marks the

¹⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, p. 269.

spot. The tract continued to be the Parish glebe for years. The Parish Church in Dorchester having been long abandoned, and in ruins, the property was by an Act of the General Assembly passed in December 1855 transferred to the Episcopal Church of St. Pauls, Summerville, and by the vestry and churchwardens of that Church conveyed in February 1857 to John R. Stall for Joseph W. Davis and became a part of the Dorchester plantation.

OAK GROVE

Next west of the Glebe was a plantation which was composed of a number of the Dorchester subdivisions. Prior to 1785 Stephen Cater had acquired lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 all lots in the first range fronting on the river and aggregating 350 acres. On 4 January, 1785, this 350 acres were by the executors of Stephen Cater conveyed to Peter Horlbeck who was one of the two Horlbeck brothers who came to the Province about 1764 and were before the Revolution large constructing contractors in Charles Town. Peter Horlbeck, having acquired a competency, bought this property and made it his residence. An account of Peter Horlbeck and of the place is given by Mrs. Poyas¹⁷ where she states that according to tradition the beautiful live oak avenue (some of which still remain) was planted by Mrs. Peter Horlbeck. To this 350 acres Peter Horlbeck added in 1788 fifty acres (lot No. 17) purchased from John Postell Sen¹⁸ and after his death the whole 400 acres "late the residence of Mr. Peter Horlbeck deceased" was in 1807 conveyed to Thomas Baas.^{18a} The Oak Grove property was well known in the locality for its fine live oaks and the lands were reported to be the best in the limits of the lines of the Dorchester grants which contained in the part away from the river a good deal of infertile pine land. During the ownership of Thomas Baas he added to the plantation lots 15 and 16 and part of lots 13 and 14 so that the plantation aggregated 557½ acres.

¹⁷ *Our Forefathers*, pp. 68, 69, 81.

¹⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C, No. 6, p. 240.

^{18a} *Ibid.*, Bk. U. No. 7, p. 323.

PRIOR'S TAVERN

Next to Oak Grove was a tract of 100 acres consisting of two of the original Dorchester subdivisions (Nos. 11 and 12). Lot 11 had been originally allotted to the Rev. Joseph Lord the Minister who came with the Dorchester settlers from Massachusetts. Lot 12 seems to have been originally allotted to John Simmons who seems to have transferred to Daniel Chastaigner whose executor Isaac Porcher Jun^r under authority of an Act of Assembly passed in 1712 conveyed to Joseph Lord.¹⁹ The Rev. Joseph Lord returned to Massachusetts and in 1721 conveyed the two lots to Thomas Osgood Jun^r ^{19a} by whose son the Rev. John Osgood, who had removed to Midway, Georgia, they were in 1757 transferred to John Edward²⁰ and were afterwards acquired by one Seth Prior who established a tavern on the roadside long known as Priors Tavern, which continued to be kept until the advent of railroads, and the decay of travel on the public roads rendered such places of entertainment unprofitable. According to Mrs. Poyas, Seth and Sam Prior two of the descendants still kept it as late as 1830. In 1882 the remains of the old tavern and its out buildings could still be seen on the north side of the public road but they have since all disappeared.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Next west of Prior's property was an 100 acre tract which belonged to the Congregational Church of Dorchester. The settlers of Dorchester were largely Congregational immigrants from Dorchester, Massachusetts, and at the subdivision of the original grants, lot 9 fronting on the river in the first range of lots and containing 50 acres was in 1700 set aside for the ministry, and the original meeting house—for many years called the White Meeting—was constructed on this lot. The Parish Church of St. George was built in the "place of trade" or Town of Dorchester but the Meeting house of the Congregational body was on this lot 9. The adjoining lot—No. 10—also containing 50 acres had been allotted to the Rev. Joseph Lord who in 1721 conveyed it to trustees for the

¹⁹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, p. 4.

^{19a} Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid., Bk. SS, p. 364.

Congregational body.²¹ The tract of 100 acres constituted the parsonage for the residence and use of the Minister of the Congregational Church for many years as long as there was a resident minister, but in later years—after 1865—the entire tract, with the exception of the site of the Meeting house and a few acres around it, was sold off. The old walls of the building were shaken down in the earthquake of 1886, but the fragments of the brick work still remain with the adjacent cemetery.

BARREN HEATH, OR ROSE HILL

Northeast of the Prior's Tavern tract and the Congregational Parsonage was a plantation of some 479 acres which in 1717 belonged to Robert Miller. Robert Miller if not among the first members of the Dorchester settlement from Massachusetts was early connected with them and apparently obtained several of the subdivisions for this 479 acres was entirely within the lines of the Dorchester grants. Apparently to fortify his title he took out in December 1717 a grant to himself for this 479 acres.²² He also owned an additional tract of some 544 acres not far removed and which was apparently part of a grant made 17 May 1700 to Robert Fenwick²³ for 1000 acres. From the first Robert Miller the property passed to his son Robert Miller,²⁴ after whom it is next found in the possession of John Perdriau, whose administrator in 1787 conveyed it to Benjamin Waller²⁵ by whom it was transferred in 1789 to Morton Waring,²⁶ who in 1803 conveyed to John Rose,²⁷ the same who is mentioned by Mrs. Poyas as Deacon John Rose of the Congregational Church,²⁸ and who owned it for many years. On an early plat it is designated by the suggestive name of "Barren Heath" but after it was acquired by John Rose it was known as Rose Hill. The swamp or creek through a part of the property and which debouches into the Ashley River at

²¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, p. 8.

²² Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 196 (or 224).

²³ Ibid., vol. 39, p. 400.

²⁴ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 474.

²⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, No. 5, p. 229.

²⁶ Ibid., Bk. C, No. 5, p. 286.

²⁷ Ibid., Bk. L, No. 7., p. 2.

²⁸ *Our Forefathers*, pp. 128, 130.

the site of the old village of Dorchester and there had the Indian name of Boshoe or Bosua Creek became known as Rose Creek and the public road running along Rose's property to the main Dorchester Road became and is still known as the Rose Creek Road.

SUMNERS

Next west of Barren Heath was a small plantation composed of an aggregation of several of the Dorchester subdivisions in what was called the second range in the first division. Starting from lots originally allotted to Joseph Sumner and William Way and increased by small additions in the hands of subsequent owners, John Cousins, Mary White, Gillson Clapp, John Sumner, until it finally reached an aggregate of over 200 acres. It does not seem to have had any distinctive name or in any wise to have been of any interest. It represented the extreme western limit of the original Dorchester grant, of that part of it called "Roses" land from an original Rose (probably Thomas Rose) for whom it had been surveyed prior to the Dorchester grant to John Stevens in 1696.

NEWINGTON

West of the Dorchester grants lay the Axtell property. Daniel Axtell was a merchant in London. There was a Daniel Axtell a competent officer in Cromwell's army who was in command of the guard at the trial of King Charles I, and who, after the Restoration, was tried in 1660 as one of the regicides and executed. The life of him given in the Dictionary of National Biography does not state whether he left any descendants, and there is nothing on the record here, save the identity of name, on which to base a conjecture of relationship between the London merchant and the officer who was executed. Daniel Axtell the merchant together with Joseph Morton seem to have taken a great deal of interest in forwarding the settlement in Carolina. In a letter from the Proprietors to the council in Carolina dated 18 October, 1690, they refer to "Landgraves Morton and Axtell who brought five hundred people to Carolina in a month."²⁹ Exactly when he first came to Carolina the writer has not found on the record, but on 13 Decem-

²⁹ *Cal. St. Papers Am. and West Ind.*, vol. 1689-1692, p. 331.

ber, 1680, a warrant was issued to lay out 3000 acres to "Mr. Daniel Axtell, of London March^t one of y^e settlers of this province."³⁰ In August 1681 he was created (at the same time with Joseph Morton) a Landgrave. His patent, which is in Latin, on record bears the date of 10 August 1681.³¹ His appointment was on motion of John Archdale then acting as one of the Proprietors.³² He does not seem to have lived long after arriving in the Province. On 23 February, 1683/4, a warrant was issued for land to his only surviving son Holland Axtell as "Holland Axtell Esq^r Landgrave,"³³ so his father must have been then dead. Before his death Landgrave Daniel Axtell seems to have had run out to him a tract of land on the Edisto River as the place of his intended settlement for in a warrant dated 9 February, 1690 to lay out to Seth Sothell a seigniory of 12,000 acres, it is directed to be laid out in Colleton County "beginning att a creek above Londonople and "about a mile Distant from y^e said Towne & from thence running up all along by the riverside to & above the tract of land "Landgrave Axtell marked to be laid out for himself upon parts "of which he sett up a frame of a house."³⁴

No grant appears to Landgrave Axtell for this tract; it may have been covered by some later grants made to his widow on Edisto River, or as seems indicated by the language of Sothell's warrant, it was abandoned. The probability is that Landgrave Axtell fixed his settlement (if he fixed any before his death) at the spot afterwards occupied by his widow and early known by the name of "Newington."

Landgrave Daniel Axtell left a will dated 3 August, 1678, in the probate of which in England he is described as late of Stoke Newington, Middlesex but at Carolina deceased.³⁵ He left in Carolina his widow Rebecca Axtell frequently referred to on the records and deeds of the time as "Lady," "Dame," and "Madame" Rebecca Axtell, or simply Lady Axtell. In his will he mentions two sons, Daniel, and Holland, and five daughters, Sibella, Mary,

³⁰ Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 23.

³¹ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. "Grants 1692-1739," Appendix, p. 48.

³² Ibid., London MS., vol. 1, p. 12.

³³ Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 144.

³⁴ Ibid., p. 214.

³⁵ This MAGAZINE, vol. IV, p. 235.

Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Anne.³⁶ Not all of these came to Carolina. Daniel his eldest son died at sea before 3 May 1681.³⁷ In December, 1686, a warrant was issued to lay out to Dame Rebecca Axtell 2900 acres for the arrival of Landgrave Daniel Axtell, said Lady Axtell, John Hulton, Mary Hulton, Rebecca, Holland, Elizabeth, and Ann Axtell, William and Daniel Hulton.³⁸ Sibella does not seem to have come, nor Mary at that time, (unless Mary Hulton was Mary Axtell and Daniel Hulton her son named after his grandfather). Holland Axtell died in 1691. In his will he mentions his mother, his brothers in law John Alexander and Francis Turgis, and his sisters Ann Alexander and Mary Cuthbert.³⁹ If Mary Hulton was Mary Axtell then she must in the interim have married Cuthbert. Ralph Izard who arrived in Carolina 3 October, 1682,⁴⁰ (about the same time as the Axtells and was possibly one of the settlers procured by Morton and Axtell) had some connection with one Robert Cuthbert or Cutbert,⁴¹ the only one of the name in the Province at that time known to the writer who may have married Mary. Rebecca Axtell (the daughter) seems to have married John Moore, who in 1683 had been appointed Secretary and on Sept^r 1683 Receiver General of the Province, and to have removed with her husband to Philadelphia.⁴² Elizabeth married first Francis Turgis, and after his death Governor Joseph Blake. Anne married first John Alexander, and second Joseph Boone. In addition to the warrant for 2900 acres already mentioned the record shows the following warrants to Lady Axtell:

16 December	1696 for	1000 acres	
7 October	1704 "	1000	"
4 September	1707 "	500	"
2 April	1711 "	640	"
7 May	" "	640	"
" "	" "	640	"

³⁶ Ibid., and vol VI, p. 175.

³⁷ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1672-1692, pp. 82-83.

³⁸ Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 196.

³⁹ This MAGAZINE, vol. VI, p. 176, and vol. VIII., p. 169.

⁴⁰ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1682-1692, p. 304.

⁴¹ Ibid., Bk. 1696-1703, p. 124.

⁴² Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 459.

The grants under these warrants do not all appear on the record, and there were later grants to her for warrants which do not appear on the record. It is probable that the settlement at Newington was under the original warrant to Landgrave Axtell for 3000 acres or to her for 2900 acres. It was evidently there she made her residence and home, and it was generally known as Newington as early as 1696,⁴³ and no doubt was so called after Stoke Newington where Landgrave Axtell had formerly resided. In April 1711 Lady Axtell donated Newington to her daughter Lady Blake, the certificate of William Bull the surveyor declaring that he had laid out 1000 acres "part of 2500 acres formerly run out to Lady "Rebekah Axtel. . . . which s^d 1000 acres is distinctly known "by the name of Newington or the Hill C. and which by request of Lady Rebekah Axtel is laid out unto Lady Elizabeth Blake "the 15 April, 1711."⁴⁴ At the same time she laid out an adjoining 100 acres known as Hill B. for her daughter Mrs. Boone. Lady Axtell seems to have died soon after 1720 leaving according to the recitals in several deeds a will dated 5 April, 1720.⁴⁵

No copy of this will appears on the record here. In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April 1899 in an article on the Axtell family in America it is stated that there was "a clause in Lady Axtell's will leaving property to her 'kinsman Daniel Axtell in New England.'" There may thus be a copy of her will extant in New England. If so, and the clause is correctly quoted, then it is good evidence that there was some relationship between Landgrave Daniel Axtell, and the Daniel Axtell who came from New England with the Dorchester settlers, lived not far from Lady Axtell, and afterwards returned to Massachusetts.⁴⁶ In her will Lady Axtell confirmed her donations and devised the two tracts to her daughters. Lady Elizabeth Blake the daughter of Lady Axtell had married for her first husband Francis Turgis of Cedar Grove. After his death she married the Honourable Landgrave Joseph Blake who was the son of Admiral Benjamin Blake, a brother of the celebrated Admiral Robert Blake. Admiral Benjamin Blake with 21 persons (including no doubt his son Joseph)

⁴³ This MAGAZINE, vol. VI, pp. 66, 67.

⁴⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, p. 357.

⁴⁵ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 47.

⁴⁶ This MAGAZINE. vol. VI, p. 77.

arrived in the Province in 1681 and established his settlement at the "New Cut," at the junction or meeting point of the Stono and Wadmalaw Rivers, where he and his son had a fine settlement composed of two adjoining tracts of 1000 acres each called one "Plainsfield" and the other "Pawlett." Joseph Blake was afterwards one of the Proprietors and a Governor of the Province. He married first (apparently in England) Deborah Morton, a daughter of the first Landgrave Joseph Morton, by whom he does not appear to have had children, and second Elizabeth, daughter of Landgrave Axtell and widow of Francis Turgis. Governor Blake died in 1700 leaving surviving him his widow, one daughter, Rebecca, and a posthumous son afterwards known as Col. Joseph Blake. His daughter Rebecca married George Smith, second son of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith. Governor Joseph Blake during his life had his residence at "Plainsfield," but after his death his widow, after the gift to her in 1711 of Newington, seems to have made that place the home of her children and herself. Lady Blake died in 1726 and by her will devised her real estate to her son Joseph Blake,⁴⁷ who seems to have made Newington his home and residence in lieu of Plainsfield. It was probably by Col. Joseph Blake, who was one of the wealthiest men in the Province that was constructed the fine, large, capital brick mansion at Newington which, according to Mrs. Poyas, (who says she was often there in her childhood) contained one hundred windows on its front.⁴⁸ The outhouses and offices were also of brick, and the garden, and grounds, and ornamental waters carefully and elaborately laid out. The avenue possessed a double row of live oaks on each side, a very unique feature in live oak avenues in South Carolina. This feature has led the writer to suppose that Newington may have been the country seat alluded to by Miss Eliza Lucas in her letter to Miss Bartlett in 1742⁴⁹ with a "large double row of Oaks, on each side the Avenue w^{ch} leads to the House, and seems designed by Nature for pious meditation and friendly converse." The writer has also speculated as to whether the naturalist Catesby referred to the house at Newington in his account of the rattlesnake.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1726-1727, p. 70.

⁴⁸ *Days of Yore*, part I, p. 13.

⁴⁹ *Eliza Pinckney*, ed. of 1909, p. 55.

⁵⁰ Vol. 2, p. 41.

"The largest I ever saw was one about eight Feet in length, weighing between eight and nine Pounds. This monster was gliding into the House of Colonel *Blake* of Carolina; and had certainly taken his Abode there undiscovered, had not the Domestick Animals allarmed the Family with their repeated Outcries; the Hogs, Dogs, and Poultry united in their Hatred to him, shewing the greatest Consternation, by erecting their Bristles and Feathers, and expressing their Wrath and Indignation, surrounded him, but carefully kept their Distance; while he regardless of their Threats, glided slowly along.

"It is not uncommon to have them come into Houses a very extraordinary Instance of which happened to myself in the same Gentleman's House, in the Month of February 1723; the Servant in making the Bed in a Ground Room (but a few Minutes after I left it) on turning down the Cloaths, discovered a Rattle-Snake, lying coiled between the Sheets, in the middle of the Bed."

To Newington as given by Lady Axtell to her daughter in 1711 was added an adjoining tract devised by Lady Axtell in her will to Lady Blake and later a tract of 550 acres granted in 1705 to Moses Martin and purchased by Col. Blake, all which with a smaller adjoining tract added by Daniel Blake carried the acreage of Newington up to some 1838 acres. Col. Joseph Blake died in 1751 and by his will devised to his eldest son Daniel Blake "the plantation I live on called Newington"⁵¹ Daniel Blake was born about 1731 the son of Col. Joseph Blake by his wife Sarah the daughter of Daniel Lindrey. He inherited a large estate, and lived at Newington as his country seat, and residence, and died about the 29 December 1780. He left no children and by his will he devised Newington to his widow (Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Izard) for life, and then to his brother William. Mrs. Elizabeth Blake continued to make Newington her home and died there in 1792. William Blake lived mostly in England and it does not appear that after his sister-in-law's death he ever resided for any length of time at Newington. At his death in 1803 he devised Newington to his son Joseph Blake and grandson William Blake⁵² who do not seem ever to have resided at Newington, and on 23 March,

⁵¹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 448.

⁵² Ibid., Bk. D, p. 514.

1837 sold Newington to the late Henry A. Middleton.⁵³ A full account of the Blake Family of South Carolina has been published in a former number of this MAGAZINE.⁵⁴ According to Mrs. Poyas' recollection the house at Newington was destroyed by fire about 1845⁵⁵ According to the statement of an old Methodist Circuit Preacher (he being then over 80 years of age), who was reared in the vicinity, made to the writer in 1889, the house was burned in 1817, but as Mrs. Poyas knew the house well in childhood her recollection is most to be relied on, and the late Henry T. Peake of Summerville himself told the writer that as a boy he had been through the house which entirely supports Mrs. Poyas' recollection. The old walls stood, an imposing old ruin, until 1876 when they were taken down to make use of the bricks. It was found however that so firmly were they held by the old mortar that it was impossible to clean them for use. Shortly before 1861 a party of deer hunters from Summerville took refuge in the old basement from a violent rain-storm, when one of the party exploring a recess found that by removing some plaster and bricks an old closet was opened in which there still remained a number of bottles of old madeira wine which thus concealed had escaped the flames. The site of the old grounds and garden was leased by Mr. Middleton in 1876 to the United States Government for an experimental tea farm and the plough passed over the area. The magnolia walk, the holly walk, the garden lines are all gone, the old terraces obliterated and the ornamental lake an empty quagmire, and only a mass of broken bricks mark the side of the old residence, but to the writer remains the memory of the delightful days before their entire destruction spent in wandering through the mazes of the old grounds and the terraces sloping to the old rice fields and around the walls of stately Newington.

MOUNT BOONE

At the same time that Lady Rebecca Axtell set off to her daughter Elizabeth Blake the Newington property, she set off to her other daughter Ann Boone an adjoining tract of 1000 acres called "Hill B." Mrs. Boone had married for her first husband

⁵³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 10, p. 474.

⁵⁴ Vol. I, p. 153.

⁵⁵ *Days of Yore*, part I, p. 9.

John Alexander and after his death she married Joseph Boone the owner of the large tract on the Edisto River afterwards known as "Boone's Barony." An account of Boone's Barony and of Joseph Boone has been given in a former number of this MAGAZINE.⁵⁶

To this 1000 acres or Hill B the name of Mount Boone was given, presumably after the marriage of Mrs. Alexander to Boone. In the memorial made for him in 1733 by "Ann Boon his attorney and wife," the property is described as "1000 acres devised to my wife Ann Boon by her mother Rebecca Axtell deceased dated 5 April 1720 which is part of a tract of 2000 acres the plat and grant of which are in the hands of Col. Joseph Blake."⁵⁷ Joseph Boone died in 1734 and in his will he directed that he be buried at Mount Boone. After his death his widow continued to reside at Mount Boone until her death. She had, or at least left, no children by Boone, but one daughter by her first husband, named Ann Alexander. This daughter married the Hon. Thomas Waring, a near neighbour. Mrs Boone died in 1751. By her will she directed that she be interred at "my plantation called Mount Boone" and devised to her nephew the Hon'ble Joseph Blake Esq "my Dorchester Plantation (given me by my mother) called Mount Boone."

The residue of her property, after some legacies she bequeathed to her nephew the Hon'ble Joseph Blake in trust for her grand daughter Ann Slann wife of Andrew Slann. She appointed as the Executrix of her will Mrs. Mary Smith the widow of Landgrave Thomas Smith (the second Landgrave) and as Executor Henry Smith son of Mrs. Mary Smith.⁵⁸ Mrs. Boone survived her nephew the Honourable Joseph Blake, and the devise to him of the Mount Boone property never took effect and her executor Henry Smith—the executor who qualified on her will, advertised, on 25 November 1751, Mount Boone for sale, viz: "To be sold on the plantation known by the name of *Mount Boone* on Thursday the fifth day of *December* next, the said plantation containing "1000 acres with sundry household goods, corn, pease, and potatoes, formerly belonging to Mrs. *Anne Boone* deceased."⁵⁹

⁵⁶ Vol. XIII, p. 71.

⁵⁷ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 47.

⁵⁸ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 459.

⁵⁹ S. C. Gazette, No. 915.

The plantation was sold by her executor to Walter Izard and his brother Thomas Izard; and on resurvey was found to contain 1190 acres. Thomas Izard devised his interest in the property to his brother Ralph from whom it passed to his eldest son Ralph Izard Jun^r. The one half interest of Walter Izard went to his only son and heir John Izard, and at the latter's death passed under his will to his sister Mrs. Mary Middleton wife of the Honourable Arthur Middleton. When Ralph Izard Jun^r and his cousin Mrs. Middleton disposed of the property does not appear on the record but not long after 1800 it appears in other hands. Mrs. Poyas with her happy facility for getting things mixed, finding a copy of Mrs. Boone's will in the family papers of Henry Smith her executor, stated that Mrs. Boone had devised the Mount Boone plantation to her nephew Col. Joseph Blake who thereupon changed the name to Newington.⁶⁰ The inaccuracy of this statement was shown in a previous number of this Magazine.⁶¹ She did devise it to him in her will but the devise never took effect, her nephew died before her, and never owned Mount Boone, and Newington was a wholly different plantation. It is singular that after the number of times the statements of Mrs. Poyas in her different publications have been shown to be inaccurate, still would be writers on subjects historical and genealogical will continue to publish her misstatements. This has been repeatedly done in communications to current publications. One contributor in especial to local papers who seems possessed of considerable antiquarian zeal but little historical acumen continues to assert Mrs. Poyas' mistakes with complete indifference to the repeated corrections that have been made.

The mansion at Mount Boone was situated not far from the public road now called the Cypress road. There remain the foundations of a considerable brick building. Apparently the house must have been destroyed many, many years ago. On a map made in 1766 by Nathaniel Bradwell no house is designated and it may have been burned. All trace of garden or grounds has disappeared. The cemetery was not far from the house. Mrs. Poyas who wrote in 1860 states "on a massive slab about

⁶⁰ *The Olden Time of Carolina*, p. 55; *Days of Yore*, part I, p. 12.

⁶¹ Vol. VI, p. 82.

"five or six inches thick apparently of granite and on a foundation
 "of brick surmounted by an urn is the following inscription:

"Here Lyeth the Body of
 "Mr. Joseph Boone,
 "who Departed this Life the 24th
 "day of February 1734
 "Aged 57 years."

When the writer visited the spot, the urn had disappeared, the slab was broken in half, and the brick foundation had been partly removed, and the inscription was with difficulty decipherable. The property was possessed by negroes and all the other tombstones rapidly going to destruction.

BURTON OR FAIRSPRING

Southwest of Mount Boone lay a plantation originally granted for 320 acres on 8 September 1697 to William Norman.⁶² The warrant for this 320 acres had been issued as early as 10 April 1684 "for y^e arriveall of himselfe, wife, son William two servants "& the Rights of one negro assigned him by Mathew English."⁶³ William Norman, or his son William, had a close connection with the settlers of Dorchester from Dorchester New England. By the will of William Norman (father or son) made in 1702 he devised the 320 acres (save 20 acres on the West side of 'Well gutt' to his Widow Huldah Norman, who afterwards married William Adams, and with her second husband on 20 June, 1705, conveyed the 300 acres called "Burton" plantation to Moses Norman, who on 24 May, 1733, took out a grant for 115 acres adjoining, and thereafter sold to Ralph Izard 126 acres part of the original 320 acres tract, and the 115 acres adjoining under the name of Burton plantation. This Ralph Izard was the third son of the first Walter Izard of Cedar Grove⁶⁴ In 174—he married Rebecca Blake daughter of Col. Joseph Blake of Newington, and probably acquired the Burton plantation so that his wife might be near her father. On 9 August 1748 he added 197 acres adjoining purchased from Andrew

⁶² Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. Grants 1694-1739, p. 69.

⁶³ Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 153.

⁶⁴ This MAGAZINE, Vol. II, p. 223.

Slann off a grant originally made to Benjamin Waring, and added also 41½ acres purchased off the Westo grant of 1000 acres to John Stevens, making in all a plantation of 479½ acres.

This place seems to have been the country seat and residence of this Ralph Izard during his life, and at his death in 1761 he devised it—as “the plantation I now live on called Burton” to his son Ralph generally known as Ralph Izard Jun^r. Ralph Izard Jun^r married Elizabeth Stead daughter of Benjamin Stead a wealthy merchant who moved back to England. Up to the close of the Revolutionary war Ralph Izard Jun^r and his wife seem to have occupied Burton as their country seat and residence, and during their occupancy the name of the place seems to have been changed from Burton to “Fair Spring.” It was at the residence on Fair Spring that the incident of the British search and Mr. Izard’s escape took place mentioned in Garden’s *Ancedotes*⁶⁵ and alluded to in a former number of this Magazine.⁶⁶

After the close of the Revolutionary war Mr. and Mrs. Izard seem to have abandoned Fair Spring as the residence. There may have been a number of reasons for this. Possibly the residence had been destroyed by fire, the not infrequent fate of country shingle roofed houses in South Carolina, or perhaps with a large young family they desired to be in a more agreeable neighbourhood, nearer to Charleston. Mr. Izard purchased first the place called “Childs” on the north side of Ashley river⁶⁷ not far from his brother Walter’s residence Spring Farm, but soon sold it and purchased and established his residence at Schieveling on the south side of the river.⁶⁸ After Mr. Izard’s death in 1797 the Fair Spring place was allotted in the division of his estate to his daughter Elizabeth Izard and acquired by his son in law Col. Thomas Pinckney who married Elizabeth Izard. After Col. Pinckney’s marriage the property was sold to Timothy Ford.⁶⁹ Col. Pinckney does not appear to have ever resided there. When the house was destroyed the writer has never been able to ascertain. The site shows the foundations of a fair sized brick house with the remains of brick

⁶⁵ First Series, p. 242.

⁶⁶ Vol. VI, p. 85.

⁶⁷ Supra, p. 29.

⁶⁸ Supra, p. 88.

⁶⁹ *Pinckney vs. Pinckney*, 2 Rich. Eq. Reports, p. 218.

out buildings. When the writer visited the spot all vestiges of the garden and grounds had disappeared. There was the evidence of a fine spring not far from the house, and what appeared to have been an old ornamental pond.

WARINGS OR OLIPHANTS

Benjamin Waring the ancestor of the Waring family in lower South Carolina first appears on the record when a warrant was issued on 25 January, 1684/5, to lay out to him 760 acres of land "it being due to him for the arriveall of himselfe, wife, child & "thirteen oth^r: P'sons whose names are recorded in the secret⁷⁰: "office the 11th day of May 1683." The warrant does not state explicitly when they arrived but it must have been about the date of the record 11th May 1683. No grant appears on the record following this warrant and nearly ten years later—on 21 December 1693—another warrant was issued to lay out to him 700 acres reciting "Whereas Major Benjamin Waring hath made it appear "that he hath at his proper cost and Charge Imported into y^e "Province of Carolina fourteen persons aged above sixteen yeares "to plant and Inhabitt in the said Province named Benjamin "Waring & Elizabeth his wife, phillipp Kneeler, Samuel Goodman: "Hugh Carmicaell: George Smart: Allen Knight: Arthur Rooke: "Richard Grible: Jn^o: Ardning: Thomas Browne: William Chapman: "Christopher: Sympson: Joanna Agrees: The names of all which "persons were Registered in the Secretaries office, within y^e space "of fourteen dayes, after theire Respective arrivell in the Province "aforesaid." &c &c.⁷¹ This last warrant is apparently a repetition of the first except that the first mentioned 16 persons as brought in, and the second but 14, two being omitted viz the "child" (who was probably under sixteen years of age) and one other. In the first warrant he is referred to as simply Benjamin Waring, in the second he is called "Major." On 27 February, 1696/7, four warrants were issued to him viz. two for 200 acres and two for 300 acres aggregating 1000 acres⁷² and on 30 October, 1704, one for "all y^e land lying between his land Moses Norman, Lady

⁷⁰ Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 136.

⁷¹ Ibid., 1692-1711, p. 10.

⁷² Ibid., p. 140.

axtell, James fford and Henry Way.”⁷³ The following grants to him appear on the record.⁷⁴

17 March 1693/94	for	700	acres
14 December 1696	“	700	“
14 March 1704	“	300	“
“ “ “ “	“	600	“
15 Sept ^r 1705	“	1070	“

The three grants for 700, and 700, and 1070 acres were located adjoining each other at the point on Ashley River just east and north of the grant to Andrew Percival, and on the tract formed of these three grants Benjamin Waring seems to have established his residence. Benjamin Waring was in 1693 a member of the Provincial House of Commons and it is probable that the land was run out to him under the early warrant in 1684 and taken possession of by him although no formal grant was made until 1693. The writer has never found anything on the record to indicate from what part of England he came. Benjamin Waring died about 1712 and his lands seem to have descended to his eldest son Thomas Waring called the Honourable Thomas Waring. Thomas Waring married as his first (or second?) wife about June 1714 Anne Alexander⁷⁵ (daughter of Anne Boone of Mount Boone). She died leaving but one child—a daughter Anne Waring—who married Andrew Slann, the son of Peter and Elizabeth Slann. Peter Slann seems to have come out under some arrangement with Essex Percival widow of Andrew Percival to manage the Percival properties.⁷⁶ In 1710 he obtained two grants, one for 600 acres and one for 400 acres adjoining each other and adjoining also the Weston Hall plantation of Andrew Percival and the grants to Benjamin Waring.⁷⁷ To this plantation he gave the name of Moore Town or as spelled More Town. He died prior to November, 1713,⁷⁸ leaving a will by which he devised one half of his property to his widow Elizabeth Slann and one half to his infant son An-

⁷³ Ibid., p. 193.

⁷⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, pp. 252, 315, 499, 522.

⁷⁵ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714-1717, p. 96.

⁷⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714-1717, p. 17.

⁷⁷ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. F, pp. 186-188.

⁷⁸ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714-1717, p. 17.

drew Slann. His widow shortly after seems to have married the Honourable Thomas Waring after the death of his first wife Anne. In 1729 the Moore Town plantation was divided between Elizabeth Waring and her son Andrew Slann (the latter not yet of age) 500 acres being allotted to each,⁷⁹ and on 6 December, 1732, Thomas Waring and his wife Elizabeth transferred the 500 acres allotted to the latter to trustees for Thomas and Elizabeth for life and then to their heirs.⁸⁰ The Honourable Thomas Waring died prior to 1740, and under some arrangement, his eldest son and heir Thomas Waring apparently a son by his marriage to Elizabeth Slann conveyed on 30 June, 1740 to Andrew Slann and his wife Ann Slann, his half brother and half sister, 2800 acres near the head of Ashley River⁸¹ which seems to have comprised the three grants to Benjamin Waring aggregating 2400 acres and the 500 acres of Moore Town allotted to Elizabeth Waring less 100 acres next to Burton plantation retained by Thomas Waring and by him afterwards conveyed to Uriah Edwards.⁸²

From this 2800 acres Andrew and Anne Slann conveyed in 1748 197 acres to Ralph Izard and in 1751 300 acres to Mary Drake and 400 acres to Thomas and John Drayton,⁸³ and also 904 acres to Dr. John Murray, leaving 1200 acres on which was the residence, and on which Anne Slann after the death of her husband lived until her death.⁸⁴ The conveyance to Dr. John Murray is not on record but on 28 April, 1767, John Murray and Lady Anne Murray his wife conveyed the 904 acres to Dr. David Oliphant.⁸⁵ Dr. John Murray had married Lady Anne Atkin whose maiden name was Lady Anne Mackenzie and who was a daughter of the Scotch Earl of Cromartie (or Cromarty) who lost his estates and title for his part in the rising of 1745. Lady Anne was a widow (the widow apparently of the Honourable Edmond Atkin, His Majesty's Superintendant of Indian Affairs in the Southern Department of North America who died in Craven County in 1761.⁸⁶).

⁷⁹ Ibid., Bk. 1729-1731, p. 29.

⁸⁰ Memo. Bk. I, p. 292.

⁸¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. II, p. 35.

⁸² Ibid., Bk. VV, p. 603.

⁸³ Ibid., Bk. II, p. 35.

⁸⁴ Memo. Bk. 13, p. 231.

⁸⁵ Ibid.

⁸⁶ *Salleys Death Notices*, p. 29.

In 1764 she married Dr. John Murray. Mrs. Ravenel in her life of Eliza Pinckney says she married George Murray but the contemporaneous publication of the marriage in the Gazette and recital of the deed to Dr. Oliphant show that she married Dr. John Murray.⁸⁷ Mrs. Anne Slann left a will dated 6 October, 1756, (which does not now appear to exist on record) whereby she devised 817 acres part of the tract of 1200 acres to her son Andrew Slann who on 25 July, 1770, conveyed the 817 acres to Dr. David Oliphant.⁸⁸ The remainder of the 1200 acres situated to the north of the public road seems to have gone to Thomas Slann for on 19 December, 1760, he conveyed 461 acres apparently that part of the 2800 acres to John Waring.⁸⁹ To these tracts Dr. Oliphant added 100 acres conveyed to him on 24 October, 1770 by Thomas Bambrich.⁹⁰ and which was apparently the 100 acres conveyed by Thomas Waring to Uriah Edwards. Dr. Oliphant thus acquired some 1800 acres of the original grants to Major Benjamin Waring. Dr. Oliphant made the place his country seat and by tradition did a great deal of work in the reclamation of the plantation. A canal for some distance down the bed of the river from Slann's Bridge towards Bacons Bridge was excavated by him so as to straighten the course of the river and drain the surrounding swamp the remains of which were still visible when visited by the writer many years ago. Dr. Oliphant was very prominent on the American side in the Revolutionary War, was a member of the Council of Safety and of the Provincial Congress of 1775 and Surgeon General of the Southern Department of the army on the Continental Establishment. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in South Carolina. His daughter Jane married John Alleyne Walter, son of William Walter mentioned in the accounts of Wampee plantation and Millbrook plantation.⁹¹ His son William Oliphant was a Captain in Moultrie's regiment and was present at the battle of Fort Moultrie in 1776. After the capture of Charles Town he took the British side and left the State when the British retired. During the war Dr.

⁸⁷ *Salleys Marriage Notices*, p. 26.

⁸⁸ Memo. Bk. 13, p. 231.

⁸⁹ M. C. O. Bk. I, No. 3, p. 312.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, Bk. E., No. 5, p. 24.

⁹¹ This MAGAZINE, vol. XI, p. 91, and vol. XX, p. 106.

Oliphant's affairs became financially involved and after the war the property was sold to James Kennedy; and not long after Dr. Oliphant removed to Newport, Rhode Island where in 1785 he married Miss Anne Vernon and left descendants by his last wife. There is scarcely to be seen anything remaining of the old residence save a few bricks and nothing of any garden and grounds around the site. The writer has never come across any name mentioned for this plantation except "Warings," "Slanns" and "Oliphants."

In this article the writer has spelled the name Oliphant as it is so almost universally spelled in the notices, deeds and records of the time. In one or two instances it is spelled Olyphant and such no doubt was the spelling of Dr. Oliphant himself as it is the form used by his descendants at the north. When writing of his property in South Carolina it would appear less confusing to use the form under which that property appears on the record to have been conveyed to and held by him.

THE PONDS OR WESTON HALL

This was an early grant to Andrew Percival. The same Andrew Percival of whom an account has been given in the article on "The Oak Forest" place lower down Ashley River.⁹² On 26 July 1682 a grant was made to "Andrew Percivall Esq" for a plantation of 2000 acres above the head of Ashley River "and distinctly known by the name of Weston and formerly known by the name of the Ponds."⁹³ Percival had been in the Province for some time previously. He was a kinsman of Lord Shaftesbury and was sent out as early as May 1674 to oversee the properties and interests of Lord Shaftesbury, to take out a seignior for him, and make a settlement on Lock (or Locke) Island, the name bestowed by the Proprietors on Edisto Island, presumably in honour of John Locke the draftsman of the "Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina;" but which name utterly failed to adhere. The 2000 acres seems to have been a special gift from the Proprietors to Percival who seems to have given to the tract the name of Weston Hall. This name has also puzzled the writer. This 2000 acres

⁹² *Supra*, p. 41.

⁹³ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 61.

is situated on the upper part of the Ashley River swamp called Westo or Westoe Savannah. The grant of 1000 acres in 1697 to John Stevens a little lower down the river was always called Westo.⁹⁴ It was said to be the stopping place of the Westo Indians on their periodical, or sporadic, predatory raids on the coast Indians. At the same time in the later deeds the property is distinctly called Weston Hall, so Percival may have named it after some place in England. The other name "The Ponds" was due to the existence on the tract of three small lakes or large lagoons where the bed of the Ashley River was enlarged. These ponds always retain some water in all periods of drought and have been well known for the quantity of fish that propagate in them. It was in the neighbourhood of the Ponds, supposedly these Ponds, that during the Yemassee Indian war of 1715 a decisive defeat was inflicted upon the Indians by the Goose Creek militia commanded by Capt. George Chicken.⁹⁵ Andrew Percival seems to have established his residence at the Ponds until he returned to England, and after his death, about 1697, the property passed under his will to his son James, who seems to have died early and the land went to his brother Andrew, or to his brother and his mother Essex Percival and sister Mary Percival jointly. There is no evidence on the record that any of these came out to Carolina after the death of the elder Andrew Percival: except that on 14 December 1709 a warrant was issued to lay out to "Mr. Andrew Percival" 400 acres, from which it would appear that as Col. Percival had died some years previous this must have been his son who was then probably in the Province. The younger Andrew Percival seems to have been a barrister practicing in London (he describes himself in 1713 as of the Inner Temple and in 1723 as of the Middle Temple Gentleman) and in 1713 made an arrangement for the utilization of the plantation "Weston Hall" with one Nathaniel Carr⁹⁶ it having seemingly been before occupied by Peter Slann described in this deed as Peter Slann late of Weston Hall, deceased. In 1723 Andrew, Essex, and Mary Percival together conveyed to William Donning of "Purton in the County of Gloucester Esquire" this property under the name of Percival's upper plantation viz.

⁹⁴ This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, p. 153.

⁹⁵ Ibid., vol. VI, p. 79.

⁹⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1714-1717, p. 17.

the Ponds or Weston Hall containing 2400 acres. The increase from 2000 to 2400 acres was due to the acquisition by the younger Andrew Percival by grant under the warrant of 1709 of some 400 acres adjoining land. William Donning took possession of and occupied the plantation and at his death about 1731 devised it to his eldest son Thomas Donning who at his death about 1734 devised it to his brother William Donning. After this last William Donning's death the property, apparently under some legal proceedings and sale, passed to his widow Frances Donning who resided on the property for many years. By her will in 1752 she devised the property to her son William Donning, except 1000 acres to be cut off the Ponds plantation, which 1000 acres she devised to her daughter Frances Donning. After her mother's death Frances Donning married Adam Daniel (as his second wife, his first wife having been Anne Blake daughter of Col. Joseph Blake of Newington) and at her death left an infant daughter named Frances Daniel, and thereupon the property was partitioned so as to set off to Frances Daniel the southernmost part containing 1000 acres, and allotting to William Donning the northern part containing 1400 acres. On 27 August, 1765, William Donning conveyed to Daniel Doyley this 1400 acres as part of the plantation known as the Ponds or Weston Hall.⁹⁷ Daniel Doyley not long afterwards (certainly prior to 1771⁹⁸) conveyed to William Henry Drayton, eldest son of the Honourable John Drayton of Drayton Hall, and Chief Justice of the State after its overthrow of the Crown. The Honourable William Henry Drayton died in 1779 and the property was in 1785 conveyed by his eldest son John Drayton (afterwards Governor of the State) under a decree of court to John Glaze describing it as the plantation called the Ponds containing 1691 acres.⁹⁹ The plantation had been conveyed by William Donning to Daniel Doyley as containing 1400 acres and by Doyley to Drayton for 1691 acres so Doyley may have acquired some 291 acres adjoining which was part of a grant to Roger Sumner. To what extent William Henry Drayton and his son John Drayton made the property their residence the writer has not ascertained. After the conveyance

⁹⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, No. 3, p. 751.

⁹⁸ Ibid., Bk. W, No. 3, p. 191.

⁹⁹ Ibid., Bk. O, No. 5, p. 359.

to Doyley the name Weston Hall disappears. The 1000 acres partitioned to Frances Daniel was held by her up to her marriage to William Scott in 1784.¹⁰⁰ In some way the property passed to William Scott Jun^r who on 18 February 1794 with his wife Jane conveyed it to John Glaze as a plantation of 1000 acres at the head of Ashley River at the Cypress commonly known by the name of the Ponds.¹⁰¹ In the hands of John Glaze (in his later life known as Col. John Glaze) as finally acquired by him, the property contained over 3000 acres and included besides the original 2000 acres granted to Andrew Percival, 400 acres granted in 1709 to Andrew Percival the younger and 438 acres part of 500 acres originally granted in 1710 to Benjamin Sumner and also apparently some 178 acres off a grant to Roger Sumner in 1733.

In February 1796 there was sold off to John Mathews 602 acres to the North west,¹⁰² and to Thomas Waring 361 acres to the southeast,¹⁰³ and in June 1809 to John Dawson 850 acres to the southwest called Bambrick Hill¹⁰⁴ leaving to Col. John Glaze some 1203 acres which after his death was in 1818 sold by his executor as "The Ponds" plantation to John Schulz.¹⁰⁵ In the hands of the Schulz family it remained for many years, until subsequent to 1880.

BLAKE'S CYPRESS

This was a tract of land which for many years belonged to the Blake family and aggregated in their hands 2183 acres. By the will of Col. Joseph Blake in 1750 he devised to his eldest son Daniel Blake "a tract of land on the Cypress Swamp lying between the "Lands of Mr. James Postell and Barnaby Branford part of "which I purchased of Mr. James Postell Decd. the Remainder I "took up of the King."

The land purchased from James Postell consisted of parts of two grants. One of these grants was a grant made 10 December 1701 to John Boisseau, for 600 acres.¹⁰⁶ John Boisseau was a

¹⁰⁰ This MAGAZINE, vol. XIX, p. 112.

¹⁰¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. N, No. 6, p. 392.

¹⁰² Ibid., Bk. E, No. 9, p. 368.

¹⁰³ Ibid., Bk. U, No. 6, p. 372.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid, Bk. A, No. 8, p. 233

¹⁰⁵ Ibid., Bk. X, No. 8, p. 402.

¹⁰⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 425.

French Huguenot from "Maraine in Saintonge," and was one of the French who settled near the head of Goose Creek. He seems to have been a man of some means and took out grants in the neighbourhood between the head of Goose Creek and the upper Ashley River aggregating 5420 acres. At John Boisseau's death he devised his lands to his widow Mary Boisseau who after Boisseau's death married James Gignilliat "Clarke."¹⁰⁷ Mrs. Boisseau's maiden name was Marie Postell and she was the sister of John Postell also a French Huguenot immigrant. James Gignilliat from the designation he gives of himself in his deeds as "Clarke," was probably a clergyman, and perhaps the minister of the small French Huguenot congregation in Goose Creek who had a small meeting house situated on a tract of land belonging to Abraham Fleury de la Plaine, and not far from Boisseau's own home settlement. Beyond his name the writer has not been able to ascertain if there was any connection between himself and the well known Jean Francois Gignilliat, to whom as the first of the Swiss nation to emigrate to the Province the Lords Proprietors donated a grant of 3000 acres,¹⁰⁸ and who actually took out in 1690 a grant for 800 acres not far off towards the Ashley River, afterwards a part of Woodstock Plantation. After her marriage to Gignilliat, Mrs. Gignilliat with her husband conveyed on 22 February 1711 to her nephews James Postell and John Postell Jun^r a plantation containing 600 acres.¹⁰⁹ The deed recites that Mrs. Gignilliat during her widowhood had promised to give her two nephews James Postell and John Postell Jun^r a plantation containing 600 acres settled with a good house, which plantation "lyeth neare a plantation belonging to M^r. Percivall" and then conveys the 600 acres granted to John Boisseau 10 December 1701. The plantation seems to have been partitioned and 300 acres set out to each brother. To his 300 acres James Postell added a tract of 506 acres adjoining conveyed on 10 March 1726 /27 by Stephen Monk to James Postell. Stephen Monk was the son and heir at law of Cassique John Monk mentioned in a previous number of this MAGAZINE.¹¹⁰ Under his patent as a Cassique John Monk was entitled to 24000 acres of land

¹⁰⁷ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. "Grants &c 1712-1713," p. 34.

¹⁰⁸ Cal. of State Papers Am. and W. Indies, vol. 1685-1688, p. 71.

¹⁰⁹ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1701-1714, p. 169.

¹¹⁰ Vol. XIV, p. 138.

and his heir seems to have been permitted to exercise the curious privilege exercised by Landgraves Edmund Bellinger and John Bailey of having lands surveyed out under his patent and then transferring them direct to a purchaser without receiving a grant for the specific tract surveyed out.¹¹¹ On 11 February 1728 James Postell with his wife Judith Postell conveyed to the Honourable Joseph Blake the 300 acres donated to him by his Aunt and also 300 out of the 506 acres purchased from Stephen Monk. To this 600 acres Joseph Blake added 582 acres adjoining which was granted to him on 7 February, 1731/2, and which 1182 acres he devised to his son Daniel Blake. On 13 November 1764 Daniel Blake acquired from Barnaby Branford 321 acres adjoining consisting of 110 acres part of a tract granted to Benjamin Sumner 20 January, 1710 and 211 acres granted to Roger Sumner 21 April, 1733, and by John Lupton and Mary Lupton his wife conveyed to Barnaby Branford;¹¹² and on 22 July 1767, Daniel Blake further acquired from James Sanders and Sarah his wife 766 acres adjoining. From Daniel Blake the property passed to his brother William Blake who devised it to his son Joseph Blake and grandson William Blake who sold in 1837 to the late Henry A. Middleton together with the Newington plantation. The Blake Cypress tract possessed some very fine lands but never was made the residence of the Blake family. The Newington estate was too near for another residence to be established on the Cypress. There are some indications of the sites of two old houses, one apparently on the part purchased from Postell and the other on the part purchased from Branford. The Blakes probably had only the necessary houses for their slaves and the plantation overseer.

WARING'S CYPRESS

Next to Blake's Cypress plantation, lay a plantation long owned by one branch of the Waring family and by them also called simply The Cypress or the Cypress plantation. It was composed of the following grants:¹¹³

¹¹¹ This MAGAZINE, vol. XV, pp. 4 and 10.

¹¹² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. W, p. 277; Bk. C, No. 3, p. 460.

¹¹³ M. C. O., Bk. BB, p. 132.

14 March 1704	to Benjamin Waring for	600	acres	
10 Decr. 1705	" Moses Way	" 300	"	
12 Novr. 1714	" Benjamin Waring	" 360	"	
24 Novr. 1732	" Benjamin Waring	" 129	"	
			<u>1389</u>	"

The first mentioned grant for 600 acres was probably made to the first Benjamin Waring—Major Benjamin Waring—and from him in some way passed to his son Benjamin Waring to whom the grants for 360 and 129 acres seem to have been made. Moses Way conveyed the 300 acres granted to him to the second Benjamin Waring¹¹⁴ (or possibly to the first from whom it passed to the second). At any rate the second Benjamin possessed them all. He married Anne the daughter of the second Landgrave Thomas Smith, and by his will dated 3 April, 1736, devised the 1389 acres, one half to his son Benjamin and one half to his son George. Benjamin seems to have made his residence on the part devised to him, which as partitioned was the Southern half next to Blake's Cypress, but on 31 July, 1745, George Waring transferred his one half set off to him containing $694\frac{1}{2}$ acres to John Morton,¹¹⁵ who was the son of the second Landgrave Joseph Morton and the last in the male line of that family in the Province.¹¹⁶ To what extent John Morton made his residence on the place cannot be ascertained. He died prior to 1753 and by his will appointed his mother Mrs. Sarah Middleton his executrix. Mrs. Middleton had been Miss Sarah Wilkinson a sister of Capt Christopher Wilkinson. She married first the second Landgrave Joseph Morton and after his death married the Honourable Arthur Middleton by whom however she had no children.¹¹⁷ On 5 October, 1756, Mrs. Middleton as Executrix under her son's will conveyed the $694\frac{1}{2}$ acres to Benjamin Waring already under his father's will owner of the other $694\frac{1}{2}$ acres.¹¹⁸ Benjamin Waring according to the diary of Mr. Elerton as given by Mrs. Poyas,¹¹⁹ on his marriage in January 1745 to

¹¹⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. BB, p. 132.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ This MAGAZINE, vol. V, p. 108.

¹¹⁷ Ibid., vol. I, p. 232.

¹¹⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. ZZ, p. 284.

¹¹⁹ *Olden Time of Carolina*, p. 78.

his first cousin Sarah Smith as his second wife, carried his wife home to the "Cypress," and on 26 April, 1746, Mrs. Benjamin Waring had a girl "born at Waring's town on the Cypress." The place was commonly called by the family "The Cypress" but it would appear from this it was also called "Waring's Town." At Benjamin Waring's death in 1763 he devised to his son Benjamin Waring (the fourth Benjamin in line) the plantation he then lived on containing $694\frac{1}{2}$ acres and to his son Archar Waring the plantation which he had purchased of Mrs. Sarah Middleton also containing $694\frac{1}{2}$ acres.¹²⁰ Archar Waring died in 1773 without children and his will directed that his mother should for her life enjoy the income from his plantation commonly called "Mortons" and after her death it should be sold and the proceeds divided among his sisters Mary and Florence Waring, his brother in law Thomas Waring, his brother Thomas Waring, and his niece Dorothy Waring.¹²¹ Benjamin Waring the brother of Archar Waring according to Mrs. Poyas moved in 1782 to Columbia. When his plantation was transferred, and when the plantation of Archar Waring was sold, the writer has not been able to ascertain from the record. They were apparently both acquired, either by Thomas Waring, son of Thomas Waring and Susannah Smith, and who himself married his cousin Mary Waring daughter of his Uncle Benjamin Waring, or were acquired by his wife Mary Waring. At any rate on 29 June, 1824, all the heirs and representatives of Mary Waring the widow of Thomas Waring joined in a conveyance to Dr. Horatio Smith Waring of the plantation called the Cypress on the Cypress Swamp including several tracts all adjoining each other supposed to contain 1700 acres.¹²² By a map made by Sobieski & Payne Surveyors for Dr. Horace Waring in December 1824 the entire tract contained $2395\frac{4}{5}$ acres. It embraced the four tracts forming the original plantation of 1389 acres and also another tract which appears to be a tract of 600 acres granted to John Boisseau 15 September, 1705,¹²³ and passed under his will to his widow Mary who with her second husband James Gignilliat on 22 February, 1711, conveyed 200 acres to John Postell Sen^r,¹²⁴ 200 acres to James

¹²⁰ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1754-1758, p. 504.

¹²¹ Ibid., Bk. 1771-1774, p. 422.

¹²² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, No. 9, p. 154.

¹²³ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 507.

¹²⁴ Memo. Bk. 5, p. 42.

Postell, and 200 acres to John Postell Jun^r. The deed to James Postell mentions her promise to convey to her nephews James and John Postell Jun^r described the 200 acres conveyed to James as "being the middle part of said 600 acres" and bounding northeast on Mr. Isaac Porcher, southeast on other part of said 600 acres being the southeast part of the same "which is by deed of even date herewith conveyed to John Postell the brother of the said James Postell." Southwest on part of the land of Moses Way "and northwest on the other part of the said 600 acres being the Northwest part thereof which is by deed of even date conveyed to said John Postell the younger brother of said James Postell."¹²⁵ The singular and unique fact about this (if true) is that there were two brothers named John Postell living at the same time. Singular as it appears it seems to be corroborated by the statement in the "St. Julien" list of the French in the Province desiring naturalization that John Postell had four sons named "Jean, Pierre, Jacques, Jean."¹²⁶ How and when these three tracts of 200 acres each were transferred from the Postells and acquired by the Warings the writer has not ascertained, but they certainly seem to be embraced within the lines of the Cypress plantation as surveyed by Sobieski and Payne for Dr. Horace Waring. Dr. Horace Waring (who died in 1868) sold the Cypress tract but the writer has not ascertained when. There are the remains of what seems to have been a fair sized brick residence on the plantation. Little left to evidence that there was ever any garden or ornamental grounds. Not far from the site of the old residence is the Waring family graveyard. It is in a most neglected condition with several stones but when the writer was there his time was too limited to copy the inscriptions. That branch of Waring family which descended from the second Benjamin Waring apparently generally interred their dead at this spot. The descendants of Thomas Waring the eldest son of the first Benjamin Waring seems to have made their interments at the place called "Pine Hill" several miles away at Beech Hill on the line between the Parishes of St Paul and St George. On that place there is quite a large family cemetery.

¹²⁵ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1701-1714, p. 161.

¹²⁶ *Transactions Huguenot Society of S. C. for 1897*, p. 33.

CORN HILL

Next to the Waring Cypress plantation was another plantation called Corn Hill also long owned by the Warings. It was originally in the main a tract of 520 acres granted 11 February, 1701, to John Boisseau.¹²⁷ This 520 acres seems at some time to have been acquired by the second Benjamin Waring, who also acquired 100 acres adjoining conveyed to him by William Stead off a tract of 500 acres granted 16 July 1703 to Dr. Isaac Porcher, and by Dr. Porcher conveyed in 1713 to William Stead from whom it passed to his son William Stead Jun^r who (prior to 1739 sold 100 acres to "Coll. Benj. Waring."¹²⁸ According to the boundaries given in the deed in 1745 from George Waring to John Morton this tract was then owned by a Thomas Waring who apparently was Thomas the son of the second Benjamin and not Thomas the son of the first Thomas Waring. The second Benjamin Waring who died about 1738 (and whose will cannot be found on record) seems to have devised this plantation of about 620 acres to his son Thomas, the next plantation afterwards called "Mortons" of 694½ acres to his son George and the next the "Cypress" of 694½ acres to his son Benjamin. This Thomas Waring was the Thomas who in September, 1745, married his first cousin Susannah Smith whose sister Sarah had a few months earlier married his brother Benjamin. Thomas Waring died in 1758 and by his will devised to his son Thomas "the plantation whereon I now live containing in the whole with what I purchased of Charles Sanders 640 acres."¹²⁹ This last Thomas Waring presumably occupied the plantation until 9 Sept^r 1774 when he transferred to Elijah Postel a son of John Postell who died in 1745 the plantation as on the head of Ashley River containing 660 acres in two tracts one of 460 acres and one of 200 acres but the boundaries given locate it as the plantation now under consideration.¹³⁰ Elijah Postell died about 1778 or 1779 leaving a will whereby he devised to his son William Postell his real estate¹³¹ and on 2 March, 1779, William Postell

¹²⁷ Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 426.

¹²⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 154.

¹²⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1761-1777, p. 521.

¹³⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, No. 6, p. 523.

¹³¹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774-1778, v. 166.

conveyed to Dr. Thomas Waring the plantation as containing 770 acres.¹³² This Dr. Thomas Waring apparently was the son of Benjamin Waring¹³³ the third Benjamin who married Sarah Smith. According to the family account Dr. Thomas Waring moved to Georgetown. The plantation apparently remained in his ownership (or that of his representatives) until 1824 as the Cypress plantation then conveyed to Dr. Horatio S. Waring bounds on this side on the estate of late Dr. Thomas Waring. There are on this place the remains of two residences. One at the spot marked on the old plats as Dr. Thomas Waring's residence was evidently a brick house of fair size. The other at a spot also marked on the old plats as "Steads settlement," and apparently on the part acquired from William Stead is too broken and dispersed to tell what sort of "settlement" it was. The old bricks have been removed and only a few scattered broken bricks remain. The old plats give the name as "Corn Hill."

LANGLEYS

Next above Corn Hill was a small tract called "Langleys." This was composed of 500 acres granted 16 July, 1703, to Dr. Isaac Porcher,¹³⁴ the first immigrant of the name, and the ancestor of the Porcher family in lower South Carolina. Dr. Isaac Porcher with his wife Claude conveyed in 1713 the 500 acres to William Stead who was killed in 1717 by the Indians at his cowpen about six miles from Edisto River (*Coll. S. C. Hist. Soc.* vol. 2, p. 231) and from whom it passed to his son and heir William Stead Jun^r, who sold to Col. Benjamin Waring 100 acres,¹³⁵ and on 19 June, 1742, sold the remaining 400 acres to Ralph Izard.¹³⁶ The property passed from Ralph Izard to his son Henry Izard, and from Henry Izard to his son the Honourable Ralph Izard who died in 1804. On all the old plats the place is called "Langleys," but why does not appear.

¹³² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, No. 6, p. 220.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, Bk. Q, No. 5, p. 157.

¹³⁴ *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 433.

¹³⁵ *Memo.* Bk. 5, p. 162.

¹³⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, p. 154.

SANDERS

This was a plantation adjoining Corn Hill and Langleys. It was composed of a tract of 600 acres granted 5 December, 1704, to William Sanders,¹³⁷ who was the son of Laurence Sanders the immigrant who was in the Province as early as February 1677/8. Laurence Sanders seems to have married Sarah Erpe (or Earpe) who arrived "free in 1677." (Warrants 1680-1692, p. 59.) Laurence Sanders left at least two sons, John and William, and his son William appears to have been the William Sanders who took out this grant for 600 acres as well as several other grants in this locality: he also seems to have married Mary Perriman and may have been the William Sanders who in March 1717 was reported to have been killed by the Indians at his plantation with his wife and some of his family (*Coll. S. C. Hist. Soc.*, vol. 2, p. 231). From him this tract went to his son William known as "Col." William Sanders, who married Margaret Moore a daughter of the second James Moore, (Governor in 1719 on the overthrow of the Proprietary Government in that year) and from him to his grandson Laurence Sanders who devised it to his cousin William Sanders, who devised to his mother Sarah Sanders and his sisters Elizabeth Guignard and Margaret Ann Ford.¹³⁸ Sarah Sanders had been Sarah Slann, the daughter of Andrew Slann and his wife Anne Waring, and had married James Sanders one of the descendants of William Sanders. Mrs. Sarah Sanders by her will in 1798 devised her interest in the property to her two daughters Elizabeth and Margaret Ann.¹³⁹ Elizabeth married John Gabriel Guignard, and her son James Sanders Guignard seems to have managed the property for his mother and aunt, and in 1802 Mrs. Guignard and Mrs. Ford conveyed the property as containing 583 acres to Elijah Crum,¹⁴⁰ and it is from the recitals in this deed that this account of the grant and devolution of title has been mainly taken. The place seems to have been referred to as "Sanders." The writer has found no other name applied to it. There is said to be the site of an old residence on the place but the writer has never visited it.

¹³⁷ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 486.

¹³⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I, No. 8, p. 181.

¹³⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. C, p. 532.

¹⁴⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I, No. 8, p. 181.

GUIGNARDS

Southeast of Langleys was a tract of some 700 acres which was also apparently a tract of 600 acres granted to William Sanders 15 Sept^r 1705 and which came to Elizabeth Guignard and Margaret Ann Ford by the same course of descents and devises as mentioned in the case of "Sanders." William Sanders as already stated was the son of Laurence Sanders an early immigrant and received a number of grants for land in that vicinity viz.

15 December	1704	600 acres
15 September	1705	1000 "
" "	"	600 "
" "	"	500 "
14 April	1710	640 "

This William Sanders seems to have had no connection with the family of Lambert Saunders (or Sanders) who arrived in the Province in August 1683 with his wife Sarah (Warrants 1680-1692, p. 215) nor with William Saunders (or Sanders) who was the Attorney General for the Province in 1709 and died in 1710/11. The name of the descendants of this William Sanders seem fairly uniformly to spell the name Sanders.

This present tract so far as the writer has ascertained has no distinctive name. Nor do any of the old maps show any settlement marked on it. It was managed apparently by James Sanders Guignard for his mother and aunt and apparently sold by him under a power from them.¹⁴¹ On the boundaries in some deeds it is called "Guignards."

JOSEPH IZARD'S

Next northeast of "Langley's," and "Sanders," was a fine plantation. On 15 September 1705 two grants were made to Benjamin Izard, one for 500 acres, and one for 260 acres.¹⁴² This Benjamin Izard appears to have been a brother of the Ralph Izard¹⁴³ who was so prominent in the early history of the Prov-

¹⁴¹ Ibid., p. 180.

¹⁴² Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 519.

¹⁴³ This MAGAZINE, vol. II, p. 208.

ince, and who was the ancestor of the Izard family in lower South Carolina so often mentioned in these accounts of the settlements on the Ashley River. Benjamin Izard died without a will in 1724 leaving a son Benjamin Izard to whom presumptively his lands descended and who died about 1737.¹⁴⁴ These lands of Benjamin Izard next appear in the possession of Walter Izard Jun^r son of Walter Izard, the second son of the first Ralph Izard, to whom they had been conveyed by the second Benjamin Izard on the 19 February, 1732.¹⁴⁵ How the lands past from Walter Izard Jun^r to his brother Joseph Izard the record does not disclose; probably by some transfer in exchange. The memorial of Walter Izard Jun^r (Memo Bk. 3, p. 394) is dated 28 April 1733 and declares that the lands were conveyed to Walter Izard Jun^r by Benjamin Izard 19 February 1732; as Walter Izard Jun^r was in 1732 under 20 years of age, this seems a little singular. If the transfer was to Walter Izard Sen^r (Jun^r being a clerical mistake) then it would appear that he donated the lands to his son Joseph. At any rate the property seems to have been the residence plantation of Joseph Izard, and the one referred to by him in his will as the plantation he lived upon, which he devised to his wife for her life, and after her death to his two daughters Mary and Elizabeth.¹⁴⁶ Joseph Izard who died in 1745, predeceased his father Walter Izard, and the latter at his death devised to his two granddaughters (daughters of his son Joseph) 400 acres called the great pond at the Cypress.¹⁴⁷

This 400 acres lay immediately adjoining the plantation devised to them by their father, and was part of a tract of 500 acres granted to Walter Izard 20 March, 1715, and which as well as the writer can make out from the vague boundaries given in the grants was the reissue of a grant originally made 15 September, 1705 to one George Izard,¹⁴⁸ (possibly another brother of the original Ralph Izard¹⁴⁹) of whom nothing more appears on the record, and who may have abandoned his grant.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 206.

¹⁴⁵ Memo. Bk. 3, p. 394.

¹⁴⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1740-1747, p. 249.

¹⁴⁷ Ibid., Bk. 1747-1752, p. 326.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid., vol. 38, p. 519.

¹⁴⁹ This MAGAZINE, vol. II, p. 206.

There is on record (Memo. Bk. 3, p. 395) a memorial of Benjamin Izard dated 25 May, 1733, claiming that the 500 acres granted to George Izard was in his possession as conveyed by George Izard but the memorial gives no date for this conveyance nor does it state to which Benjamin Izard it had been conveyed. If correct then Benjamin Izard may have later transferred it to Walter Izard Sen^r. To the two Benjamin Izard tracts aggregating 760 acres Joseph Izard seems to have added 150 acres purchased off a tract of 600 acres adjoining granted to William Sanders 5 December, 1704, ("Sanders") and the whole with the 400 acres devised by their grandfather made a plantation of 1310 acres owned by his two daughters. His daughter Mary married Miles Brewton (the constructor of the house in King Street, Charleston now commonly called the Pringle house) and with her husband and children was lost at sea in 1775. The other daughter Elizabeth married (as his second wife) Daniel Blake of Newington at which place she lived after her husband's death.

In 1769 the plantation was found under re-survey to contain 1474 acres and was divided in halves of 737 acres one of which was sold by Mr. and Mrs. Brewton to Samuel Perdriau, and the other by Mr. and Mrs. Blake to John Perdriau.¹⁵⁰ The part sold to Samuel Perdriau on which was the site of the old residence was by him in 1771 conveyed to John Joor Jr.,¹⁵¹ and the 737 acres acquired by John Perdriau was by him transferred to John Postell.¹⁵² This plantation had some very fine lands on it next to the Cypress swamp. The site of the old Joseph Izard residence has for many years been an open cultivated field and only broken scattered bricks marked the spot. Of garden and grounds if any existed (and in the case of an Izard it is likely they did) not a vestige remains. If it ever had any distinctive name it has never been ascertained by the writer.

IZARD'S COWPEN OR CLEAR SPRING

This was a large fine estate lying next to the Joseph Izard property and originally known as Izard's Cowpen. On 15 September, 1705 there was granted to the original Ralph Izard a tract

¹⁵⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, No. 4, p. 180.

¹⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Bk. G, No. 4, p. 282.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, Bk. U, No. 6, p. 3.

of 3800 acres¹⁵³ and an adjoining tract of 200 acres¹⁵⁴ both which by his will he devised to his second son Walter.¹⁵⁵ Walter Izard himself had obtained on 23 November 1714 three grants for 500 acres each adjoining,¹⁵⁶ and on 20 March, 1715, two additional grants of adjoining land, one for 500 acres and one for 120 acres,¹⁵⁷ making with the 4000 acres from his father a total of 6120 acres. The last 500 acres granted 20 March, 1715, appears from the boundaries to have been a regrant of 500 acres originally granted to George Izard. The Izards do not seem to have resided on this property in any permanent home sense. The first Ralph Izard and the descendants of his eldest son Ralph resided at the "Camp" near Ashley Ferry and at a place on Goose Creek later called "The Elms," and his second son Walter Izard had his residence at "Cedar Grove" on the Ashley River. The first Ralph Izard nevertheless refers to this property in his will as the land on "Wassamassaw swamp upon which I am now settled." One of the uses to which the property was put by Walter Izard is indicated by the name given it in the Act passed 5 March, 1737, to lay out a road "from Dorchester to Capt Izard's Cowpen." By Walter Izard it must also have been extensively cultivated for in his will in 1750 he mentions that he has 76 slaves upon it. On 26 January, 1724 Walter Izard sold to Col. Joseph Blake one of the grants for 500 acres he had acquired in 1714 and 500 acres more off the land his father had bequeathed him¹⁵⁸ and the remainder of his land at the Cypress he devised by his will, 400 acres to the daughters of his son Joseph, 750 acres to his son Ralph, and the residue to his sons Thomas and John.¹⁵⁹ Thomas died without issue in 1754 and devised his land at the Cypress (1700 acres) to his brother John.¹⁶⁰ As by his father's will the part devised Thomas lay next "Rock Spring Run" where the settlement seems to have been located, it is possible that Thomas who died unmarried may have

¹⁵³ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1694-1739, p. 210.

¹⁵⁴ Proprietary Grants, vol. 38, p. 518.

¹⁵⁵ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1721-1724, p. 262.

¹⁵⁶ Proprietary Grants, vol. 39, p. 45.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid., pp. 208, 209.

¹⁵⁸ Memo., Bk. 3, p. 84.

¹⁵⁹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 326.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., Bk. 1752-1756, p. 172.

had his residence there but more probable that he lived on the portion of "Oak Forest" devised him by his father. John Izard his brother married Joanna Gibbes daughter of John Gibbes and also died in 1754 not long after Thomas. John Izard has already been mentioned as the owner of Oak Forest where he had his home and residence.¹⁶¹ He left an only child Elizabeth to whom all his property passed. She married Alexander Wright a son of Sir James Wright Bart. Governor of Georgia under the Crown. On 20 March 1788 Alexander Wright and his wife Elizabeth transferred to John Dawson all their plantation on the Cypress known as Izard's Cowpen containing by estimation 3870 acres.¹⁶² John Dawson was the John Dawson long a merchant at Moncks Corner and the owner of Mitton plantation of whom an account has been given in a former volume of this MAGAZINE.¹⁶³ Ralph Izard to whom 750 acres has been devised by his father married Rebecca Blake daughter of the Honourable Joseph Blake, and received by devise from his father-in-law the 1000 acres purchased by the latter from his son-in-law's father Walter Izard. At his death in 1761 Ralph Izard (the Ralph Izard who was the owner of Burton or Fairspring plantation) devised his plantations on Wassamassaw devised to him by his father and father-in-law, to his daughters, Sarah Izard who afterwards married Lord William Campbell the last Royal Governor of the Province, and Rebecca who afterwards married Col. Colin Campbell. These plantations aggregating 1750 acres seem to have been also acquired by Mr. John Dawson for by the map of the property made in 1812 by John Diamond for the division among the devisees of John Dawson, all the Izard grants are included in one plantation of 5802 acres, a fine estate. John Dawson seems to have changed the name of the plantation to "Clear Spring," and by his will directed it to be divided between his sons John, William, Charles, and his daughter Ann Hall, and it was accordingly split up into four divisional parts.

COBLEY TRACT

This was a small tract of pine land now mentioned in this Article, as it was an Izard holding, and continued long in their hands in

¹⁶¹ *Supra*, p. 45.

¹⁶² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. I, No. 6, p. 424.

¹⁶³ Vol. XIV, p. 143-145.

connection with their other properties on Ashley River. On the 15 September 1705 a grant was made to William Sanders for 500 acres¹⁶⁴ bounding on the west on the large grant for 3800 acres to Ralph Izard. By William Sanders (father or son) the 500 acres was on 21 August 1731 conveyed to Jemmit Cobley, who on 31 March 1735 conveyed it to Walter Izard the elder, leaving to the tract his name by which it continued to be known. By Walter Izard it was in 1750 devised to his son Walter Izard at whose death in 1759 intestate it descended to his son John Izard of Cedar Grove, at whose death in 1780, it was by his will devised to his sister Mrs. Mary Middleton wife of the Honourable Arthur Middleton of Middleton Place who at her death in 1813 devised to her son John Izard Middleton at whose death in 1849 it passed to his nephew John Izard Middleton, from whose estate it passed in 1887. Beyond this point on the swamp there were a number of early grants, but on none of them was any residence established that made it a seat of any note, at least on none that the writer has had an opportunity to visit.

In closing the articles on the Ashley River and its settlers it is of interest to observe how families that seemed rooted upon it, have shifted and disappeared, and the manner in which in many cases they migrated elsewhere.

THE GODFREYS

Capt. John Godfrey the eldest son of Col. John Godfrey the first immigrant had a large tract on the south bank opposite Charles Town and his brother Richard had a grant of 600 acres, a part of what is now Middleton Place. John Godfreys' lands were divided among his children about 1721, and they seem to have gradually parted with them, so that by 1750 there were none of the name on the river. The sons and their descendants moved into St. Bartholomew's Parish to the southward in Colleton County, on Godfrey's Savannah, and the Ashepoo River, where some of them seem to have continued to past the middle of the nineteenth century. Through a female descent viz. Elizabeth Godfrey who married Charles Hill a part of Godfrey's land, viz. the Hillsborough

¹⁶⁴ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1694-1739, p. 211.

plantation continued in her descendants the Linings until 1834. Richard Godfrey's lands seem to have passed to John Baker before 1724.

THE BELLINGERS

The second Landgrave Edmund Bellinger acquired the Stony Point plantation at Ashley Ferry on the north bank in 1728. Though his wife Elizabeth daughter of Shem Butler he also held the Springfield plantation on the opposite side of the river. The main Bellinger estates seem always to have been to the southward, on Stono River, Ashepoo River and in Granville County, but the second Landgrave, and his eldest male descendants seem to have made the Stony Point place their country home and place of residence, until its final division and sale in 1834 after the Springfield property had been already disposed of. With the sale of Stony Point they parted with all holdings on Ashley River.

THE CANTEYS

George Cantey the first immigrant at first received grants near Old Charles Town on the south bank. He soon moved to the north bank where a number of grants were made to Canteys. William Cantey received in 1695, a grant for 1170 acres on the river which afterwards formed part of the White House and Ashley Wood plantations and two grants in 1712 for 500 acres each higher up the river afterwards part of Windsor Hill. George Cantey received himself four grants aggregating 2010 acres. These grants were not directly on the river but as called in the old grants "inland" plantations. Captain John Cantey the son of George Cantey received a grant in 1696 for 400 acres on the river afterwards a part of Cedar Grove. The Canteys seem to have drifted north (not south, like most of the migrating families) first to Santee, then across the river into St. Marks, and finally to Pine Tree Hill afterwards known as Camden. Before 1800 all their possessions on the Ashley River had passed from them. So completely had their identification with the Ashley River been lost that the writer was once informed by a member of the family that Camden was the point of their first settlement. Yet it was while living on Ashley River that William Cantey and John Cantey held the military commands which placed their names on the page of the Province's early history.

THE FULLERS

The Fullers long held estates on both banks of the river. The second William Fuller owned "Pierponts" and "Fullers" and "Millbrook" on the south bank and "Maryville" on the north bank. His grandson Whitmarsh Fuller owned "Fetteressa" and his grandson Benjamin Fuller owned "Ashley Bluff" on the north bank and his grandson Thomas Fuller at one time owned "Schieveling" on the south bank. William Fuller and his descendants also owned lands further south on the Stono in St. Andrews, and also in St. Paul's Parish. They gradually died out, or sold their lands, the only descendants of the name so far as the writer knows being the descendants of his grandsons Thomas and Benjamin, sons of Richard Fuller. Thomas Fuller the son of this last Thomas moved to Beaufort County and disposed of his lands on Ashley River, and at the death of his half brother Benjamin Fuller, his lands in St. Andrews, near Stono, were sold off about 1843 and the Fuller name disappeared from Ashley River.

THE BULLS

The Bulls remained on Ashley River from 1676 until about 1871. Ashley Hall was the county seat and residence of the elder branch. They never spread out on Ashley River. The Ashley Hall estate remained substantially as granted to the immigrant Stephen Bull. His son Lieut. Governor William Bull purchased very valuable properties to the southward in Granville County from which his income seems to have been mainly derived and Ashley Hall was the residence and home of the elder line.

THE FITCHES

The Fitches were early settlers, and held lands on each side of the river but for three generations only. They also acquired properties and moved southward into the Parishes of St. Paul and St. Bartholomew. By 1740 they seem to have disappeared from Ashley River. They are no descendants of the name now living so far as the writer has any information of the family.

THE BUTLERS

The family of Thomas Butler continued in the name on the river for but two generations. The sons of Shem Butler seem both to have shifted to Granville County. With the sale of Tipseeboo by the Executors of Richard Butler, and the death of William Butler the owner of Schieveling, the name ceased on the river. Mrs. Mary Hyrne a daughter of Richard Butler afterwards reacquired Tipseeboo, and a part of it continued in her Baker descendants until after the middle of the 19th century.

THE BAKERS

The Bakers of Archdale continued to hold the Archdale property in the name longer than any other family on the river known to the writer viz. from 1681 until after 1900. Their holdings became restricted, for at one time that Baker family held "Childs," "Chatsworth," "Spring Farm" and "Bakers" as well as the Archdale properties, but after about 1760 the family holdings were limited to Archdale. Nor did they spread out any more on the river, or seem to increase in estate. They are the most striking instance of permanency in holdings and means among the settlers on the river.

THE DRAYTONS

The Draytons still continue on the river on the holdings acquired by them but the lands held by them were all acquired from former grantees and were not originally granted to Draytons. Like the Bulls they acquired valuable properties to the southward in Granville County, but continued to make their residences and homes on their estates on Ashley River. Thomas Drayton son of the Honourable John Drayton towards the end of the eighteenth century largely increased his holdings on the river, which again were disposed of by his grandson the late Reverend John G. Drayton so that their present holdings are restricted to the Drayton Hall property and a portion of Magnolia.

THE CATTELLS

The Cattells like the Bakers were strictly of Ashley River, except that the large Cattell holdings extended back from the river across

the Parish of St. George into the adjoining Parish of St. Paul. The original immigrant John Cattell received grants for a large amount of land, and his son William Cattell the wealthy man of the family, seems to have acquired from his brothers most of their shares, and also added largely by purchase to his holdings, so that his sons and grandsons were by far the predominant, in extent, of the land owners of that part of Ashley River. At the death of his grandson Lieut. Col. William Cattell the disintegration of the family properties began and after the death of his great-grandson William Cattell the name ceased on the river and the last Cattell land on the river was sold away by his devisees in 1859.

THE IZARDS

The Izards were of all the families on the river the most conspicuous holders of homes and country seats. An idea of the extent of their interests may be acquired from the list of the landed properties on the river or in its near vicinity at one time or another owned by them viz:

Cobley Tract	500 Acres
Izard's Cow Pen	5720 "
Joseph Izard's	1474 "
Mount Boone	1190 "
Fairspring	479 "
Cedar Grove	2419 "
Spring Farm	441 "
Childs	230 "
Izards Camp	1180 "
Stock Prior	754 "
Schieveling	1056 "
Cow Savannah	572 "
Round Savannah	879 "
Walnut Hill	820 "
The Villa	511 "
Jack Savannah	1040 "

Add to these the lands of Ralph Izard of the "Elms" a few miles away on the head of Goose Creek aggregating there 4283 acres.

From this will appear how deeply rooted this family seemed in the soil. Today the name of Izard does not exist as holding land

in the section. Of all these estates a portion of but one, Jack Savannah, is in the hands of a descendant through a female line. As has been stated in the account of Schieveling wherever this family of Izards established a home, it was marked by a fine residence and grounds and gardens of taste and beauty. They held valuable properties also to the southward but continued for many years to cultivate and utilize their Ashley River properties and accumulated in the ante revolutionary era large fortunes. They were a low country family, who were strictly planters, and an investigation of their former estates shows with what care, skill, intelligence and industry they developed and utilized their lands, and in what a degree of education and intellectual refinement they maintained themselves.

THE MIDDLETONS

The first Middleton who settled on the river was Henry Middleton son of Governor Arthur Middleton of "The Oaks" on Goose Creek who married in 1740 Miss Williams the heiress of a large landowner. Henry Middleton and his descendants added to their holdings until at this date it is the largest private estate on the river, and known as Middleton Place. It is still in the hands of a descendant in the female line and is the only place on the river (except Archdale proper) which continues in its entirety in the hands of a descendant of the original grantee.

THE BLAKES

The original home and place of settlement of the Blakes was on the Stono River. Joseph Blake the grandson of the immigrant acquired the Newington property through his mother a daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell. He himself acquired the property on the Cypress afterwards added to by his son Daniel. The Blake family held these properties until 1837 when they were sold away. The Blakes were also a wealthy family of planters and held valuable landed properties elsewhere, and after the death of Mrs. Daniel Blake in 1792 seem not to have lived at Newington for any extended period.

THE WARINGS

The Warings were among the earliest settlers on the upper Ashley. They still remain there, although not on the grants to the original Benjamin Waring. On the north side of the river they spread out owning all the original grants to Benjamin Waring aggregating 3370 acres and the eventual additions to Waring's Cypress and Corn Hill. In addition they owned a number of properties between Westo Savannah and the Edisto River in the section commonly known as Beech Hill. The Pine Hill plantation the home and residence of the descendants of Thomas Waring the eldest son of the original Benjamin Waring was granted to Thomas Waring on 28 June, 1711. It has ever since continued in the name. The Pine Hill place is partly in the Parish of St. Paul and that of St. George Dorchester. On the upper Ashley the Warings are the only instance of such continued retention of property in the male descent.

THE POSTELLS

The Postells were all descendants of Jean Postell a French Huguenot immigrant who was in the Province as early as 1696. They also spread out and at one time possessed several plantations on the Cypress Swamp. Towards the end of the eighteenth century they gradually disposed of their holdings and drifted to the southward and there has not been for many years any Postell ownership in that section. The Postells are also an illustration of how land holding families appeared to increase and spread out and then shrink away, lose their properties and disappear from their original territory.

THE SANDERS

William Sanders acquired quite a number of grants and his descendants continued for near a century to maintain at least some of their holdings. They also drifted to the southward and disappear from the Ashley River section about the same time as the Postells, side by side with whom they had settled there.

To one who knows of the people and the country as does the writer, to ride through it all, through the old grown up avenues,

over the old fields, about the abandoned gardens and grounds, and stand on the mounds of broken brick which mark the sites of once hospitable and happy homes is veritably to move among a land of ghosts.

This complete abandonment of lands and homes is not all recent, much of it on the upper Ashley preceded the war between the States and was largely economic and for reasons of health, but the great blow which destroyed the fabric and method of life, economic and social which was the result of two centuries of growth, and the stroke which blasted the Ashley River region as a whole beyond the possibility of the resuscitation of its ancient life, and its ancient people, was the war of 1861-1865.

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from April, 1919)

DEATHS AND BURIALS

John Hendrick Ju^r. was buried — y^e 21: 1730/1
Elizabeth Law, wife of Benjamin Law was buried Mar^h y^e 5th:
1730/1
Nath^l Law Son of Benj^a Law & Elizabeth his wife was buried
Octo^r. 17: 1728.
Mary Morane Daughter of John Morane & Elizabeth his wife
was buried April y^e 4th: 1731.
James Fitzgerald was buried May y^e 9th: 1731.
Francis Naler was Buried June y^e 26th: 1731.
Thomas Haddrall Son of George Haddrall & Susannah his wife
was Buried July y^e 1st: 1731.
Francis Britton Sen. was Buried July y^e 14th: 1731.
Ann Benison Daughter of George Benison & Elizabeth his wife,
was Buried Aug^t. y^e 7th: 1731.
Will^m Watson ju^r was buried Oct^r: y^e 20th: 1731.
Mary Young wife of John Young was Buried Feb^y 6th: 1731/2.
Bathalomew Gaulf was Buried Feb. y^e 19th. 1731/2.
Nathaniel Law was buried Apr^l y^e 22^d: 1732.
Thomas Barton Se^r: was Buried June y^e 2th: 1732.
Mary Spencer Daughter of Oliver Spencer & Rebeccker his wife
was Buried June y^e 29th: 1732.
Margaret Metherringham Daughter of John Metherringham &
Mary his wife Buried July, y^e 3th: 1732.
James Ceeley a Sarvant of Mr. Arnals was Buried Aug^t. 24th. 1732.
Mary Burt wife of Nathaniel Burt was Buried Sep^r. y^e 8: 1732.
Mary Burt Daughter of Nath^l. Burt & Mary hs wife was buried
Sep^r. 8th. 1732.
Joshua Wilks, Son of Joshua Wilks & Jona his wife was buried
Oct^r. y^e 5th. 1732.
Mad^m. Elizabeth Boone was buried Nov^r. y^e 28th 1732

- Cap^t. Hugh Hixt was buried Nov^r. y^e 29th: 1732.
 Mary White wife of Joseph White was buried Dec^r. y^e 18th. 1732
 & Elioner their Daughter was buried y^e Same Day.
 Mary Baker, Daughter of John Baker and Sarah his wife was
 Buried Sep^r. y^e 24th: 1732.
 Steven Metherringham Son of John Metherringham & Mary his
 wife was Buried Octo^r. y^e 26: 1732.
 Elizabeth Benison Wife of George Benison, was Buried the 3^d:
 day of September Anno Domini 1733.
 Elizabeth Grove Dyed Tuesday July y^e: 30th ab^t: one oClock in
 the afternoon and was Buried y^e 1st: day of August Anno
 Domini 1734
 John Grove Dyed September y^e: 2^d: & was Buried the 3^d: Anno
 Domini 1734.
 M^r: Jonathan Stock Dyed November y^e: 13th: & was Buried the
 14th Anno que Domini 1734
 The Rev^d: W: John Fullerton Misson^r: of this Parish from y^e:
 Society, Departed this Life on y^e: 4th: day of Sept^r.: 1736 about
 one or two oClock in the afternoon & was Buried the 5th: Day
 Hannah Murrele Wife of W^m: Murrele Departed this Life on Feb^r:
 y^e: 15. 1735 and was Buried y^e: 16.
 Ann Hendrick Departed this Life on y^e: 19th: day of Sept^r: Anno
 Domini 1735—and was Buried y^e: 22^d: day
 Jacob Watts Died on the 15 day of May A:D: 1736 & was Buried
 on the 16 day
 Margaret Kumboll Departed this Life on the 2^d: of Feb^r: Anno
 Domini 1736/7

[Copy followed from here]

- Joseph, son of Capt. Samuel Wigfall died August 25th 173—
 Catherine, the Daughter of Cap^t. Sam^l. Wigfall, died September y^e
 21st 173—
 Daniel Wingood, departed this life March 5th and was buried on
 March 7th. being Shrove Sunday, Anno Domini 1735/6.
 Martha Goring Departed this Life on the 15th January 1734 and
 was interred 17th.
 Lucia Fitzgerald was buried October 30th, 1724.
 Susannah Bennett, the Daughter of John Bennett Departed this
 Life y^e 29th. Day of August Anno Domini 1728.

Solomon Givens the Son of John Givins Departed this Life y^e 5th day of October 1728,

Mary Givins, the wife of John Givins departed this Life y^e 29th day of September 1728.

Mary Caillabeuf, the wife of Isaac Caillabeuf, departed this Life y^e 5th day of October, 1728.

[Old Register followed from here]

Elizabeth Daug^r: of Moses and Mary Joy was Buried 24th: Nov^r: 1736.

Jonathan Nelme Departed this Life the 13 day of Jan^r: and was buried on the 14th. of the same month A.D. 1736.

Elizabeth Quelch Wife of Capt Benjamin Quelch departed this Life on the 4 day of May 40 minutes after 12 at night, and was Inter'd on the 5th: Anno Domini 1737

Sarah Spencer Wife of Jos: Spencer Departed this Life on the 5th day of March Anno Domini 1738/9.

Mary, Daughter of William Jones was Buried on the 4 day of March Anno Domini 1738/9

Anne, Wife of Rich^d. Capers Departed this Life 15 day of July 1739 Inter'd y^e. 16th. 1739

Paty Boone Son of Capt. Thomas Boone Departed this Life July 7th; 1739 Intered 8th.

Clem^t. Brown Son of Clem^t. and Mary Brown alias Lormouer Died 18th. — 1739. Intr'd 19.

John, Son of Capt: Edw^d: Croft and Elizth. his wife Departed this Life on y^e 14th. Sept^r. 1739.

Benj^a: Son of Charvil and Mary Wingood Departed this Life on y^e. 15th. Sept^r. 1739.

The Rev^d: Mr. Rob^t: Small, Departed this Life on 28th. of Sept^r. 1739. Inter^d. on the 29th. 1739.

Anstey Jones Wife of W^m. Jones Cooper, Dyed on the 12th. Oct^r. 1739. Inter'd 13th.

Richard, Son of Rich^d: and Elizth: Rouser Dyed on y^e 22^d: day of Sept^r: 1739 Int^d: 23^d: foll^e.

— Son of James Duff & — his wife Dyed on the 10th. Oct^r. 1739, Int^d. y^e 11th.

Margrett Daughter of Capt. John Vanderhorst Dyed on the 15th. Oct^r: 1739

Sarah Daughter of Tho^s. & Anne Bates Dyed on the 18th. Oct^r.
1739. Int^d. y^e 19th. D^o.

Benj^a: Joyce Departed this Life on the 27th: Day of Oct^r: 1739.
Int^d. 29th. D^o.

Anne Evanes Relict of John Evanes Carpinter Dyed on the 2^d:
day of Nov^r: 1739. Int^d. 3^d: 1739.

—— Son of Nath^l. & Prisia Arther Dyed on the —— day of ——
1739. Int^d. y^e. day foll^e.

Lieut. Geo: Haddrell Dyed on 9th Nov^r. 1739.

Capt. John Benstone Dyed on 12th. Nov^r. 1739.

Widd. Wingood Dyed on 12th. Nov^r. 1739.

Sarah Whitesides Rel. on 24 Nov^r. 1739.

William Bollough Dyed on 3^d. Dec^r. 1739.

John Brown Dyed on 2^d. Dec^r. 1739.

Benjamin Law Dyed on 4th. Dec^r. 1739.

Mr. Paine's overseer 7 Dec^r. 1739.

Moses Joy Dyed on 10th Feb^r. 1739

James Anderson Dyed on 13 Feb. 1739.

William Spencer Dyed on 23 Feb. 1739.

Richard Fowler Dyed on 10 Mar: 1739

Duncombe Rogers Dyed on 13 Mar: 1739

Henry White Dyed on 18. Mar: 1739

Mary Capers Dyed on 18 Mar: 1739

Katherine Saverance Dyed on 20 Mar: 1739

Susannah Evans Dyed on 28 Mar: 1740

Anne Leverick Dyed on 4 April 1740

John Saverance Dyed on 4 April 1740

Mary White Dyed 4 April 1740

Jonas Bonhost Dyed on 7 April 1740

Stephen Cooke Dyed on 10 April 1740

Rachel Player Died on Nov^r. 3^d. 1736, [Sic]

Campbell died at M^r. Frizel's Jan: 1st. 1739.

Alexander Frizzel died Mar. 6. A. D. 1737 [sic]

Alexander Frizzel's son Died February 1739.

Charles Steward died January, A.D. 1739.

Roger Player died August 18: A.D. 1738 [sic]

Sarah Bollough died February 8, 1739

Andrew Yound died November 22, 1739

William Bollough's Jun^r. Daughter Dyed 11 April [1740?]

Thomas Whiting Dyed June 19/1740

— Cook Dyed July 9, 1740

John Newton Dyed Aug^t. 30: 1740

Charlotte Hartley Daughter of Stephen & Elizabeth Hartley
Dyed Sept^r. 4th 1740 aged 4 y^m: 7 mo^s: & 13 days

Elizabeth Metheringham Daughter of John & Mary Methering-
ham Dyed Sept^r. 13th. 1740

John, Son of John & Sarah Hollybush Dyed Sept^r. 16th. A.D. 1740.

Benjamin Son of Thos: Barton Dyed September 10: 1742.

Miles Son of Major William & Ruth Pinckney died October 7,
1742.

James Son of Doctor James White & Sarah his wife died October
the 9th. 1742.

Nicholas, Visher & Sarah his wife were buried together December
the 8th. 1742.

In aeternam Clauduntur Lumina Noctem.

Samuel Bullock Departed this life on the 12 of April 1741 & was
Interred 13th.

John Mitchel Departed this Life August the 2—1741.

Captⁿ. James Sutherland Commander of Johnson's Fort departed
this life August the 20th 1740 forty.

Jona the Son of Jonah Eden Departed this Life September the
14th 1741

Edmund Son of Edmund Morrame Departed this Life August
3^d: 1741

Martin Gast Departed this life September the 4th: 1741.

Jane Sarvants Departed this life September the 4: th 1741

Francis Fuzier was interr'd the 30th: of October 1742.

John Hales was interred the 6th. of X^{bar}. 1742.

The child of Joseph Hatcher was buried July y^e 17th 1743.

Mary Varner interred January y^e 30, 1743/4

Thomas Barton interred Febuary the 9—1743/4.

Petter Vellepondoux Departed this Life May 25th. 1748. [sic]

Richard Wainwright was buried 3 Feb^r. 1750/1.

(To be continued)

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF MRS. ANN
MANIGAULT

1754-1781

With notes by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from April, 1919)

1763. Jan. 1. Miss Charlotte Wragg married.¹
Feb. 19. My Grandson went into the country. 26. I
went to fetch him down.
Mar. 10. Many people from the country to be inoculated.
26. Mr. M. and myself went to the Quarter-
house.²
April 8. Mrs. Garden l.
May 2. Miss Grimké married³ 25. Mr. M. to Goose-
creek on his way to Silk-hope; returned to Town
the 31st. 29. Miss Inglis married.⁴
June 11. Workman repairing our house. The painting
finished 18 July. 12. My Son and daughter
came from Goose-creek. 29. Mr. Austin went
off.⁵
Aug. 2. My Son came to Town. 4. Mr. M. not well.
16. My Son and Daughter came down from
Goose-creek. She had two fits of the fever.
She missed it the 21st. 27. Mrs. Laurens l.⁶
Sept. 8. My daughter had the fever again. 18. My Son
had the fever. 28. My Grandson had a fever.

¹ Daughter of Hon. Joseph Wragg decd; to John Poaug merchant. (*S. C. Gaz.*, Jan. 19, 1763.)

² A resort for pleasure drives and social parties. (This MAGAZINE, vol. xx, p. 44.)

³ Elizabeth daughter of Frederick Grimké, Esq; to John Rutledge Esq. (*Salley's Marriage Notices.*)

⁴ Elizabeth, daughter of George Inglis, to Thomas Loughton Smith.

⁵ See note 23, p. 131.

⁶ Henry, son of Henry and Eleanor Laurens, born on this date.

- Oct. 1. Govenor Dobbs arrived.⁷ 17. My Daughter had the fever. 18. She had the fever again. 19. Very ill with the fever and a colick, was delivered of a son this morning. 22. She has had a good deal of fever since. 25. Mr. M. to Silkhope, returned the 31st. 26. My Son had the fever.
- Nov. 4. Mr. Champneys married.⁸ 17. My Daughter had the fever. 25. Went to Mrs. Logan's to buy roots.⁹
- Dec. 12. Mr. M. Had a cold and sore throat. 22. To the play—The Mourning Bride.¹⁰

⁷ *S. C. Gaz.*, Oct. 1, 1763. "This day arrived here his Excellency Arthur Dobbs, Esq; his majesty's Governour &c. of North Carolina, in order to be present at the approaching Indian Congress, which we now hear, will not be held at Augusta."

⁸ John Champneys to Anne, daughter of George Livingston.

⁹ Mrs. Martha Logan (born 29 Dec. 1704, died 1779 daughter of the Hon. Robert Daniel, Landgrave and Dep-Gov., by Martha ———, a second wife). Martha Daniel married George Logan Jr. 30th July, 1719, and her mother, the widow of the Hon. Robert Daniel, married Col. George Logan Senr. about May, 1719, and died about 1742. Martha Logan [The younger] advertises in the *S. C. Gazette*, March 6, 1750, that she is pleasantly situated near Mrs. Trotts point, and assigns on April next to open a school. In the *Gazette* for November 12, 1753, appears the following: "Just imported from London and to be sold by Daniel Logan, at his Mother's house on the Green, near Trotts point, a parcel of very good seeds, flower roots, and fruit stones of several kinds." Mrs. Martha Logan wrote a "Gardners Kalandar" which has been printed a number of times in the South Carolina almanacs; it is probably the "Gardners Kalandar, done by a Lady of the Province and esteemed a very good one," mentioned in the advertisement for a S. C. almanac Dec. 6, 1751 (this *MAGAZINE*, vol. xv, p. 73). Mrs. Poyas (*Days of Yore*, p. 21) states that Mrs. Logan wrote a treatise on gardening when 70 years of age; Mrs. Ravenel (*Charleston, the Place and the People*), makes the same statement and further adds, that there are now no copies to be found. It is not likely that there were two gardeners Calendars, both written by ladies here between 1750 and 1770. The Almanacs known to contain the "Gardners Kalandar" are the *S. C. & Georgia Almanack*, 1764, printed in Savannah Ga. by James Johnston (copy in DeRenne Library) and the *Palladium of Knowledge*, Charleston, S. C. for 1798, 1800-1804 (Charleston Library Society). In some of these there is no author given.

¹⁰ *S. C. Gazette*, Nov. 5, 1763. "A company of comedians arrived here last monday from Virginia, who are called the *American Company*, and were formerly under the direction of Mr. Lewis Hallam, till his death. Among the

1764. Jan. 7. I was not well for a week. 8. Mr. Himeli married.¹¹
 13. To the Play—Douglas. 22. Mrs. Moultrie l.¹²
 Feb. 1. Dined at my Sons. The children were baptized.
 3. To the Play—George Barnewell. 7. Mrs. T. Smith l. 13. To the play, The Conscious Lovers. 16. Lady Anne married.¹³ 24. To the play—Jane Shore. 27. Do.—*Lover for Love*.
 Mar. 2. My Grandson G. had the Chickenpox. 8. Mr. Rogerson died. 19. To the play—*The Jealous wife*.¹⁴ 29. Do.—*Theodocious*.

principal performers, we hear are, Mr. David Douglass (the present manager married to Mrs. Hallam) Mr. Lewis Hallam, jun. Mr. Quelst, Mrs Douglas Mrs. Harmon, &c. They come warmly recommended by many persons of, honour and distinction in the Northern colonies, where they have performed several years with great applause, and in their private capacities acquired the best of characters. A Theatre is already contracted for, 75 feet by 35, to be erected near where that of Messrs Holiday & Comp. formerly stood, and intended to be open the 5th. December next."

¹¹ Rev. Barth. Henry Himeli to Rachel Russ (1696-1771). She was born Villepontoux, married three times; first, about 1725 to John Moore, Esq; of St. Thomas's parish, was his second wife; second 24th. Nov. 1737, to Abijah Russ (*St. Thomas and St. Dennis Reg.*).

¹² *St. Philips Reg.* March 8, 1765, John and Ann, son and daughter of John and Eleanor Moultrie baptized.

¹³ Dr. John Murray and Lady Anne Atkins; she was the third daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cromartie, and sister to Lady Mary Ainsley (see page 140, note 58). Lady Anne Murray died 17th Jan. 1768, and was buried in the First Presbyterian (Scotch) church yard; a tablet to her memory is placed on the eastern wall, interior.

¹⁴ The *Gazettes* do not contain regular advertisements of the plays. In the paper for March 17th, 1764 appears an advertisement of a benefit for Mr. Morris, for the 26th. March, at the New Theatre in Queen St; *The Orphan of China* and *The Anatomist*; the names of the players being Messrs Allyn, Emmet, Douglass, Hallam, Morris, Furrell, Barry, Morris; Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Morris, Mrs Douglas and Mrs. Allyn. The performance to begin exactly at Half past six, the tickets for boxes 40s. pit 30s. Gallery 20s. The next advertisement is in the issue for March 31; a benefit for Mrs. Crane and Mr. Barry; *A Wonder: A Woman keeps a Secret*, and in the cast appear the names of Mrs. Harman and Miss Cheer, in addition to some of those named above. The *So. Ca. Gazette* for October 31, 1765, contains the following item; "In the Carolina Packet from London, Mr. Douglass, manager of the American Company of Comedians is returned, who, we hear, has brought over, at a great

April 19. Do.—Mourning Bride. 12. Romeo and Juliet.
 May 2. My Daughter had a fever. 10. To the Play.
 King Lear. 14. Mr Guerard died.¹⁵ 17. My
 Grandson G came home not well. 28. Mr. M.
 and my Grandson to Silkhope. Returned 2d.
 June.

June 3. I was taken with the Gout in my foot. 11. My
 foot easy. 14. My foot very weak. 17. Do—
 cannot stand. 19. I walked a few steps. 22.
 My foot continues the same. 27. Do. Very
 weak. 29. a little better. Went into the front
 room.

July 1. I went down stairs. 6. I went into the Garden.
 9. I rode out for the first time. 12. My foot
 still swelled. 13. I cannot put my shoe on.
 14. My son with the fever and a cramp. 22. I
 went to church. 27. Matthias went into the
 country.

Aug. 19. Miss Mary Izard married.¹⁶

Sept. 2. Mr. Rolle at dinner.¹⁷

Oct. 6. Rose at Silkhope died. Mrs. Deas l. about a
 month ago.¹⁸ 30. Mr. M. to Silkhope, re-
 turned 3d. Dec.

Nov. 3. Rode out with my Son.

expençe, a most excellent set of scenes done by Mr. Doll, principal Scene-
 painter to Covent-Garden house, and collected some very eminent performers
 from both the theatres in London, particularly in the Singing-Way, so that
 English Comic Opera, a species of entertainment that has never yet appeared
 properly on this side of the water is likely to be performed here this winter."

¹⁵ *S. C. Gas.* Oct. 8, 1764. Died May 14th. in the 58th year of his age Hon.
 John Guerard, Esq; A member of his Majesty's council, and formerly an emi-
 nent merchant, but retired from business.

¹⁶ Daughter of Walter Izard of Cedar Grove, to Hon. Arthur Middleton,
 Esq; (*This Magazine*, vol. ii, p. 232.)

¹⁷ *S. C. Gas.* Oct. 8, 1764. August 10th. Arrived here, in the *Two Friends*,
 Capt. Ball, from London, Dennis Rolle, Esq; member of the British Parlia-
 ment for Barnstaple, with a number of people he intends to settle upon a
 tract of land granted him in Florida. *Ibid.*, Oct. 30, 1765. From East Florida
 we have an account of the death of Dennis Rolle, Esq; member of parliament
 for Barnstaple.

¹⁸ *St. Philips Register.* Oct. 19, 1764. William Allen son of John and Eliza-
 beth Deas baptized.

- Dec. 2. Mr. Ralph Izard arrived. 19. My Son and Daughter, Messrs Izard, Wormley,¹⁹ Blake, Wragg, Revd. Mr. Smith, dined here.
1765. Jan. 5. My Daughter lay in of a daughter, Christened Judith 7 May. 12. Mr. Phillips at tea. 15. Joe brought here to be weaned.
- Feb. 13. Carried him back.
- Mar. 1. My Grandson G. with a little sore throat. 12. I went to hear Mr. Whitfield.²⁰
- April 7. My Grandchildren with the whooping cough. 14. Mr. Lejeau died.²¹ 16. Dr. F. came from the country.
- May 10. My little Grandchild Judith sick for a fortnight past, in great agony all this day and died at 1/2 past 3 afternoon. 14. I went to see experiments in Electricity.²² 15. My Son and Daughter went to Goose-creek to try change of air for the children's coughs—Joe very ill. 25. My Grandson G. went to Goose creek, returned 5th. June.
- June 3. I have had a bad cough since 12th May. 14. Five Clergymen dined with us. 19. I felt a little touch of the gout. 23. T. Grimball married.²³

¹⁹ *S. C. Gazette*, Dec. 3, 1764. Yesterday arrived here in the Active, Capt. Best, Ralph Izard, Esq; a gentleman of great property in this province, who has been some years in England. Ralph Wormley of Virginia, is come over in the same ship.

²⁰ *S. C. Gaz.*, Jan. 19, 1765. Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Whitfield arrived in Town from the Orphan House, in Georgia. *Ibid.*, Feb. 23., 1765. This day the Rev. George Whitfield returned here from Georgia, and preaches tomorrow. *Ibid*, Mar. 9, The Rev. Mr. Whitfield has preached twice this week to crowded audiences, in the Independent Meeting-house, and yesterday in St. Andrews church, Ashley-Ferry. He preaches here again, God willing, next Sunday, and the Sunday following he gives his fare well address. *Ibid.*, Mar. 30. The Rev. Mr. George Whitfield set out from hence by land for Philadelphia, where, we hear, he intends to embark for England in June or July next.

²¹ Capt. Francis Lejeau. (*Gaz.* Apr. 20, 1765.)

²² *Gazette*, April 13, 1765. Advertisement of William Johnson, "For the Entertainment of the Curious" experiments in that "entertaining branch of natural philosophy called Electricity" to be given in Mr. Backhouse's tavern.

²³ Thomas Grimball, attorney at law, to Mary Magdalen Prioleau, second daughter of Samuel Prioleau, Esq. (*Gaz.*, June 29, 1765.)

- July 13. My Daughter and the Children came to Town.
30. This is the hottest summer we have had for
a great while.
- Aug. 19. Mrs. Bacot l. 23. Mr. Bromley died.²⁴ 24.
Very rainy weather. Pike's child died.
- Sept. 7. Mrs. Bonnetheau l. 27. Mr. Wolleston to dinner.
- Oct. 10. Mrs. Horry died.²⁵ 19. Mr. Saxby hung in
effigy.²⁶ 22. Mr. M. and my Grandson G. to
Silkhope. returned 27th.
- Nov. 15. My Grandson G. to James Island. 16. Old
Mrs. Prioleau died.²⁷ 26. Mrs. Laurens l.
27. Mrs. T. L. Smith l. 30. My Grandson G.
had a sore-throat.
- Dec. 2. My Daughter had a little fever. 5. Mr. Pike's
ball.²⁸ 19. It was feared there would be some
trouble with the negroes.²⁹
1766. Jan. 4. Cloudy cold day. Snowed very hard at night.
5. Exceedingly cold. Sometimes snow, wind
and drizzly. 6. Very cold and clear. 12. Mr.
Milligans son died of a sore throat. 17. Went
to the play—The distressed Mother. 30. My
Daughter brought to bed of a Son at 3/4 past 11
at night. He was called Peter. 31. I went to
the play—Douglass.
- Feb. 10. To the play. Love in a Village. 15. Dr. F.
came down.

²⁴ Last Saturday morning died, after a short illness, Thomas Bromley, Esq; clerk assistant to the hon. commons house of assembly of this province; and the next day his remains were interred, without any funeral pomp, agreeable to his own request, on the plantation of Peter Manigault, Esq; Goose-Creek, attended by a number of his particular friends. (*S. C. Gaz.*, August 26, 1765.)

²⁵ *St. Philips Register*, October 7 (*sic*). Was buried Judith of Daniel Horry.

²⁶ This MAGAZINE, vol. xvii, p. 20 and *S. C. Gaz.*, Oct. 30, 1765. Saxby was Stamp distributor; this issue of the paper is in mourning, and the printer announces that the paper will be suspended, the subscribers having refused to accept stamp paper.

²⁷ *St. Phil. Reg.* Nov. 17, 1765. Buried Magdalen Prioleau Senr.

²⁸ Thomas Pike, dancing, fencing and music master. (*S. C. Gaz.*, Oct. 29, 1764.)

²⁹ No mention in papers of any such trouble.

- Mar. 16. My Grandson G. had a sore throat and fever.
12. Miss Newman arrived. 13. To the play.
The provoked husband.³⁰
- April 13. do.—School for Lovers. 15. Mrs. Laurens
died.³¹ 27. Barnard Elliott married.
- May 5. My Son and Daughter went to Goose creek with
the Children. 8. Eliza: Hasell and my Grand-
son G. to James Island to fetch Miss Banbury.
22. A great storm of hail and rain. 26. Eliza:
Hasell and my Grandson G. went to Goosecreek.
28. Mr. M. to Silkhope. returned June 1st.
- June 2. My Son and Grand son G. came down. 8. I
went to Goosecreek—the child being very un-
well. 14. I returned to Town.
- July 3. My Son and daughter and the children and Eliza
Banbury came to Town from Goose-creek.
Monday 7th. Eliz: Banbury taken very ill with
fever, continued so all of the week, and died
on Sunday the 13th in the afternoon. Buried
the next day.³²
- Aug. 8. Mrs. Beal 1. My little Grandson Peter was taken
very ill the 18th. July in the night. On the
20th he was baptised being very ill. 21st very
much altered. 22d. very ill. 23d. the same
24th. a little better. 25th. Better, but has a
sore mouth. 26th. Still uneasy. From 26th
July to Aug. 3d. very sick. 4th. very ill. 5th.
very ill with a sore throat. 6th. very ill. 7th.
very ill. A Blister put on. 8th. Another blister
put on. We thought him dying. 9th. and
10th. Mending very slowly. 13th His blisters
very sore and he is hoarse again. 14th. not well.
16th. a little better. 18th. Not well. 21. He

³⁰ All three files of local papers for this period have breaks, and the name of the company of players does not appear, but it is safe to say they were the American Company, who were in Williamsburg Va. by Nov. 1766. Seilhamer (*Hist. Am. Theatre*) seems to have been ignorant concerning the time spent by that company in Charles Town.

³¹ *St. Phil. Reg.*, April 13, 1766. Buried Rachel Lawrence (*sic*).

³² *St. P. Reg.* July 14, 1766. Was buried Elizabeth Banbury.

was carried up to Mr. Ben. Smith's by my Daughter for a change of air. 23d Very ill. 24th. Very ill. 25th. He died at 12 oc'clock at night.

July 22. Mrs. Fenwick 1. 31. Old Marony died.

Aug. 6. Mrs. Perry up the Path died.³³ 10. Many people die. 20. Christopher Gadsden died.³⁴ 21st. Buried from our house. 27. I was lame in my foot.

Sept. 9. My Grandson G. was very sick at night with a vomiting and purging. 12. My Daughter had the fever. 14. Old Benton died.³⁵ 16. My Daughter very ill with the fever. 17. a little better. 23. My son had the fever. 26. Mrs. J. Moultrie 1.³⁶

Oct. 2. Mrs. Neufville 1. 9. Saml. Prioleau married.³⁷ Lady Charles 1.³⁸ 12. Mr. Beaufain died.³⁹

³³ *Ibid*, Aug. 6, 1766. Buried Jane Perry.

³⁴ Last Tuesday died Mr. Christopher Gadsden jun; a very promising youth. (*S. C. Gaz.*, Aug. 25, 1766.)

³⁵ *S. C. Gaz.* Sept. 15, 1766. Yesterday morning died, after a lingering indisposition John Denton, Esq; one of the Searchers of his Majesty's customs of this port.

³⁶ Eleanor, wife of John Moultrie.

³⁷ Samuel Prioleau Jr. to Catherine, daughter of John Cordes, Esq; deceased.

³⁸ *S. C. Gazette*, Monday, Oct. 13, 1766. "Last Thursday Morning, the Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Greville Montagu, Governor &c. of this Province was safely delivered of a Son; upon which Occasion, the public Testimonies of Respect Shewn, were the Ringing of St. Michael's Bells, and a general Display of Colours from all the vessels in the Harbour, &c." This son was christened Monday, April 27, 1767 by name of George-Charles. His Grace the Duke of Manchester (represented by the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq;) and the Hon. Peter Manigault Esq; were god-fathers, and Miss Harriet Pinckney, god-mother. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Mr. Smith, rector of St. Philips. (*S. C. and Am. Gen. Gaz.* May 1, 1767.)

Lord Charles Greville Montagu followed Thomas Boone Esq; as Governor of S. C., arriving June 12, 1766. (*S. C. Gaz.*, June 16, 1766.) He was the second son of Robert, 3d. duke of Manchester, and only brother of George, the 4th. Duke; he was a member of parliament for the county of Huntington; was born in 1741, married Sept 20, 1765, Elizabeth, daughter of James Bulmer, of Huntington. (*S. C. Gaz.*, June 2, 1766, and *Burke's Peerages*). Lady Charles died at Exter in Dec. 1774. (*S. C. and Am. Gen. Gaz.*, Mar. 17, 1775.)

24. Mr. Hume died.⁴⁰ Mr. M. to Silkhope, returned the 28th.

Nov. 1. I was not very well. 6. Mr. King came in and dined with us.⁴¹ 11. My son had the fever again. 29 Benj: Gerard married.⁴²

Dec. 2. Miss Molly Wragg married.⁴³ 3. Mr. William Pinckney died.⁴⁴ Mr. T. Gadsden came in. 11. Mr. Izard and Mr. and Mrs. Apthorp came in.⁴⁵ 12. They dined with us. 14. Do. 18. Mr. Thos. Middleton died.⁴⁶ 19. I went to Mr. Pikes ball. 22. Mrs. Apthorp at dinner. 23. They all dined with us. 29. To Mrs. Apthorp's.

(To be continued.)

³⁹ Hector Beranger de Beaufain, aged about 67, fellow of the Royal Society, member of Council, 24 years collector of Customs for this province. (*Gaz.* Oct. 13, 1766.)

⁴⁰ Robert Hume Esq; of St. James Goose Creek, aged 37 years, member of Assembly. (*Gazette*, Oct. 27, 1766.)

⁴¹ Mr. Isaac (*Sic*, probably Richard) King, of London Merchant, and Dr. Turnbull, and family (the later going to reside in East Florida) arrived here last wednesday, in the ship Mary, Capt. Gordon, from London. (*S. C. Gazette*, Nov. 10, 1766.)

⁴² William Pinckney, Esq; aged 63 years, commissary-general, native of this province. (*Ibid.*, Dec. 8, 1766.)

⁴³ To Sarah, daughter of Thomas Middleton, Esq.

⁴⁴ Mary, daughter of William Wragg, Esq; to John (son of John Mathewes).

⁴⁵ Thomas Gadsden, Esq; with Mrs. Gadsden (a daughter of Admiral Gascoigne, whom he married in England) Mr. John Huger, and Mr. Paul Mazyck, are arrived here from London, in the ship Constant Friend. . . . Ralph Izard Esq; John Apthorp, Esq; with Mrs. Apthorp, Mr.—Apthorp, and Lieut. Wright, going to his Majesty's ship Escorte, at New Providence, are arrived here from New York, in the ship New Hope, Capt. Gifford. (*S. C. Gaz.*, Dec. 15, 1766.)

⁴⁶ "Friday evening an express came to town, from Beaufort, Port Royal with an account, that on Monday night died there, Thomas Middleton, Esq; who was colonel of the provincial regiment on the expedition against the Cherokee Indians, in the year 1761, under col. Grant. and afterwards when he entered trade again, had much at heart the better settlement and improvements of the town of Beaufort." (*S. C. Gaz.*, Dec. 22, 1766.)

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CHARLESTON MORNING POST AND DAILY ADVERTISER

COMPILED BY MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from April, 1919)

Married.] In St. Paul's Parish, Mr. James Stobo, to Miss Ann Wilkinson, daughter of Morton Wilkinson, Esq. (Thursday, Aug. 3, 1786.)

Married.] On Thursday evening, Mr. William M'Whann, merchant, of this city, to Mrs. Jane Thompson, also of this city. (Saturday, August 5, 1786.)

Married.] Col. Wade Hampton, to Miss Harriett Flud, daughter of the deceased Col. William Flud, of Santee. (Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1786.)

Died.] In this City, yesterday morning, Mr. John Warner Phipps. (Thursday, August 10, 1786.)

Died.] On Tuesday last, at his plantations in St. John's Parish, in the 77th year of his age, Elias Ball, Senr. Esq; esteemed when living by all who knew him, and has left the character of an honest man. (Monday, Aug. 14, 1786.)

Married.] In this City, last Saturday evening, Dr. Samuel M'Cormick of St. John's Parish, to Mrs. Mary M'Culloch, widow of the deceased Mr. John M'Culloch, of the same place. (Monday, August 21, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday, in an advanced age, Miss Elizabeth Finlay, of this City. The same day, Mr. Francis Clarke, also of this City. (Wednesday, August 23, 1786.)

Died.] On Thursday last, in the prime of life Mr. John Ehne, of this City. (Saturday, August 26, 1786.)

This morning died, Mrs. Elizabeth Diana Graham, wife of Mr. William Graham, of this City, aged 31, of a lingering disease Her remains are to be interred tomorrow morning from his house in Wentworth St. (Friday, Sept. 1, 1786.)

Married.] Last Thursday night, John Holland, Esq; of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to Mrs. Jane Marshall, widow of Abraham Marshall, Esq; of East-Florida, deceased.

Died.] Yesterday morning, Mr. William Cripps, of this City. (Tuesday, September 5, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday, Mr. John Nixon, nephew to Commodore Gillon. (Thursday, Sept. 7, 1786.)

Married.] In Savannah, Capt. John Hiwill, to Miss Polly Belcher, daughter of the deceased William Belcher, Esq. of that place.

Died.] This morning, after a short illness, William Marshall, Esq; of this City.—In St. Thomas's Parish, on Wednesday last, Mr. Micah Singletrary, of that place.—In Georgia, Mrs. Dorothy Spencer, wife of Mr. Joseph William Spencer.—Miss Jane Gordon.—Mr. John Thomson.—Mr. William Finden. (Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1786.)

Married.] Last evening, Mr. James Thompson, to Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, both of this City. (Friday, Sept. 15, 1786.)

Married.] In London, on the 12th. of June, Colonel Smith, Secretary to the American Embassy, to Miss Adams, only daughter of his Excellency John Adams, Esq; Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Great Britain.—In this City, last Saturday evening, Mr. Thomas Martin, to Miss Charlotte Ogier, daughter of the deceased Lewis Ogier, Esq;

Died.] On Saturday last, after a long illness, Miss Elizabeth Grove, of this City. (Monday, Sept. 18, 1786.)

Died.] On Sunday last, in an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Milner, widow of the deceased Mr. Mumford Milner.—This morning, Mrs. Mary Todd, wife of Mr. John Todd.—Mr. Francis Leeson. (Wednesday, Sept. 20, 1786.)

Saturday evening was married Mr. Joseph Vincent Burd, Senior Editor of the Charleston Evening Gazette, to Miss Elizabeth Boden, widow of Mr. Nicholas Boden, Printer, deceased. (Monday, September 25, 1786.)

Married.] At Godfrey's Savannah, Dr. L. Bradshaw, to Mrs. Dugan, widow of the deceased Dr. Dugan, of that place. (Thursday, Oct. 5, 1786.)

Married.] Lately in Boston, Thomas Lindal Winthrop, Esq; of that town, to Miss Temple, daughter of the Hon. John Temple, Esq; his Britannic Majesty's Consul General, residing in New-York.

Wednesday evening died, Mr. Joseph Vincent Burd, Printer,

of this City.—He was married on Saturday se'ennight, and whilst at supper, in the midst of jocund festivity, the hand of death came upon him, and in a few days he left a widowed bride, and is himself no more! (Friday, Oct. 6, 1786.)

Married.] Yesterday the Hon. John Ewing Colhoun, Esq; of this City, to Miss Floride Bonneau, daughter of Samuel Bonneau, Esq; of St. John's Parish, an agreeable young lady, with every accomplishment to render the marriage state happy.

Died.] On Friday the 6th instant, in the twenty-second year of her age, Mrs. Hester Graham, the amiable and much lamented wife of James Graham, Esquire, and only child of Col. Probert Howorth. . . . Her remains were yesterday attended by a numerous company of relations and friends to St. Philips Church, from whence, after the funeral service was performed, they were conveyed to the family vaults a few miles from town. (Monday, Oct. 9, 1786.)

Married.] Last Thursday, at Santee, Mr. James Walker, to Miss Mary Guerri, daughter of Mr. Peter Guerri, of that place. (Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1786.)

Died.] This morning, Mrs. Susannah Rivers, widow of the deceased Mr. Elisha Rivers, of James Island. (Friday, Oct. 13, 1786.)

Married.] Last evening, Mr. William Wood, Clerk of the Markets to Miss Peggy Morris, daughter of Mr. George Morris, of this City.

Died.] Mr. William Bennie, baker, of this City. (Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1786.)

Died.] At New-Providence, where she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Mary Hall, wife of Thomas Hall, Esq., Postmaster for this City.—In St. Thomas's Parish, on Monday last, Mrs. Martha Edwards, widow of the deceased Mr. William Edwards, saddler.—In this City, last night, Mr. George Munro.

This morning, in the poor-house of this city,——— Milner, aged 98 years. She was born near Exeter, County of Devonshire, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, on 21st. of May, 1688, and for many years past has resided in this country; where she has enjoyed an uninterrupted flow of health, retaining to the last moment of her existance the perfect use of her faculties. (Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1786.)

Died.] Wednesday evening last, after a tedious indisposition,

Mr. Thomas Tero, of this City, much regretted by all who knew him. (Friday, Oct. 20, 1786.)

Died.] Lately at Philadelphia, where he went for the recovery of his health, William Heyward, Esq; of this city. (Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1786.)

Last Friday was married in Columbia, Mr. Jacob Seibles, to Miss Sally Temple, from New York. (Thursday, Oct. 26, 1786.)

Monday last died at Georgetown, after a short illness, in the bloom of youth, Mr. William Jamerson, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Wednesday last died, at Goose-creek, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. William Mitchell.—On Thursday his remains were brought to town, and in the evening interred in the Scotch Presbyterian Church-yard, attended by a number of respectable citizens (Thursday, October 28, 1786.)

Died.] On Thursday evening, Mr. James Finlayson, millwright and engineer—a most ingenious mechanic, and a worthy honest man. (Saturday, Nov. 4, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, Capt. John Eden, of Salem.—His remains will be carried from No. 4 Lodge-Alley, this afternoon at o'clock, where his friends and acquaintances are desired to attend. (Wednesday, November 8, 1786.)

Married.] Mr. Samuel Rivers, ship-carpenter, to Miss Ruth Rivers, from Bermuda. (Monday, November 13, 1786.)

Married.] On Sunday evening last, Dr. Joseph Ramsay, to Miss Mary Tennant, daughter of the Reverend Mr. William Tennant, deceased, late Pastor of the Independent Church in this City.

Died.] Mr. George Fickling, of Wadmelow-Island. (Tuesday November, 14, 1786.)

Died.] At New-Providence, on 31st of October, much regretted by a respectable and numerous acquaintance, Mrs. Mary Johnstone, wife of Robert Johnston, Esq; of that Island, and daughter of Mr. George Cogdell, of this city. (Friday, November 17, 1786.)

Married.] On Thursday the 9th instant, at Edinburgh, on John's Island, Joseph Freer [*sic* see Nov. 21], Esq; of Stono, to the amiable Miss Sarah Freer, second daughter of John Freer, Esq; of John's Island. (Saturday, November 18, 1786.)

Died.] In this City, this morning, much regretted by a numerous acquaintance, James Fogartie, Esq; of St. Thomas's Parish. (Monday, November 20, 1786.)

Married.] On Thursday the 9th instant, at Edinburgh, on John's Island, *Joseph Farr*, not *Freer* (as mentioned in our paper of Saturday last through mistake) to Miss *Sarah Freer*, second daughter of John Freer, Esq; of John's Island.—On Thursday the 19th instant, in St. George's, Dorchester, Dr. *B. L. Perry* late Surgeon in the second Pennsylvania regiment, to Miss *Eliza Saltus*, youngest daughter of the deceased Richard Saltus, Esq; of Dorchester.—In this City, Mr. *Robert Givan* stone-cutter and brick-layer, to Miss *Mary Pattison*, both of this City. (Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1786.)

Married.] Mr. Richard Barlow, to Miss Rebecca Roberts, daughter of Mr. Stephen Roberts, of St. James's, Santee, deceased. (Thursday, Nov. 23, 1786.)

Married.] In this City, Mr. Thomas Simmons, of John's Island, to Miss Sarah Hayne, eldest daughter of the deceased Colonel Isaac Hayne, of Ponpon.—At Ashepoo, Mr. O'Brien Smith, to Martha Skirving, daughter of the deceased James Skirving, Esq.

Married last evening, Mr. Jacob Jeannerett, jun. to Miss Mary Jennens.

Died.] Yesterday afternoon, in the bloom of life, after a long and tedious illness, . . . Mrs. Margaret Milligan, wife of Mr. Jacob Milligan, of this City. (Friday, Nov. 24, 1786.)

Died.] In this City, on Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Hannahan, of Edisto Island.—Yesterday, Capt. Abraham Beasley. (Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1786.)

Yesterday evening was married Mr. C. C. Shutt, merchant, to Miss M. D. Reimers; a union in which constancy is most faithfully rewarded with the dear prize of beauty and merit, the gentleman having been a suitor for near seven years, and to crown his wishes the lady left her relations—friends—and country, to undertake a long, perilous voyage across the Atlantic. (Monday, Dec. 4, 1786.)

By the *Amelia*, Capt. Caldcleugh, from London, we have received accounts of the much lamented death of Henry Peronneau, Esq; lately of this state, who during a residence of upwards of fifty years in this his native city, acquired and supported the character of a just man and pious Christian, and in the public capacity

of treasurer, to which important trust he was called by the sufferages of his fellow citizens, he acquitted himself with honor and integrity. . . . This good man died at Ramsgate, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, on the 9th day of September last, leaving behind him a character worthy of imitation. (Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1786.)

Married.] Yesterday, at Bermuda, in St. Thomas's parish, Mr. John Musid, of this City, watch maker, to Miss Margaret Russell, daughter of the deceased Mr. Alexander Russell, ship carpenter, of this City.

Died.] On Wednesday morning last, after a long confinement, Mrs. Himeli, wife of the Rev. Bartholomew Himely, (Pastor of the French Church of this City.—The same evening, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Joseph Ball, sen. of this City, a worthy honest inhabitant. (Friday, December 8, 1786.)

Married.] In this City, last Thursday night, George Savage, Esq; of this City, to Miss Margaret Osborne, daughter of Thomas Osborne, Esq; of Ponpon. (Saturday, December 16, 1786.)

Died.] Yesterday evening, Mrs. Kidd, of a consumption the progress and fatal termination of which she bore with great fortitude and resignation.* * Mr. KIDD presents his respectful compliments to those ladies and gentlemen, that have taken places for GEORGE BARNWELL, with LETHE, and begs leave to solicit a continuation of their patronage on a future evening, when both those pieces will be performed, of which due notice will previously be given. Tickets delivered for the 19th instant will be taken. (Tuesday, December 19, 1786.)

Died last evening, Capt. Thomas Newbold, of the Island of Bermuda, who had sailed out of this port near twenty years: during the late war he proved himself a staunch friend to the liberties of America. (Wednesday, December 20, 1786.)

Married.] Yesterday, Mr. Joseph d' Costa, of this City, to Miss Rebecca de Pass, daughter of Dr. Raphael de Pass, lately from Jamaidh. (Thursday, Dec. 21, 1786.)

Married.] Last Sunday evening, John Parker, jun. Esq; Attorney at Law, to Miss Susanna Middleton, youngest daughter of the Hon. Henry Middleton, Esq; of this City. (Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1786.)

Yesterday died, Joseph Salvatore, Esq; aged 80 years. He was

formerly a most eminent merchant in England, being one of those who furnished that government with a million of money in two hours notice, during the rebellion in the year 1745; and likewise was one of the greatest landholders in this country. (Saturday, Dec. 30, 1786.)

(To be continued.)

HISTORICAL NOTES

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE PRIVATE BURYING GROUNDS AT PINE HILL AND CYPRESS PLANTATIONS

The following inscriptions are taken from the tombstones in the family burying grounds at the Waring plantations of Pine Hill and Cypress, accounts of which will be found on pages 179 and 197 of this issue; those from Pine Hill were very recently copied by Mr. Joseph Ioor Waring, and those from Cypress are taken from the notes of the late Thomas Waring, Esq; (1805-1860) and were copied many years ago.

Pine Hill

Here lyes interred the Body of Mrs. Sarah Elliott/who departed this Lifr/November 21st. 1749/Aetatis 19/Come hither Mortal cast an eye/Then go thy way, prepare to die/Here read thy doom, for die thou must/One day like me, be turned to dust.

In Memory of/Mr. Joseph Waring/who died September 12th./1761/aged 35 years 6 months./Here all my sufferings cease/Here all my Griefs are o'er./The Prisoner is at peace./The Mourner weeps no more/Joined to my better Friends above/And rest in my Redeemers love.

John Waring Esq/Youngest son of Richard Waring Senr./of Pine Hill/Departed this life on the 22nd. of Febry./1796/aged 63 years.

Sacred to the Memory of/Dr. Richard Waring/who died on the 8th. Day of/February 1814/In the 54th. year of his age.

Sacred to the Memory of/Mrs. Susan M. H. Boone/Relict of the late/James Boone Esq. and/Daughter of Thomas Waring/of P. H./Died Febry. 26th. 1838/Aged 58 years 8 months./

James Boone Esq./Departed this life/8th. of January/aged about 46 years.

Here lies the Remains of/Susan Mary, and her Infant son/Consort of/Robert Garden/and daughter of/Thomas W. Boone/Born March 24th. 1824/Died January 18th. 1848.

Joseph Joor Waring/Died 18th. December/1852/Aged 56 years 5 months 28 days.

Joseph Hall Waring/Departed this Life/27th. December 1841.

Mrs. Mary E. Waring/Wife of/Joseph J. Waring/Feby. 18th. 1848/Aged 48 years.

Richard George Waring/and Jane Ladson Waring/The former departed this life/11 May 1819/Aged 34 years 1 month/and the latter/April 10th. 1858/Aged 68 years and 2 months.

Thomas Waring Jr./who departed this life/16th. August 1848/Aged 26 years.

Mrs. Harriett E. Waring/wife of/Thomas Waring Jr./who departed this life/on the 22nd. day December 1846/Aged 24 years and one month/and of their Infant son/John Jennings Waring/aged 7 months.

Sacred to the Memory of/Colonel William Ioor/Born 25th. April 1809/Died 21st. June 1863/Leaving a widow and a large circle/of friends to mourn his loss.

Sacred to the memory of Cornelia M. Ioor/Born November 1813/Died 19th. June 1851.

Isaac Perry Waring/Son of/Joseph and Mary Waring/died in Sumerville/24th. June 1839/aged 10 years.

To the memory of/James Miller A.M./student of Law/Youngest son of Rev. John Miller/of Dover, State of Maryland/who died under the hospitable/roof of Dr. Richard Waring/on the 15th. of April 1796/Aged 29 years./Afflicted with a Pulmonary Consumption/he had left his beloved and native home for/the renewing of

his health when he was arrested by Death in a land of/Strangers, whose sympathetic kindness/embraced all the duties of kindred and friends./This stone was erected by his Brothers and Sisters/not only to point out the spot where his Ashes/repose, and to commemorate the virtues and Talents of an Amiable young man and the/loss of a beloved Brother, but also to express/their Affection and gratitude for the/kindness and friendship, with which/he was treated in South Carolina.

Cypress

Sacred to the Memory of/Mr. Benjamin Waring/who died Jany. 12th. 1763/aged 40 years & 2 mos./Come hither mortals cast an eye:/Then go thy way, prepare to die./Here read thy doom, that die thou must./One day like me be turned to dust.

T. W. Senr. ob: March 17th. 1824/oe: 79 years, 8 mos: 2 days.

Sacred to the Memory of/Mrs. Mary Waring, the beloved and affectionate Consort of/Thomas Waring Senr./Naval Officer, Charleston, and Daughter of/Benjamin Waring Esq:/whose Remains are here deposited/at her desire with nine of her children./Obit 13th. May 1808. Oetatis 61./Her amiable disposition, engaging manners/and correct discharge of the relative duties/of life, will leave a lasting impression/on the mind of her affectionate husband/children & Friends, to whom she gave a bright example of Piety & Virtue/"The Lord gave & the Lord hath taken away, Blessed/be the name of the Lord."

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Miss Mabel L. Webber,

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XX

OCTOBER, 1919

No. 4

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JENKINS, OF ST. JOHN'S COLLETON

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

The earliest mention of Jenkins¹ which we find in South Carolina is a William Jenkins, who came out with Nicholas Cartwright, in the First Fleet in 1669;² no further mentions of this William Jenkins has been found. A John Jenkins was deputy for the Earl of Craven, and Governor of North Carolina after the death of Harvey, in 1680.³ Also a John Jenkins, with several other people, was imported by Francis Turgis, who received in September, 1684, a warrant for 1050 acres for arrival rights,⁴ but nothing has yet been found to connect these early Jenkins with the man we are dealing with.

The earliest positive mention of John Jenkins of Colleton County yet found is February 10, 1706/7, when he, with William

¹ This genealogy was compiled for C. Bissell Jenkins, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., and the same difficulties have been encountered as with most of the Coast families, both public and family records have been lost or destroyed. This family lived chiefly in Colleton and Beaufort Counties, where all public records are gone; therefore the genealogy can never be complete, and the possibility of making errors cannot be avoided. The work has been done from researches made in the records in Columbia and Charleston, and such data as the family could furnish. With the exception of a few families, there has been no attempt to continue the genealogy much after 1830.

² *South Carolina Historical Society Collections*, vol. 5, p. 135.

³ *Ibid*, p. 159.

⁴ Warrants for Lands, 1680-1692, p. 165.

Whippy, stood surety for John Fripp who was appointed guardian of Ralph Bailey, minor son of Henry Bailey of Colleton, deceased.⁵ In November, 1710, he purchased of Dorothy Ogle of Colleton County (widow of John Hamilton of Edisto Island, she married Thomas Ogle after Hamilton's death) 400 acres on Edisto Island, bounding North on John Hamilton, East on John Frampton, South on a marsh, and West on Henry Bower.⁶ In April, 1725, Mary Wyatt of Colleton County, widow of Robert Wyatt, made her will and mentions her son Joseph; to John Jenkins Senr. £100 currency; her brother Joseph and her sister Abigail (no surnames given) Joseph Sealy and John Jenkins Ex'ors. John Jenkins, Jr., a witness.⁷ There is probably a relationship here, but nothing yet found shows just what it is.

On April 12, 1727, John Jenkins married Elizabeth Adams, she was the widow of David Adams, Mariner (1682-?1720) of New England, and the daughter of Richard Capers and his wife Mary (probably born Barnet).⁸ Elizabeth Jenkins had by her first husband David Adams, four children, namely: David Adams, born about 1718 and died about 1786; Mary Adams, born 1712 or earlier; Hannah Adams and Nathaniel Adams.

John Jenkins had also married previously, but the name of his first wife has not been recovered. In January, 1735, he conveys to his sons John and William the 400 acres purchased of Dorothy Ogle in 1710; the following is an abstract of the deed:

John Jenkins, Senr., of Colleton County, St. Johns Parish, in consideration of 500 Pounds Current money, to son William Jenkins, 200 acres bounding East on John Frampton planter, after my decease; 50 acres for use of my wife Elizabeth together with dwelling, &c., he paying to my children as they come of age their equal parts of the 500 lbs. viz. Joseph Jenkins, Christopher Jenkins, Richard Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, Elizabeth Jenkins, Benjamin Jenkins, and Charles Jenkins; dated January 5, 1735; John Jenkins Jr. and James Clark witnesses.⁹ On the January 17, 1735, John

⁵ South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 13, p. 57.

⁶ Memorial filed by John Jenkins, April 7, 1733; Memorial Book 2, p. 303, Columbia, S. C., Office Historical Commission.

⁷ Probate Court, Charleston, S. C.

⁸ Capers and Adams genealogies, printed by A. S. Salley, Jr., in the Columbia State.

⁹ Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book T, p. 318.

Jenkins, Senr., executes a like deed, 200 acres to his son John Jenkins, West on Mr. Joseph Russell, East on "my son William Jenkins;" makes the same provision for his wife Elizabeth and his younger children as named above. William Jenkins and Samuel Varin witnesses.¹⁰

This John Jenkins died between 1735 and 1739, leaving a will which is missing. From the manhood dates of his elder sons, William and John, who were both born before 1706, it appears that John Jenkins senr. was born by 1680, and probably earlier. John Jenkins, Sr., by his first wife, name unknown, had issue:

1. ⁷ Ann Jenkins, who married David Adams, December 6, 1739.¹¹ There is no positive proof that Ann was a daughter of John Jenkins, Sr., but the inference is that she was. David Adams was a step son of John Jenkins.
2. ii. William Jenkins, born 1704 or earlier, died in 1758, leaving a will; married first after 1728, a daughter of Jeremiah Clark; married second Mary, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Townsend; married third, Sarah Sealy, widow of the William Sealy who died 1748; had issue by each wife.
3. iii. John Jenkins, Jr., born 1706 or earlier, married May 23, 1727, Mary Adams, step-daughter to his father¹² and died intestate about 1756¹³; his widow married William Mason of Charlestown before February 7, 1759. This John Jenkins is mentioned in the records as Capt. John Jenkins; he owned lands in Charlestown, on Edisto and on Stono River. He advertises for sale in 1733, 432 acres on the "head of the middle branch of Stono River" and directs that any person interested apply to Capt. John Jenkins living in Charlestown.¹⁴ He was also one of the commissioners for the parish of St. John when it was taken off from St. Paul's in 1734.¹⁵ His descendants are

¹⁰ Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book S, p. 238.

¹¹ St. Philip's Register.

¹² St. Philip's Register.

¹³ Probate Court, Charleston.

¹⁴ South Carolina Gazette, January 27, 1733.

¹⁵ Dalcho's *Church History*, p. 360.

unknown, unless the Ann Jenkins who married first Paul Grimball, 1756, and second, 1760, William Patreau¹⁶ was his daughter.

4. iv. Joseph Jenkins, born 1714 or earlier, will proved 1770; married May 31, 1735, Phoebe Chaplin.¹⁷ He lived in St. Helena's Parish, and left issue.
5. v. Christopher Jenkins, born 1716 or earlier; died intestate about 1760; lived in St. Helena's Parish; possibly married a daughter of William Adams; left issue.

John Jenkins Senr. and his second wife Elizabeth (Capers) Adams had issue:

6. vi. Thomas Jenkins, mentioned in the deed of 1735, then under age; no further record of him has been found.
- vii. Elizabeth Jenkins, mentioned in the deed referred to above as under age; some indication that she married Ralph Bailey of Edisto Island, but not proved. (Benjamin Jenkins and Elizabeth Bailey administered on the estate of Ralph Bailey in 1768.)
7. viii. Richard Jenkins of Edisto Island; born 1730 or earlier, will proved 1772; married first before 1750 Abigail daughter of Daniel and Abigail Townsend; married second before 1755, Martha daughter of Edward Rippon; left issue.
8. ix. Benjamin Jenkins, Esq., of Edisto Island and Charleston; also had lands on Wadmalaw; he was born before 1735, died about 1782; married between 1757 and 1759, Mary daughter of Joshua Grimball; left issue.
9. x. Charles Jenkins, born before 1735, no further record of him.

Elizabeth Capers, widow of David Adams, outlived her second husband John Jenkins Senr. for many years. In 1741, January 1, she gave to her four children by Adams (David who married first, 1739, Ann Jenkins; married second 1753, Catherine Grimball; Mary, married first, 1727, John Jenkins, married second William Mason; Hannah who married first, 1731, John Frampton second, 1740, her cousin Joseph Ellicott Capers, and third Middleton

¹⁶ St. Philip's Register Mass.

¹⁷ St. Helena's Parish Register.

Evans; and Nathaniel Adams, who married first, 1740, his cousin Mary Capers, and second, 1744, Margaret Ellis,) one half of lot number 64 in Charlestown, on Church Street and Jenkins Alley, now Longitude Lane. The half of the lot measured then 15 feet on Church Street and 16 feet at the rear, and was 195 feet in depth; the Alley to be perpetually kept open, was five feet wide by 195 feet long.¹⁸ This land was part of land owned by Richard Capers, and given by his son William to his step mother Mary Capers, and his half brothers and sisters, by a deed dated September 7, 1695.¹⁹ In February, 1759, Mary Mason, and her husband William Mason, convey to Richard Jenkins of Edisto Island, Mary's part of this lot, given her by her mother in 1741.²⁰ Many years after this, December 11, 1776, Elizabeth Jenkins, widow gave to her son Benjamin Jenkins "For love and affection" the eastern most part of lot 64, 120 feet 6 inches in depth, 15 feet 4 inches on west and 16 feet on east.²¹

2

William Jenkins (John 1) born before 1704; will made February 6, 1758, proved February 17, 1758: married (1) after 1728, a daughter of Jeremiah Clark; the will of Jeremiah Clark, September 14, 1728, mentions among others daus. Phoebe, Mary and Martha.²² Will of James Clark, son of Jeremiah, April 16, 1750, mentions sister Martha Eaton, nephews John Jenkins, William Jenkins, brother-in-law Wm. Jenkins, bro.-in-law Wm. Lawton and others;²³ she was either Mary or Phoebe, just which daughter married Lawton, and which Jenkins does not appear. William Jenkins married (2) Mary Townsend, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Townsend.²⁴ He married (3) Sarah ———, widow of William Sealy.²⁵

¹⁸ Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book X, p. 247, plat annexed.

¹⁹ Register's Records, D, p. 187; Office Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C.

²⁰ Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book YY, p. 607.

²¹ Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book A, 5, p. 326.

²² Probate Court, Book 1727-1729, p. 204.

²³ Probate Court, Book 1747-1752, p. 292.

²⁴ Will of Abigail Townsend, July 2, 1773, Probate Court, 1771-1774.

²⁵ Diary of Ann Hart, Mss., and will of Sarah Jenkins, made July 14, 1773.

William Jenkins was a planter on Edisto Island; his will mentions his wife Sarah, sons William and John, daughters Mary and Abigail under 18, son Joseph under 21.

William Jenkins and his first wife ——— Clark had issue:

10. i. John Jenkins, born 1736 or earlier, died intestate before December 4, 1764; married (1) Mary daughter of William and Sarah Sealy (his step-mother's daughter) married (2) Providence Grimball daughter of Isaac Grimball, issue by both wives.
- ii. William Jenkins, died in 1758 without issue; a planter of Edisto Island. His will made March 5, 1758, mentions his brothers and sisters viz. John Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Abigail Jenkins, and Joseph Jenkins, sisters under 18. Nephew John Jenkins 500 acres on Edisto, East on "my brother" John Jenkins, west on the estate of James Clark, brother John Jenkins and uncles Richard Jenkins and Benjamin Jenkins to be executors.

William Jenkins and his second wife Mary Townsend had issue:

- iii. Abigail Jenkins, 1749-1812; married (1) Joseph Murray, one son Joseph James Murray; married (2) Ephraim Mikell, no issue.
- iv. Mary Jenkins, no further record.

William Jenkins and his third wife Sarah widow of William Sealy had issue:

- v. Joseph Jenkins, Jr., born about 1753, died intestate before June 19, 1790; married (1) Martha, daughter of Paul Grimball; she died without issue February 16, 1785. Married (2) Elizabeth Bailey Clark, daughter of Jeremiah Clark the second; had one daughter by his second wife, Ann Wilkins Jenkins. His widow married (2) John Seabrook, and (3) Rev. Donald McCleod.

Joseph Jenkins was called Jr., to distinguish him from his cousin Joseph, son of Joseph (4. iv), born 1740; he was a Justice for CharlesTown District in 1776.²⁸ A Joseph Jenkins was Captain of the Edisto Island Volunteer Company in October, 1775, and a Joseph Jenkins was a member of the St. Helena's Volunteer

²⁸ Journal General Assembly, March-April, 1776.

Company, John Jenkins Captain, October 20, 1775; it is difficult to find just which Joseph Jenkins is intended; at this time there were three; Joseph, son of Joseph of St. Helena's, who was born in 1740, Joseph son of William, as mentioned above, born about 1753, and Joseph son of Richard, born in 1761.

3

John Jenkins, Jr. (John 1), born 1706 or earlier; died intestate about 1756, for in February of that year, his widow Mary advertises as his administratrix.²⁷ He witnessed the will of Mary Wyatt in 1725 (see under John Jenkins, Sr.) was an appraiser of the estate of Ephraim Mikell in 1729.²⁸ Owned part of an Island called Watch Island, in the North Edisto River in 1745, which he conveyed to his brother William in 1750.²⁹ Is mentioned as Captain Jenkins, in a number of the records. He was a shopkeeper in Charlestown for a time about 1747;³⁰ married Mary Adams, his step-sister, May 23, 1727,³¹ and his widow married William Mason of Charlestown.

His children, if any, are unknown. There is an unplaced Ann Jenkins, who married Paul Grimball in 1756,³² and Benjamin Baker, in his will December 29, 1748³³ mentions his wife Mary, and his father in law John Jenkins; the dates make it seem most likely that the above John Jenkins was the one mentioned.

4

Joseph Jenkins (John 1), born 1714 or earlier, will made August 21, 1770, proved October 17, 1770. He was a planter on St. Helena's Island; married May 31, 1735, Phoebe Chaplin.³⁴ His will mentions his wife Phoebe; his son Joseph to whom he gives St. Philip's Island, formerly granted to Mr. Capers; and 12 negroes; to his son John, land bought of Thomas Farr Senr. bounding west

²⁷ *South Carolina Gazette*, February 26, 1756.

²⁸ Probate Court, Book 1722-1726, p. 99.

²⁹ Memorial Book 7, pp. 561 and 533, Office Historical Commission, Columbia.

³⁰ Probate Court, Book 1746-1749, p. 154.

³¹ St. Philip's Register.

³² St. Philip's Register, Mss.

³³ Probate Court.

³⁴ St. Helena's Register.

on Dataw creek, east on Nairns creek, and 18 slaves. Daughter Phoebe Waight, and granddaughter Martha Scott.³⁵

Joseph Jenkins and his wife Phoebe had issue:

- i. John Jenkins, born May 1738³⁶ died young.
11. ii. Joseph Jenkins, born September 3, 1740, married Sarah Toomer May 31, 1770; may have married more than once.³⁷
- iii. Phoebe, born January 30, 1742, married William Waight and had issue. Their daughter Phoebe married William Elliott of Beaufort whose grandson was General Stephen Elliott.
- iv. Ann, born January 29, 1745, married George Scott, and had issue.
12. v. John Jenkins, born May 31, 1750; died 1814; married Mary Fripp, and had issue.
- vi. Mary born March 6, 1752; died March 6, 1756.³⁸
- vii. Elizabeth, died December 29, 1763.³⁹

5

Christopher Jenkins (John 1), born 1716 or earlier; died intestate about 1760.⁴⁰ He mortgaged a negro to Joseph Adams June 29 1759, then describes himself as of St. Helena. Name of his wife not recovered, some evidence that he married a daughter of William Adams, of St. Helena, but not proved.

All known issue:

13. i. Christopher Jenkins, born July 9, 1738, died in 1774 (dates from St. Helena Reg. and will). He married (1) Mary Wetherley December 16, 1761;⁴¹ had one son; married (2) Providence Grimbail, widow of John Jenkins (no. 10), no issue by second marriage.

³⁵ Probate Court, Will Book R.R., p. 552.

³⁶ St. Helena's Register.

³⁷ St. Helena's Register.

³⁸ St. Helena's Register.

³⁹ St. Helena's Register.

⁴⁰ Inventory filed January 25, 1760, Probate Court, Book 1758-1761, p. 294.

⁴¹ St. Philip's Register.

7

Richard Jenkins (John 1), of Edisto Island, was a son of John Jenkins, Sr., by his wife Elizabeth Adams; he was born 1730 or earlier; will made December 8, 1771, proved November 6, 1772;⁴² He married first, before December 4, 1750, Abigail Townsend, daughter of Daniel and Abigail Townsend;⁴³ married (2) before January 18, 1755, Martha, daughter of Edward and Ann Rippon, of Edisto Island.⁴⁴ His widow seems to have married — Hanahan. He owned land on Edisto Island, some of it purchased in 1751; and July 2, 1761, he sold to George Walker Senr. vintner of Charles Town, the part of lot 64 in Charlestown, which he purchased of his half sister Mary Mason and her husband William as recited above.⁴⁵ This deed is very confusing, for it gives the impression that Elizabeth Jenkins, the mother, had died before the marriage of Mary to Mason, yet there is another deed in 1776 which recites the deed of gift of part of lot 64 from Elizabeth Jenkins to her son Benjamin Jenkins (see above).

Richard Jenkins and his first wife Abigail Townsend had issue:

14. i. Daniel Jenkins of Edisto, died about 1801; married (1) Hepsibah Frampton, issue. Married (2) February 2, 1781, Martha, daughter of Benjamin Seabrook, issue.

Richard Jenkins and his second wife Martha Rippon had issue:

15. ii. Micah Jenkins, born 1754, died 1831;⁴⁶ he married (1) Mary Ficklin⁴⁷ and (2), 1785, Margaret Meggett.
16. iii. Benjamin Jenkins, Senr., of Wadmalaw Island; died 1826; married 1784, Hannah Fripp (born 1764) daughter of John and Elizabeth Fripp, of St. Helena.
- iv. Richard Jenkins, mentioned in his father's will, no further record.
17. v. Joseph Jenkins (1761–1828), married 1785 Elizabeth Evans (1765–1826).

⁴² Probate Court, Book 1771–1774, p. 264.

⁴³ Probate Court, Book 1749–1751, p. 356.

⁴⁴ Will of Edward Rippon, Probate Court, Book R.R., p. 509.

⁴⁵ Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book YY, p. 613.

⁴⁶ Tombstone in St. John's Colleton, Churchyard, John's Island.

⁴⁷ Family record.

18. vi. Isaac Jenkins, mentioned in his father's will. No further record.
- vii. Elizabeth Jenkins, married in November, 1783, Paul Fripp Jr. and had issue.
- viii. Ann Jenkins, married November 7, 1783, James Laroach of Wadmalaw Island, and had issue.
- ix. Sarah Jenkins, no further record.

8

Benjamin Jenkins, Esq., of Edisto, Wadmalaw and Charlestown (John 1), son of John Jenkins, Sr., and his second wife Elizabeth (Capers) Adams. He was born 1735 or earlier, and died between May 10, 1781, and June 29, 1782. He married between September 2, 1757, and July 31, 1759, Mary, the daughter of Joshua Grimball, who died in 1757.⁴⁸ Joshua Grimball was the third son of Thomas Grimball and Elizabeth Adams, and a grandson of Paul Grimball (died 1696) of Edisto Island, an English merchant who came to Carolina in 1681, and was Secretary of the Province until his death; was Lord Carterett's deputy in 1691, and was one of the important men of his period.

Benjamin Jenkins purchased December 19, 1759, a plantation of 106 acres on Edisto Islands, bounding South west on William Eddings, South East on Mary Russell, North east on ———, and North West on William Adams. The said plantation was granted to Joseph Russell about 1716/17; Russell died intestate, and the plantation went to his only sister Mary, wife of James Cochran, and on decease of said Mary Cochran the plantation became vested in Mary and Elizabeth, her only children who survived leaving issue; one half of the said 106 acres described, descended to Joseph Ash as eldest son of Mary Cochran, and the other moiety to Samuel Peronneau, eldest son and heir at law of Elizabeth Cochran, said Mary and Elizabeth being both dead. Joseph Ash by lease and release March 19, 1750, conveyed to William Adams all his undivided moiety, which afterwards became vested in his eldest son and heir at law, William Adams; said William Adams and Eliza-

⁴⁸ Probate Court, Book 1758-1763, receipt of Mary Grimball, now wife of Benjamin Jenkins, for her share of the estate of her father Joshua Grimball, under his will made September 2, 1757.

beth his wife, and Samuel Peronneau, being tenants in common, conveyed by lease and release December 19–20, 1759, to Benjamin Jenkins.⁴⁹

On December 20, 1771, Benjamin Jenkins purchased a plantation on Wadmalaw Island, known as the "Rocks"; this comprised 496 acres⁵⁰ and was located in part where the village of Rockville now is; he purchased it of Thomas Tucker for 7936 pounds Carolina Currency; the bounds were: the Southern most part of the plantation of Thomas Tucker, containing in all 1060 acres; the southernmost part containing in all 496 acres, including a small island in the marsh, granted September 30, 1736, to Paul Hamilton, containing about 18 acres; butting and bounding North on land formerly belonging to Samuel Winborn, deceased, being another part of the said larger tract of land and marsh; Northwest on a branch of Bohicket Creek, West on Bohicket Creek, Southwest on Bohicket Creek; South partly on Marsh, partly on creek, and partly on another marsh; East on land formerly belonging to David Ferguson and Robert Sams, deceased. Conveyed to Thomas Tucker April 21, 1770, by John Sams of Colleton County, a son and devisee of the said Robert Sams. The deed calls for a plat which is missing.

On March 13, 1779, the executors of William Miller released to Benjamin Jenkins of Edisto Island, planter, a lot in Charleston, on White Point, West side of Broughton's Battery, measuring from the Northwest corner to the middle of the Kitchen Chimney on the Street-way 61 feet.⁵¹

Benjamin Jenkins was a member of the Provincial Assembly of South Carolina in 1775 and 1776 from the parish of St. John's Colleton; he was a Justice of the Peace at the same time.⁵² He was a Commissioner for building the Episcopal Church on Edisto Island in 1770.⁵³ Henry Laurens writes to Benjamin Jenkins concerning the delivery of gun powder and a cannon to the Colle-

⁴⁹ Memorial, Columbia, S. C., vol. 9, p. 38.

⁵⁰ Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book A, 5, p. 361.

⁵¹ Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston, Book Z, p. 490.

⁵² McCrady, *South Carolina under the Royal Government, 1719–1776*, p. 804; also *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 7, p. 106.

⁵³ *History of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Edisto Island*, by E. M. Seabrook, 1853.

ton County Regiment and the militia volunteer companies on Edisto Island.⁵⁴

Benjamin Jenkins made his will May 10, 1781, proved June, 29, 1782.⁵⁵ He describes himself as of Wadmalaw Is; sick and weak, but of sound mind etc.

Confirms to his daughter, Sarah Grimball Whaley, wife of Archibald Whaley, all negroes and other property given her; also a silver tankard.

To son Benjamin Jenkins, silver, etc. To son Samuel Jenkins, certain pieces of silver; and to daughter Mary Jenkins remainder of silver. To his two sons Benjamin and Samuel, plantation on Wadmalaw Island called the Rocks; two lots in Charleston, one on South Bay, the other on Old Church Street on an alley commonly called Jenkins alley or Longitude lane, to be sold. Remainder of estate to sons Benjamin and Samuel and to daughter Mary Jenkins when 21 or married. To two sons Benjamin and Samuel, the lot "given me by my Mother," bounding on Jenkins alley, and South on Dr. Poinsette.

Nephews Daniel Jenkins, Benjamin Jenkins and Barnard Adams, Friends John Wilson of Wadmalaw and Hugh Wilson, and two sons Benjamin and Samuel Jenkins when of age, and son-in-law Archibald Whaley to be Executors and guardians. May 10, 1781; John Patterson, William Patterson and William Adams, witnesses. Proved June 29, 1782.

Benjamin Jenkins and his wife had issue:

- i. Sarah Grimball Jenkins, who had married Archibald Whaley of Edisto Island before 1781⁵⁶ She had three children; Archibald Whaley died before 1791, and his widow had married Dr. Alexander McGregor.⁵⁷
19. ii. Benjamin Jenkins, under age when his father made his will, but was made an executor of same, so must have been 18 or more, therefore born 1763 or earlier. He died intestate before 1820; married Martha Reynolds, who died in 1820, leaving a will; they left issue.

⁵⁴ *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 2, p. 266.

⁵⁵ Probate Court, Book 1780-1783, p. 215.

⁵⁶ Will of her father.

⁵⁷ Probate Court, 1783-1812, p. 60.

- 20. iii. Samuel Jenkins, under age in 1781, but an executor of his father's will. He died intestate before 1822; married and left issue.
- iv. Mary Jenkins, unmarried and under age in May, 1781, but married to John Paterson, September 13, 1781.⁵⁸

10

John Jenkins; (William 2, John 1), son of William Jenkins, and his first wife, born Clark. John Jenkins was born 1736 or earlier, and died intestate before December 4, 1764.⁵⁹ He married first, Mary, daughter of William and Sarah Sealey, the daughter of his stepmother.⁶⁰ John Jenkins married second, Providence, daughter of Isaac Grimbball. He lived on Edisto Island, where, in 1758, he had a plantation of 570 acres on a creek out of the North Edisto River.⁶¹ In July, 1763, he gave to his daughter Ann Jenkins a negro girl, Providence Jenkins being a witness. His widow married (2) Christopher Jenkins, (3) Samuel Fickling, and (4) Abraham Bush.

John Jenkins and his first wife, Mary Sealey, had issue:

- i. Ann Jenkins, who married John Adams.⁶²
- ii. Mary Jenkins, married Nathaniel Adams.

John Jenkins and his second wife, Providence Grimbball, had issue:

- iii. John Jenkins, born before 1758 (see under 2, no. ii), died intestate about 1800. Married Martha only

⁵⁸ St. Philip's Register.

⁵⁹ *South Carolina Gazette*, December 31, 1764, advertises estate of John Jenkins on Edisto Island, 50 slaves, etc., Providence Jenkins and Charles Grimbball, administrators.

⁶⁰ Diary of Anne Hart, born Sealy, who married first Charles Isaac Grimbball, second Oliver Hart the clergyman. ". . . . I was born at Eutaw Indian land January 4, 1741, of religious parents, William and Sarah Sealy. My honoured father died 1747 Dec., leaving three children, Mary, Anne and William. My mother afterwards married Mr. William Jenkins of Edisto Island, my sister married his son John, she died young, leaving two children."

⁶¹ Memorials, Columbia, S. C.

⁶² Will of Sarah Jenkins, widow of Wm. Sealy and Wm. Jenkins, she mentions her granddaughters Ann, wife of John Adams, and Mary, wife of Nathaniel Adams.

daughter of Robert Seabrook,⁶³ and had four children: (1) Robert Seabrook Jenkins, who died 1837 (will), leaving four children, viz., John, Mary Henrietta, who married, 1814, J. Robert Cook; Eliza Grimbball, and Christopher; (2) William Jenkins; (3) Martha Seabrook Jenkins, September 23, 1791—October 19, 1852, who married, 1814, Roswell Post Johnson, she is buried in Episcopal Church yard at Pendleton, S. C.; (4) ———.

On October 7, 1782,⁶⁴ John Jenkins conveyed by deed of gift to his brother, Isaac Jenkins, 236 acres, part of a tract "originally granted to my great-grand father, John Jenkins, on September 24, 1710, bounding when laid out to my grand-father, William Jenkins, South West on Captain John Jenkins, North East on Paul Hamilton, North West on Frampton, other sides on marsh and creek between North and South Edisto . . . plat laid down to my said grand-father, William Jenkins, by Henry Tonge, deputy surveyor, April 11, 1744." The other part of this tract was conveyed by John Jenkins and Mary, his wife, February 28, 1745, to John Frampton.⁶⁵ This was John Jenkins, son of the first John; this land by various wills and deeds became the property of the Edings, and is now part of Bay View plantation. Just who owns the part given by John Jenkins to his brother Isaac, does not appear.

iv. Isaac Jenkins Born about 1762, died October, 1794, intestate. Married, 1782, Margaret Wilkinson. Isaac Jenkins and his brother John are mentioned in the will of their uncle John Grimbball, 1804, and in that of Abraham Bush, 1788, who was the fourth husband of their mother, Providence Grimbball; she died intestate before March, 1806.

Isaac Jenkins and his wife Margaret Wilkinson had issue:

- (1). Eliza, who died unmarried, leaving will (1820).
- (2). Providence Jenkins, 1784-1846, married Ephraim Mikell and left issue.
- (3). Ann Ninian Jenkins, married William Grimbball Baynard, and left issue.

⁶³ Mesne Conveyance Office, Book B, 6, p. 299.

⁶⁴ Mesne Conveyance Office, Book X, 9, p. 451.

⁶⁵ Mesne Conveyance Office, Book B, 3, p. 700.

- (4). Isaac Grimbball Jenkins, married Isabella Fripp; he died before 1818, leaving issue; William Fripp Jenkins, Benjamin Whitmarsh Seabrook Jenkins, 1812-1838, who married Sarah Swinton, April, 1833, and has four children, Isabella, married Dr. E. E. Jenkins; Mary Susan, married James Moffat; Caroline Olivia, married C. P. W. King, and Benjamin W. S., who died young. Margaret Jenkins, widow of Isaac, married second, Benjamin Seabrook, she made her will March 5, 1823, and mentions her late son Isaac Grimbball Jenkins, her former husband, Isaac Jenkins, the Jenkins burial ground on Edisto Island, which is to be reserved, her grandchildren, William Fripp Jenkins, Benjamin Whitmarsh Jenkins, Caroline Olivia Jenkins, children of her deceased son Isaac Grimbball Jenkins, all under age; her deceased daughter Eliza Jenkins, daughter Providence Mikell, wife of Ephraim Mikell, grandson Ephraim Mikell; grandchildren Margaret Wilkinson Baynard, Sarah Ann Baynard, and Thomas Archibald Baynard, children of her deceased daughter Ann Ninian Baynard, wife of William G. Baynard; husband Benjamin Seabrook. Proved November 12, 1823. To the children of Isaac Grimbball Jenkins and Isabella Fripp should be added Carolina Olivia Jenkins, born 1818, married Edward Lovell in 1834, and Margaret Mary, who died young.

12

John Jenkins (Joseph 2, John 1), son of Joseph Jenkins (no. 4) and Phoebe Chaplin; he was born May 13, 1750. He was a Captain of St. Helena Volunteer Company in December, 1775.⁶⁶ Married Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Fripp. They had issue.⁶⁷

- i. Col. John Jenkins, 1771-1822, married Sarah Chaplin, 1779-1816; had five children, viz., Elizabeth, married Theodore Rhodes. Mary, married Joseph Lee. Sarah Chaplin, married Joseph Meyers. John and Daniel.

⁶⁶ *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 3, pp. 102, 125.

⁶⁷ Family record of Mr. Hawkins K. Jenkins.

- ii. Daniel Jenkins married Isabella Field; had one son, who died young.
- iii. Benjamin Jenkins, married Eliz. Perry, had four children, Benjamin, Daniel, who married Anne Jenkins of Wadmalaw; Anne, who married (1) — Perry, (2) W. B. Fripp; William Jenkins, M.D., married Eliza Chaplin and had five children.
- iv. William Jenkins married Mary Chaplin; had three children, two died young, Charlotte m., Capt. R. Croft.
- v. Phoebe Waight Jenkins, married Richard Jenkins (son of no. 15).
- vi. Eliza Hand Jenkins, married Benjamin Chaplin; had no issue.

13

Christopher Jenkins (Christopher 2, John 1), son of Christopher Jenkins and his wife (name unknown). He was born July 9, 1738, and died in January, 1774.⁶⁸ He married first, December 16, 1761, Mary Wetherly daughter of William Wetherly and his wife Sarah Cole, of John's Island, and second, Providence Grimball, widow of John Jenkins (no. 10).

Christopher Jenkins made his will January 20, 1774, proved January 28, 1774; describes himself as being of Edisto Island, planter, and mentions his wife Providence; his son Christopher Jenkins, under age; his sons-in-law (stepsons) John Jenkins and Isaac Jenkins, both under age; Sarah Adams, wife of William Adams, and her brother William Wetherly on condition they discharge his estate from all incumbrance to the estate he received by his former wife. Leaves money to the Chapel at Ease on Edisto Island. Mentions Mrs. Mary Whippy and her daughter Rebecca Whippy. Uncle Benjamin Jenkins to inherit plantation on Edisto Island, in case of death of son Christopher Jenkins and son-in-law Isaac Jenkins; son Christopher Jenkins all lands on Wadmalaw Island, and in case he die, then cousin Daniel Jenkins, and if he died under age, then to brother Nathaniel Adams. [Just how Nathaniel Adams is his brother is not clear; Adams may have married a sister of Christopher Jenkins; Adams in his will speaks

⁶⁸ *South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, February, 1774.

of Christopher Jenkins, son of this Christopher, as his nephew.] In case son Christopher dies under age and without issue, then provisions are made for dividing certain parts of the estate between his wife Providence, Cousin Joseph Jenkins, Sr., of St. Helena, Cousin Phoebe Waight, Cousin Martha Scott, daughter of Ann Scott, deceased, but if said Martha dies, then Cousins Joseph Jenkins, John Jenkins and Phoebe Waight. Uncle William Adams, Cousin Abigail Murray, Cousin Joseph Jenkins, son of William Jenkins; Uncle Richard Jenkins' eight youngest children. Uncle Benjamin Jenkins, 1500 Pounds currency. Brother Nathaniel Adams, Cousin Isaac Grimbail, son of Charles Grimbail, and his sister Sarah Grimbail, 500 pounds for schooling poor children on Edisto; if there be any money left, then one-third to wife, brother Nathaniel Adams, sons-in-law John and Isaac Jenkins, and two-thirds to all the name Jenkins in the "male line in this Province that relate unto me." Son Christopher to have the best education possible to be given in this Province, and then, if proper, to be apprenticed to an attorney-at-law.

Uncle Benjamin Jenkins, Brother Nathaniel Adams, Cousin Daniel Jenkins, Friends John Laroche and Paul Hamilton, Jr., to be executors.

Joseph Fickling, Nathaniel Morgan and Archibald Whaley witnesses. Will proved January 20, 1774, and Daniel Jenkins qualified; February 4, 1774, Benjamin Jenkins, Nathaniel Adams, and John Laroche qualified.

Christopher Jenkins by his first wife had issue:

- i. Christopher Jenkins of St. Paul's Parish, born 1769 or earlier; died on Edisto Island February 8, 1794.⁶⁹ Married Mary Wilkinson; she married second, Thomas Whaley. Christopher Jenkins' will made February 5, 1794, proved March 7, 1794, mentions, wife Mary, sons Christopher and John, daughters Eliza and Susannah; brothers John and Isaac Jenkins; kinsmen Edward Wilkinson, friends Thomas B. Seabrook and Samuel Fickling to be executors. Of his children, John and Susannah died young; Eliza married first Thomas Whaley, son of Thomas

⁶⁹ *City Gazette*, February 14, 1794.

Whaley, and stepson to her mother; married second John Raven Mathews. Christopher married Catherine Boone, and had Mary and Maria, who both married Rev. W. O. Prentis, and Robert Boone Jenkins, who married Eliza L. Bailey in 1841, and died without issue.

14

Daniel Jenkins of Edisto Island (Richard 2, John 1), son of Richard Jenkins (no. 7) by his first wife, Abigail Townsend. He is mentioned in the will of his grandmother, Abigail Townsend, dated July 3, 1773. Daniel Jenkins died before June, 1804, leaving a will; he married first Hebsibah Frampton, and second, in February, 1781, Martha, daughter of Benjamin Seabrook, deceased.⁷⁰

Daniel Jenkins and his first wife, Hebsibah Frampton, had issue:

- i. Daniel Jenkins, drowned in March, 1804, with his half-brothers Richard and Thomas.⁷¹ He left no will, Daniel Townsend administered on his estate January 8, 1805.
- ii. Hepzibah Jenkins married Daniel Townsend before her father made his will, February 3, 1801; they had issue.

Daniel Jenkins and his second wife Martha Seabrook had issue:

- iii. Benjamin Whitmarsh Jenkins, who married Providence E. ——— and had daughters, Martha who married William Townsend, and Hepzibah, who married Benjamin Reynolds.
- iv. Thomas Seabrook Jenkins, drowned in March, 1804 (see above under Daniel).
- v. Richard Jenkins, drowned March 1804 (same).
- vi. Amaranthia Jenkins, married in 1813, William Wilkinson.
- vii. Martha S. Jenkins, married Richard Laroche.
- viii. Sarah Jenkins, married Ralph Bailey.

⁷⁰ *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, February 28, 1781.

⁷¹ *Courier*, March 16, 1804.

- ix. Joseph D. Jenkins, married Emily Reynolds and had
 - (1) William R. Jenkins, M.D., married Eliza Laroche, widow of Micah Joseph Jenkins, no issue.
 - (2) Amanda, married first Thomas Bailey, married second Benjamin Bailey.
 - (3) Melvin, died young.
 - (4) Thomas Jenkins, in C. S. A.
 - (5) Melvin Jenkins, married Susan Wilson.
 - (6) Cornelia, married John W. Jenkins.
- x. Mary Jenkins, died 1784.

15

Micah Jenkins of John's Island (Richard 2, John 1), son of Richard Jenkins and his second wife, Martha Rippon. He was born in 1754, died 1830.⁷² He left a will; owned two plantations, known as "Hope" and "Walnut Hill." He married first Mary Fickling⁷³ (family record); she died in December, 1784, on Edisto Island.⁷⁴ He next married in May, 1785, Margaret Meggett,⁷⁵ who predeceased him.

Micah Jenkins had issue, probably by his first wife:

- i. Richard Jenkins; predeceased his father; married Phoebe Waight Jenkins daughter of John Jenkins (no. 12). They had six children viz.: (1) Micah Joseph, 1810-1853, married Eliza Laroche and had issue. (2) John William, married Eliza Sams and had issue. (3) Richard Henry, known as "Major Dick," born 1812, married Amarinthia Laroche, and had thirteen children, among whom, the seventh, William E. Jenkins married Julia Jenkins, a daughter of S. Hamilton Jenkins (no. 29). (4) Mary Caroline Jenkins, married John F. Townsend. (5) Benjamin Roper, 1815-. (6) Daniel Field, 1817-, married Frances Esther Furman and had issue.
- ii. Martha Perry Jenkins, married Rev. Paul T. Gervais, and had issue.
- iii. Barbara Calder Jenkins, 1784-1855; married Benjamin Dart Roper.

⁷² Tombstone in churchyard of St. John's Colleton, John's Island.

⁷³ Family record.

⁷⁴ *South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, December 11, 1784.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, May 25, 1784.

16

Benjamin Jenkins, Sr., of Wadmalaw Island (Richard 2, John 1), son of Richard Jenkins and his second wife Martha Rippon. Born 1763 or earlier; ensign in Edisto Island, Colleton County Regiment in 1775⁷⁶ (Jour. Council Safety, February 11, 1776). He died in 1826 or 1827, leaving a will; married in January, 1784, Hannah daughter of John Fripp deceased.⁷⁷

Benjamin Jenkins the elder and Hannah his wife had issue:

- i. Ann Jenkins, married Joseph Whaley.
- ii. Mary Jenkins, married Thomas Bailey.
- iii. Elizabeth Jenkins, married first ——— Hanscome, married second Paul C. Grimball.
- iv. Martha, married Micah Jenkins, son of Joseph (no. 17).
- v. Richard Jenkins, married Martha, daughter of James and Ann Laroche, his first cousin; they had issue:
 - (1) Benjamin, C. S. A., married Adelaide Chaplin.
 - (2) Ann, married D. P. Jenkins.
 - (3) Richard E.
 - (4) Rev. Paul Gervais Jenkins, married first, Jane McNish, married second Miss Guignard, married third Miss Weston.
 - (5) Sarah, married E. W. Laroche.
 - (6) John L., married Mary Hannahan.

17

Joseph Jenkins, 1761–1828 (Richard 2, John 1), son of Richard Jenkins and his second wife Martha Rippon, married 1785 Elizabeth Evans, daughter of John Evans.⁷⁸ She was born 1765 and died 1826.⁷⁹

Joseph Jenkins and his wife Elizabeth had issue:

- i. Richard Jenkins, born 1786.
- ii. Col. Joseph Jenkins, 1793–1874; married Ann Jenkins Fripp, his first cousin, daughter of Paul Fripp and Elizabeth Jenkins and had issue: (1) William Evans Jenkins, 1817–1841; married Ann Ball Poyas, no issue. (2) Elizabeth Elvyra, married Richard La-

⁷⁶ Journal of Council of Safety, February 11, 1776.

⁷⁷ *South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*, January 23, 1784.

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, July 14, 1785.

⁷⁹ St. Helena's Register.

roche. (3) Martha Sarah 1821–1864; married Rev. John Cornish. (4) Joseph Edward 1830–1894. (5) Paul Fripp Jenkins, M. D., 1826–1878, married Theodora Ash Burden King, 1852–1898. (6) Edward Delegall C. 1828–1859, married Martha Murray had issue. (7) Micah John, 1829– married Eliza Ann Bailey and had issue. (8) George Mackay died 1873; married Louise Hughes, no issue.

Paul Fripp Jenkins and his wife, Theodora Ash Burden King, had issue: i. Ada Augusta; married Thomas Osborn Barnwell, M.D. ii. Joseph James; married Olivia Swinton. iii. Paul Fripp; married first Laura Desaussure Bacot; married second Gay Gilliam. iv. Hawkins King; married Josephine Manigault, has issue. v. Elizabeth Laroche. d. y.

- iii. Micah Jenkins married, 1817, Martha Jenkins, his cousin, daughter of Benjamin Jenkins (no. 16) they had issue: (1) Richard. (2) Ann Jenkins, married ———. (3) Sarah married John Laroche. (4) Elizabeth, married Isaac Grimball. (5) Benjamin. (6) Micah.

iv. Edward Jenkins, M.D.

- v. John Jenkins, 1794–1854. Married 1824, Elizabeth Clark and had issue: (1) John Jenkins, major in the Confederate Army; married Marcelline Murray. (2) Elizabeth; married E. D. C. Laroche. (3) Edward, M.D., died 1904; married first Isabella, daughter of Benjamin W. Jenkins; married second, Laura Wellsman; married third Sarah Adger. (4) Abigail, married Richard Laroche. (5) Micah, 1836–1864, Major General in the Confederate States Army; married Caroline Jamison. (6) Lydia, married Daniel Laroche.

vi. Sarah Jenkins; married John Laroche, her cousin.

vii. Abigail Jenkins, 1799–1897, married George Mackay.

Brig.-Gen.¹ Micah Jenkins and his wife, Caroline Jamison, had the following children:

- i. Micah John, born 1857; went to West Point; served in the Spanish-American War Married Natalie Whaley, and had issue.
- ii. Robert F. born 1858; married Amarinthia Laroche.
- iii. W. E., born 1860; married E. Tobias.
- iv. Whitmarsh W., died young.
- v. John Murray, born 1863; in United States Army; married Clara Wade.

19

Benjamin Jenkins, Jr. (Benjamin, Esq., 2, John 1), was born 1763 or earlier, died intestate before 1820. He married Martha Reynolds of St. Paul's Parish, Stono., who died in 1842, leaving a will. He was known as Benjamin Jenkins, Jr., to distinguish him from his cousin Benjamin Jenkins (15, ii, son of Richard 7), who also lived on Wadmalaw Island. Benjamin Jenkins and his brother Samuel owned the plantation called the "Rocks," on Wadmalaw Island. Benjamin mortgaged his part to his brother Samuel, January 11, 1791; he then describes himself as being of Wadmalaw Island;⁸⁰ and in January, 1809, Benjamin sells his portion to Benjamin Adams; he then describes himself as being of St. Paul's Parish, Stono, and Mrs. Martha Jenkins renounces dower.⁸¹

On June 8, 1801,⁸² Benjamin Jenkins buys of Thomas Fuller a plantation of 1165 acres in St. Paul's Parish, of which the plat is unfortunately missing, and the bounds are not given in the deeds. On June 17, 1789, he sold to Henry Calwell, Sr., the lot in Longitude Lane, which came from his grandmother Elizabeth Jenkins, born Capers, and first married to David Adams.⁸³ This was the lot 64 on the Grand Model, granted to Thomas Rose, who in 1691, sold it to Richard Capers; this lot was on Church Street, east of Tradd, and was divided by Longitude Lane, formerly called Jenkins alley. This lot was given, in 1695, by William Capers, eldest son of Richard, to his stepmother Mary and her children, viz. Richard, Charles, Thomas, Mary and Elizabeth Capers. The last named, Elizabeth, divided her share between her four ^{Adams} children,

⁸⁰ Mesne Conveyance Office, Book G, 6, p. 262.

⁸¹ Mesne Conveyance Office, Book B, 8, p. 148.

⁸² Mesne Conveyance Office, Book F., 7, p. 61.

⁸³ Mesne Conveyance Office, Book K, 6, p. 321.

and her son Benjamin Jenkins; thus it remained in the same family for nearly one hundred years.

Benjamin Jenkins, Jr., died intestate before February 11, 1820, for on that date John T. Jenkins, of St. Paul's Parish, mortgages to Benjamin Bailey, administrator of Benjamin Jenkins deceased, 486 acres in St. Paul's Parish, being the lot drawn by John T. Jenkins in the division of the said Benjamin Jenkins' estate; same day Martha Jenkins widow of St. Paul's Parish, mortgages to Benjamin Bailey 310 acres, being her share of the said Benjamin's estate; also, on the same day Edward Bailey, as guardian of Benjamin James Jenkins, a minor, mortgages to Benjamin Bailey, 420 acres in St. Paul's, being the lot drawn by Edward Bailey for Benjamin J. Jenkins, minor; the location of this land is not given in the deeds, which refer to a plat in the Clerk of Court's Office.⁸⁴

Martha Jenkins, widow of Benjamin, was born Reynolds; just who her parents were does not appear on the records; she evidently belonged to St. Paul's Parish, Stono, and all of the records of that parish are gone. She made her will October 17, 1837, proved March 19, 1842. Mentions son Benjamin James Jenkins, to whom she has already given \$865 received or rather inherited from Thomas R. Bell. Daughter Sarah Bailey Jenkins, the plantation of 300 acres at Stono, if she wishes to take it as her share; then she to have it at \$865 less than the valuation; certain negroes left to each of her children, and the residue of the estate to be divided equally. James Legare, factor, and William Wilkins, of St. Paul's, to be executors. Joseph E. Jenkins, William F. Meggett, and Isaac H. Mathews witnesses. On July 12, 1842, Benjamin James Jenkins qualified with will annexed as administrator, the other executors having refused.

Benjamin Jenkins, Jr., and his wife Martha had issue:

- i. John T. Jenkins, of age in 1820; died without issue before December, 1826, when his will was proved. He leaves his mother all of his personal estate, and his brothers, Benjamin J. Jenkins and William R. Jenkins, and sister, Sarah Bailey Jenkins, the rest of his property. Brother Benjamin J. Jenkins executor.

⁸⁴ Mesne Conveyance Office, Book B, 9, p. 264, et seq.

- ii. William R. Jenkins, mentioned in the will of his brother John T. Jenkins, but not mentioned in the will of Martha in 1837.
- 21. iii. Benjamin James Jenkins, under age in February, 1820, but of age in February, 1821, when Edward Bailey demands that his guardianship bond be cancelled, therefore born in 1800; he died about 1847, apparently intestate; he married Sarah T. Patterson.
- 22. iv. Sarah Bailey Jenkins, born 1816, died July 3, 1895; married about 1838, William Horace Rivers, 1817-1861, and left issue.

20

Samuel Jenkins (Benjamin Esq., 2, John 1), of Wadmalaw Island; was under age in 1781 when his father made his will, but was left an executor. He died intestate August 21, 1822, when Benjamin William Jenkins administered on his estate; the name of his wife has not been recovered. A suit against Benjamin William Jenkins, administrator of Samuel Jenkins Sr., deceased, filed by William S. Jenkins and Daniel E. Jenkins, Martha S. Jenkins and Elizabeth T. Jenkins (last three minors) February 27, 1827, recites that a tract of land near a place called "the Rocks" 250 acres, also 156 acres called Allens tract, were the possession of Samuel Jenkins late of Wadmalaw Island, who died intestate August 21, 1822, leaving five children, viz., Benjamin William Jenkins, Daniel E. Jenkins, Martha S. Jenkins, Elizabeth T. Jenkins and William S. Jenkins.⁸⁵ The Appraisers of the estate of Samuel Jenkins were Benjamin Adams, John T. Jenkins and Benjamin J. Jenkins. George Fickling Senr. of Wadmalaw Island in his will, made October 20, 1801, proved November 20, 1801, leaves all his lands on Wadmalaw Island to be equally divided between Thomas Fickling, Sr., and Samuel Jenkins, Sr., but does not state the relationship, if any.⁸⁶

Samuel Jenkins had issue:

- i. ? Samuel Jenkins, Jr., of Wadmalaw Island; died intestate before December 4, 1818, when John Richard Townsend was appointed his administrator. A

⁸⁵ Mesne Conveyance Office, Book B, 10, p. 59.

⁸⁶ Probate Court, Charleston.

Samuel Jenkins married December 3, 1817, Mrs. Lavinia Emma Whaley, of St. Georges Parish;⁸⁷ this may be either Samuel, Jr., or Samuel, Sr. If the Samuel Jenkins, Jr., who died intestate in 1817 was the son of Samuel, Sr., then he died without issue.

- ii. Benjamin William Jenkins; no further record.
- iii. Daniel E. Jenkins; no further record.
- iv. Martha S. Jenkins; a Martha S. Jenkins married about March 26, 1835, Dr. William B. Townsend;⁸⁸ her trustee was Benjamin Reynolds; she was most probably the daughter of Benjamin Whitmarsh Jenkins and his wife Providence E.
- v. William S. Jenkins; there is a Dr. William S. Jenkins (died August 15, 1814, aged 26 years, 5 months and 27 days) buried in the Circular Church Yard, also Mrs. Martha M. Jenkins his wife (died March 17, 1811, aged 22 years and 18 days) but from the date of the above suit (1827) it is not possible for these men to be one and the same. Dr. William S. Jenkins left a will; he was a physician in St. Thomas parish, had one daughter Susan Martin Jenkins, and there is nothing in his will to show any relationship to the Jenkins family with which we are dealing; but in his inventory, filed September 5, 1814, his name is given as Dr. William Seabrook Jenkins, and Micah Jenkins was one of the appraisers.
- vi. Elizabeth Jenkins, no further record.

21

Benjamin James Jenkins (Benjamin, Jr., 3, Benjamin, Esq., 2, John 1), born about 1800, for he was under age in February, 1820, was 21 by February, 1821, when Edward Bailey demanded that his guardianship bond be cancelled. He married Sarah T. Patterson; lived in St. Paul's Parish, and on James Island.

Between 1834 and 1842, there are listed in the Index to Mortgages,⁸⁹ a number of mortgages of slaves by Benjamin J. Jenkins;

⁸⁷ *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, vol. 10.

⁸⁸ Marriage Settlement, Mesne Conveyance Office, Book K, 10, p. 93.

⁸⁹ Office of the Historical Commission, Columbia.

on May 9, 1840, Benjamin Jenkins, "planter of James Island" and Sarah T. Jenkins his wife, convey to Winborn Lawton, an Island, known as "Long Island," north and West on James Island Creek, South on Folly River. There is no recital of how Benjamin Jenkins came by this land.⁹⁰ In June, 1843, a case was filed in Chancery, Charleston District, Benjamin J. Jenkins vs. William Horace Rivers and his wife Sarah Bailey Rivers, which recites the will of Mrs. Martha B. Jenkins; from which it appears that Sarah B. Jenkins had married Wm. H. Rivers before the death of her mother, which occurred about May 10, 1842. The case is to settle the estate of Mrs. Martha B. Jenkins; and as Rivers and his wife decline to take the Stono plantation under the conditions named in the will, the Court ordered that title be made to Benjamin James Jenkins, and he to mortgage same to Wm. H. Rivers and wife for \$679, to secure to them the amount due them in the full settlement of the estate.⁹¹

Benjamin James Jenkins died before March 22, 1847, for on that date, Edward J. Jenkins, planter of St. John's Colleton, was made guardian of William H. Jenkins, minor, son of Benjamin J. Jenkins deceased.

Sarah T. Paterson, the wife of Ben. J. Jenkins, was a sister of Susan Jane Paterson, who married Edward Bailey of Edisto Island these sisters were orphans, and were brought up by "their aunt, Mrs. Daniel Townsend of Edisto Island." Search has failed to identify the parents of these sisters. They were hardly the daughters of John Paterson and Mary Jenkins, (dau. of Benj., Esq.) for they were married in 1781, and that John Paterson died intestate before January 2, 1792, when Mary Paterson, Samuel Jenkins and William Paterson administered on his estate; they may be the daughters of William Paterson of Johns Island who died intestate, and Daniel Townsend of Edisto Island administered, February 18, 1801. Daniel Townsend married Hepzapah Jenkins, daughter of Daniel Jenkins of Edisto, and it cannot be found that any of her sisters married a Paterson; it is quite possible that one of the sisters of Daniel Townsend, either Abigail or Sarah, married

⁹⁰ Mesne Conveyance Office, p. 169.

⁹¹ Clerk of Court's Office, Bills 1843, no. 81.

William Paterson, but nothing can be found, so far, to prove or disprove this point.

Benjamin James Jenkins and his wife Sarah T. Paterson had issue:

23. i. Edward J. Jenkins; of age in 1847, therefore born before 1826.
24. ii. William H. Jenkins, under age in 1847, therefore born 1827 or later. A Charleston paper²² gives an account of the death, at Lecompton, Kansas, November 18, 1857, of a William H. Jenkins. It states that "He was born on Edisto Island, in South Carolina, and on reaching manhood, he lived in our City for a few years, where he obtained the esteem of many friends. When the struggle commenced between the North and the South in Kansas, he emigrated thither, and assumed the position of a Southern Champion. . . . A member of the Kansas Legislature, he was the leader of the Southern Rights party which forced Governor Geary to resign. A member of the Constitutional Convention, he exerted himself so intensely as to exhaust his vital powers, and to produce his early death. . . ." There is more in the notice, giving an account of an adventure of his during the preceding winter. If this is the William H. Jenkins, son of Benjamin James Jenkins, then he died when about 30; Governor Geary resigned in 1857, serving less than a year, and there was quite a large emigration from this State to Kansas in 1855, many of the people being young men of good families and position, who were led by a spirit of adventure, to go where ever trouble was brewing. The dates make it possible for these two men to be one and the same.
25. iii. Ephraim Mikell Bailey, born October 20, 1830; married 1857, Mary Elizabeth Beckett. They had issue: (1) Allan Hamilton, born October, 1858; died without issue. (2) Julian Brailsford, born December, 1865, married 1895 Susan Lining Dawson.

²² *Courier*, January 7, 1858.

THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from July)

BURIALS

George Page departed this Life 7ber 20th. 1743 and was Interred the 21st of 7ber 1743.

Susannah the Daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Gibbs died on Sunday ye 23d of 8ber 1743 and buried on Wednesday following in the Cemetery.

Sarah the wife of Andrew Rutledge Esq; was buried on tuesday the 22d of 9ber 1743 under her own Pew in the Church.¹

Martha the Daughter of Robert Dorrill and Elizabeth his wife was interr'd the 2d. June 1744.

Joannah Clements was buried the 20th. do. 1744.

Charlotta the wife of the Reverend Levi Durand was buried in the Parish Church of Christ Church in the Chancel under the Altar on wednesday 8ber 10th. 1744.

Illi Dura Quies, Oculos & ferreus urget

*Somnus; in aeternam clauduntur Lumina Noctem.*²

Hugh Hext was buried 9ber. the 14, 1744.³

Elizabeth Daughter of Wm. and Mary Gibbes Died Octor: 30th: 3 o'Clock in the Morning. and buried at ye Church the 31st: Day Octr. 1745.

Elizabeth Daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Gibbes Died. . . . and was buried.

¹ She was Sarah Boone, daughter of Maj. John Boone and his wife Elizabeth Paty, and the widow of Hugh Hext; her daughter Sarah Hext married Dr. John Rutledge, brother of the Hon. Andrew Rutledge mentioned above. Sarah Boone had no children by her second husband, Andw. Rutledge.

² Vergil. Aeneid X, 745-46. "A rest unbroken and an iron sleep oppress her eyes; her light is quenched in endless night" (Reference and translation by Mr. Thomas della Torre.)

³ Son of Amias Hext; he married in April, 1742, Susannah Beresford, daughter of Thomas Boone and Mary Capers, and widow of Michael Beresford. (This *Magazine*, vol. 6, p. 39.)

Thos. son of Hugh and Susannah Hext, Died the 15th. of March, 1754/5.

Levi son of the Revd. Levi Durand died the 16th. day of May, 1745.
Susannah Durand Daughter of the Rev. Levi Durand Died August 29th. 1745.

William Howell Dyed Jan. 1st. 1745/6.

Florah Skerrett Dyed Jan. 23, 1745/6.

Cornell George Benison Died the 9th. of June, 1748.

James Son of Dr. James White buried ye 9th. October, 174-.

Edwd. Hazelwood was buried April 4th. 1743.

John Son of George Page and Catherine his wife was buried July 30th. 1743.

Mrs. Steele's Child was buried 7ber 11th. 1743.

———— Son of Thomas Barton was buried October the 29th. 1743.

Robert the Son of John Wingood and Elizabeth his wife was buried 9ber 16th. 1743.

Stephen Metheringham was interred October the 6th. 1744. In the Church Yard.

Dr. Rutledge died on Xitmas Day, 1750 and was buried at Charles-Town 27th ensuing.⁴

Dennis Obryen was interred the 8th. Jany. 1750/1.

Joseph Severance buried ye 14. Jany. 1750.1.

John Gibbens was biried the 22d. Jany. 1750/1.

William Bennett buried 9 Feby, 1750/1.

Mary Cook buried 13 Feby, 1750/1.

Alexr. Parris was buried 20th. Feby. 1750/1.

Elizabeth the widow of John Gibbens buried 24th. Feby. 1750/1.

⁴ Dr. John Rutledge, who with his brother Andrew, came to So. Ca. from Ireland early in the 18th. Century. He was a member of the Assembly from Christ Church Parish in 1748 and 1750; (S. C. Gaz.) had a plantation in Christ Church parish, one on Stono River, and real estate in Charles Town (Inventory). He and his wife Sarah Hext (1724-1792) married 1738, had seven children: Gov. John Rutledge, the "Dictator", 1739-1800; Andrew Rutledge, 174- to 1772, a merchant and man of position; Thomas Rutledge, 1741-1783, merchant, Justice of the Peace and member of the General Assembly for St. Helena's parish in 1776; Sarah Rutledge, born 1742, married Gov. John Mathewes; Hugh Rutledge, 174- to 1811; a lawyer, judge of the Admiralty, 1776, and held other important offices; Mary Rutledge, 1747-1832, married Roger Smith; Gov. Edward Rutledge, 1749-1800.

William Benison died the 15th of March and was buried the 20th.-
1750/1.

Jacob Burdell was buried ye 2d. April 1751.

William Hendricks was Interred 13 Nov. 1749.

Robert Son of Robt. and Elizabeth Gibbes 19xber 1749.

———— Bruce was Interred 10 April, 1749.

John Son of James Allein 28 June 1750 aged 18 months.

James the Son of Peter and Rebecca Royer was buried the 12th.
of September 1750.

Mark the son of John and Catherine Holmes was buried in the
Church Yard 16th. Sept., 1750.

Joshua Wilks buried Feby. 8th. 1748/9.

Elisabeth Daughr. of John and Catherine Holmes buried Sept.
26, 1745

Sarah Wingood Daug'r of John and ——— Wingood burd.
Oct. 8, 1745.

Francis Logan buried Janry. 10th. 1745/6.

———— Child of Robert Dorrill buried Jany. 17th. 1745/6.

John Maccomson buried Feb. 23d. 1745/6.

Ann Bond, daughter of Jacon and Susannah Bond Buried Sept.
8th. 1746.

———— Webb Son of Thomas and Mary Webb Buried Sepr: 9:
1746.

James Son of James and Ann M: Gaw Buried Sep: 16: 1746.

———— Emmitt Son of Jonathan and Sarah Emmitt Buried
Sep: 18: 1746.

William Son of Oliver and Rebecca Spencer Buried August — 1746.

Susannah Bond wife of Jacob Bond, was buried 12th. Octr: 1746.

Mary Maybank was buried 20th: Octr: 1746.

Magadaline Oliver wife of Mark Oliver Buried 27th. Decr: 1746.

Mrs. Pring wife of William Pring Buried 27th: Mar: 1747.

Mary Gibbes wife of William Gibbes Buried Apr: 7: 1747.

Mary Metheringham wife of Jno: Metheringham Buried May 13:
1747.

Richard son of Peter Royer Buried 19th. May 1747.

William Watterson Buried 22d. May 1747.

Richard Rowser Buried 26 May 1747.

Clement Son of Henry and Eliz; Varnor Died August 19: 1747.

Boonne Son of John and Catherine Holmes Died 21st. Sep: 1747.

John Barton Died 4th. Oct: 1747.
Elizabeth Quelch wife of Andrew Quelch Died 11th: Oct. 1747.
Mary the wife of William Hendricks Died Oct. 21: 1747.
Old Scholes Died the 26th: October 1747.
Elizabeth Wife of John Barton Died 23d. January 1747.
Peter Vellepontoux Died 25th. April 1748. (*sic*).
William Son of Joshua and Joan Wilks Buried Sepr: 28th: 1748.
Joan Wilks Wife of Joshua Wilks buried Sepr: 28: 1748.
Sarah Roe wife of George Roe Buried Octr: 17th: 1748.
Richard Son of Elizabeth Hazlewood Buried October 20th. 1748.
Oliver Spencer Buried the 5th: June 1749.
Jonah Collings was buried the 25 April 1749.
Mary Daughter of William and Mary Gibbes was buried Sept:
29: 1749.
Richard Beck departed this Life — April, 1749.
Joseph Hacher Departed this Life July — 1749.
Capt'n Thomas Boone departed this Life 2d. Nov'r. 1749 and was
inter'd on his own Plantat'n the 5th. Nov. 1749.
Thomas Palmer buried 7 Nov. 1749.
Wm. Hendricks 13 Dec. 1749.
Robert Gibbes Junr. 19 Dec. 1749.
Jane ye Daughter of Jonah and Jane Bonhost was buried 29
December 1749.
1750 Joseph Vanderhorst was buried the 12th of January.
John Hollybush was interred the 16th. Day of February on his
Plantation 1750.
Martha the Daughter of James McGaw and Ann McGaw was
buried 11th Xber 1750.

(To be continued)

EXTRACTS FROM JOURNAL OF MRS. ANN MANIGAULT
1754-1781

With Notes by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from July.)

1767. Jan. 2. My son had a little fever. 4. Mrs. Apthorp at tea. I had the Rheumatism. 7th. Could not go down stairs. 10. I dined below. My lameness continued. 20. My knee a little better, but was bad again the 27th. 30th. Came down stairs. 11th. Penelope and her family went to live at Silk Hope. 15. Mrs. T. L. Smith 1.¹ 16. Mrs. Trezevant do.² 27. Mrs. Thomas died.³
- Feb. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Apthorp, Messrs King, Walter and Izard at dinner. 8. A visit from Mrs. Phillips and her sister. 10. Young Mr. Habersham at dinner. 13. Mrs. Apthorp, my son and Daughter at dinner and supper. 17. Mrs. Apthorp at dinner. 17. Dined at my sons. 22. Mrs. Apthorp went away. 24. Nancy Thomas came to stay with me.⁴ 25. Mr. Thomas at dinner.
- Mar. 8. Miss Lynch married.⁵ 13. A visit from Lady Mary, Lady Anne, and Miss Murray. My son and Daughter, Miss Henrietta Wragg, Mr. King and Mr. Walter at supper. 15. Miss Charlotte Motte married.⁶

¹ Elizabeth Inglis, wife of Thomas Loughton Smith; the child was probably Claudia Smith. This *Magazine*, vol. iv, p. 252.

² Theodore Henry, son of Theodore and Ann Timothy Trezevant, died August, 1768. (*Trezevant Family*, p. 18.)

³ St. Philip's Register, Jan. 27, 1767. "Ann, wife of Samuel Thomas buried." She was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hasell and his wife Elizabeth Ashby, married Samuel Thomas of St. Thomas's parish as his third wife, 24th July, 1757; St. Philip's Register, she was a niece of Mrs. Manigault.

⁴ Daughter of the above Samuel Thomas by his second wife, Elizabeth Ashby (1723-1755) also a niece of Mrs. Manigault.

⁵ Sabina, daughter of Thomas Lynch, Sr., to William Cattell.

⁶ To John Huger.

- April 7. The Doctor came to Town. 12. My Grand-daughter Nancy had the chicken-pox. Mr. King, Walter and Wooleston at dinner.⁷ 13. Supt at my sons. 15. Mrs. Fraser 1. 21. Mr. Savage married.⁸
- May 2. Mr. Branford died.⁹ 10. Messrs Moore,¹⁰ Wragg and Walter at dinner. 13. My sons family went to stay at Goosecreek. 28. Mr. M. and Mr. King to Silk Hope. Returned June 1. 29. Great Hail and Thunder.¹¹
- June 2. Mr. Kinloch died.¹² 4. My Grandson G. went to Goosecreek. 15. Dr. F. and Mr. King sailed for England.¹³ 16. A very great storm with very hard Thunder after very dry weather, a negro killed. 18. Mrs. Poaug 1.¹⁴ 21. Mrs. W. H. Drayton 1.¹⁵ 28. Capt. Spender died.¹⁶
- July 4. Mrs. Garden 1. 5. Went to see my Grand-children who had come from the Country. 17. My

⁷ Richard King of London; Walter and Wooleston not placed.

⁸ Capt. Thomas Savage of the CharlesTown Light Infantry, married in Savannah to Miss Polly Butler, only daughter of the late William Butler, of the Province of Georgia. (Salley, *Marriage Notices*, p. 32.)

⁹ The 30th past (*sic*) died in this Town, William Branford, Esq; reckoned one of the best planters in the Province. (*S. C. Gaz.*, May 11, 1767.)

¹⁰ Daniel Moore, Esq., who succeeded Beaufain as Collector of Customs; he arrived from Barbadoes March 18, 1767. (*S. C. Gaz. and American Gen. Gaz.*, March 20, 1767.)

¹¹ Long account of this storm and the damage it did in the *S. C. Gaz.*, June 22, 1767.

¹² Died 2d Instant, at his plantation at Santee, Francis Kinlock, Esq., one of the most considerable and successful Indico planters in this Province. (*So. Ca. Gazette*, June 15, 1767.)

¹³ Tuesday last embarked for London, Mr. Richard King of London, Mr. Walter Mansell, Doctor John Farquharson, Mr. Peter Taylor, and others. (*S. C. Gaz.*, June 22, 1767.)

¹⁴ St. Philip's Register, 9 July, 1767. Judith, daughter of John and Charlotte Poaug baptized by Rev. Mr. Wilton.

¹⁵ Child of William Henry Drayton and Dorothy Golightly, who were married March 29, 1764.

¹⁶ Last Monday died suddenly, Capt. George Spender late master of the Ship Catherine, of London, *S. C. Gazette*, July 6, 1767. St. Philip's Register records his burial June 29, 1767.

Grandson G. bitt by Mr. Corker's Dog. 19. Mr Ben Huger married.¹⁷ 31. E. Hasel to James Island, a very hot day. Returned 7th. Aug.

August 3. I was taken with the Gout at night. 4. Worse. 5. Worse 6th. and 7th. Bad. 8th and 9th. a little better, but bad nights with the fever and sometimes a disorder in the bowels. 13th. 14th. 15th. Easy but very weak. 17th. my foot very weak so that I cannot stand. 19th. Hurt my feet endeavoring to stand. 21st. My feet very easy but cannot stand but a little. 24th. Walked a few steps. 26th. Hurt my feet trying to walk. 28th. Very lame and continued so to 4th. Sept. Then grew a little better. 7th. Sept. Well, but cannot walk. 11th. Began to put my feet in salt water. 12th. A little better. 15th. Took a few steps. 19th. Walked into the other room with help. From 25th to 28th. Bad (very) again. 29th. A little better. Oct. 4th. Still better, but cannot get strength in my feet. 11th. Walk a little better. 14th. I walk a little with a stick. 19th. I mend very slowly. 22d. Not so well. 23. A little better. 27th. Was helped down stairs. Nov. 2nd. Grow a little stronger. 6th. Went to my Daughters with difficulty. 10th. My knee very bad. 12th. A little better. 15th. Went to Church and much fatigued. 18th. I mend very slowly. 22d. Walked to Church with much difficulty. Dec. 5th. I grow a little stronger. From 19th to 26th. I had the Toothache.

August 7. Mr. Backhouse died. 24th. Mrs. T. Smith 1.¹⁸

¹⁷ To Mary, daughter of Culcheth Golightly, decd. *S. C. Gaz.*, July 27, 1767.

¹⁸ Benjamin Backhouse, "who kept the tavern on the Bay, distinguished by the sign of Bacchus, and the meeting of the Sons of Liberty." (*S. C. Gaz.*, August 17, 1767.) Thomas, son of Thomas and Anne Smith, baptized 18 March 1768. (*St. Philip's Register.*)

- Sept. 13. Mrs. Ben Smith had a daughter. 27. Miss Ann Gibbes married.¹⁹ 29. Miss Gadsden do.²⁰
- Oct. 7. My daughter not well. Mr. Wilton died.²¹ 9. Mrs. Rutledge 1. 12. Dr. Pillings died.²² My daughter was brought to bed. She had a Daughter called Elizabeth, who was overlaid by her nurse the 15th. Jan. following. 14. Mrs. Edwards 1. 17. Mrs. Neufville do. 25. Mr. Burn married.²³ 28. Mr. M. and my Grandson G. went to Silk-hope; returned 2d. Nov. after sleeping at the Ferry.—very bad weather.
- Nov. 14. Mr. and Mrs. Izard arrived.²⁴ 21. Mrs. Outerbridge died.²⁵ Lady Charles 1.²⁶ 29. Mr. Rolle at dinner.²⁷
- Dec. 11. My Grandson J. had the mumps. 12. Mrs. Fenwick had a daughter. 18. Mrs. Deas 1. 22. Mrs. Willm. Wragg died.²⁸ 24. My Son and Grandson G. to Goose Creek. 28. Mrs. Gordon 1.

(To be continued)

¹⁹ To Edward Thompson. (St. Philip's Register.)

²⁰ To Andrew Rutledge, Esq., (Ibid.,) He was the second or third son of Dr. John Rutledge and Sarah Hext, and was an eminent merchant; died in 1772, leaving no issue; his widow married second in 1774, Thomas Ferguson, Esq.

²¹ Rev. Joseph Darce Appleby Wilton, A. M., aged 37; assistant Rector of St. Philip's. (*S. C. Gaz.*, October 12, 1767.)

²² Dr. William Pillings (*S. C. Gaz.*, October 19, 1767.)

²³ Hon. John Burn, member of Council, to Mrs. Anne Baron, widow of the late Rev. Alexander Baron. (*S. C. Gaz.*, November 18, 1767.)

²⁴ Saturday from New York, Ralph Izard, Esq., with his newly married lady, and her sister, Miss DeLancy. (*S. C. Gaz.*, November 18, 1767.)

²⁵ Anne Clements, wife of Capt. White Outerbridge. (St. Philip's Register and *S. C. Gaz.*, November 23, 1767.)

²⁶ St. Philip's Register, April 18, 1768. Elizabeth Harriott, daughter of Lord Charles Greville Montague and Lady Elizabeth Harriott Montague, baptized.

²⁷ Denys Rolle, M. P. who had returned from England with more Settlers for East Florida. (*S. C. Gaz.*, Jan. 19, 1767.)

²⁸ St. Philips Register, Dec. 24, 1767. Mary, wife of William Wragg buried.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CHARLESTON MORNING POST AND DAILY ADVERTISER

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from July)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Mr. Robert Stewart, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Martha Godin, eldest daughter of the deceased Isaac Godin, Esq: of Goose Creek.—Mr. Joseph Lloyd to Miss Hester Johnson, both of this City. (Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1787.)

Monday last died at Goose creek, Arthur Middleton, Esq: in the 45th year of his age. (Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1787.)¹

Last night died, after a long illness, Mr. Andrew Stewart, of this City, much respected by his friends and acquaintances. (Saturday, Jan. 6, 1787.)

Died.] Last Saturday afternoon, in this City, much regretted by a numerous acquaintance, Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckney, the amiable Consort of Hobson Pinckney, Esq: of St. Thomas' Parish, and daughter of Daniel Cannon, Esq: of this City.

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Mr. William Robinson, Merchant, to Miss Francis Thorney.—Last Saturday evening, Capt. Jacob Schrieber, to Mrs. Mary-Ann Hall, widow of the deceased Mr. John Hall.—Last evening, Mr. Thomas Godfrey, to Miss Sarah Donnom. (Monday, Jan. 15, 1787.)

Married.] Mr. John Todd of James-Island, to Miss Ann Ball, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr. Joseph Ball, of this City. (Saturday, Jan. 20, 1787.)

Last Saturday died, in the bloom of life, after a long illness, much regretted, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, Consort of Capt. David Campbell, and daughter of the deceased Thomas-Loughton Smith, Esq; of this City. Her remains were last evening deposited in the family vault in St. Philip's church-yard, attended by a number of respectable citizens. (Monday, Jan. 22, 1787.)

¹ Signer of the Declaration of Independence; he was buried in the Middleton tomb at Middleton place on the Ashley River.

Last evening was married Dr. David Ramsey, to Miss Laurens, daughter of the Hon. Henry Laurens, Esq; (Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1787.)

Died.] Yesterday morning, after a severe illness, which she endures with Christain patience and resignation, Mrs. Frances Scott, wife of Mr. William Scott, Jr. of this City.—The same day, Mr. John Freare.—Mr. George-Robert Williams, watch-maker. (Thursday, Jan. 25, 1787.)

Married.] Last Wednesday evening, Mr. Daniel Ward, to the amiable Miss Susannah Swinton, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Swinton, of this City. (Friday, Jan. 26, 1787.)

Nassau, Jan. 20, Thursday last died here, Major William Cunningham,² formerly of the South-Carolina Royal Militia. (Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1787.)

Tuesday last, died after a long illness, Dr. John Mackie, of this City. (Thursday, Feb. 1, 1787.)

Married.] Last Tuesday evening, Capt. Thomas Ross, to Miss Nancy Mortimer, of this City. (Thursday, Feb. 8, 1787.)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Dr. William Read, to Miss Sarah Harleston, daughter of Col. John Harleston, of this City. (Monday Feb. 5, 1787.)

This morning, died after a few days illness, John Vanderhorst, Esq; Secretary of State. (Saturday, Feb. 9, 1787.)

Died.] Last Saturday, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Rebecca Delka, wife of Mr. John Delka.—The same day, Mr. Thomas Rivers, of John's Island.—Last night suddenly, Mr. Robert Thompson. (Monday, Feb. 12, 1787.)

Married.] Major Benjamin Smith, of Goose-Creek, to Mrs. Coachman widow of the deceased Benjamin Coachman, Esq.

Died.] Yesterday, Capt. John Knowles Rish, a native of Cape Cod, aged 27 years. (Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1787.)

Died.] This morning after a lingering illness, Capt. John Mouatt, late of the st. South Carolina Continental Regiment of Infantry—a firm friend to the liberty of America, and one of those who were sent into captivity to St. Augustine after the reduction of this City by the British in 1780. (Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1787.)

Died.] This morning, Mr. Myer Moses, . . . he was an inhabitant of this City upwards of 25 years, and ever sustained

² This was "Bloody Bill" Cunningham, the Tory, (McCrady, 1780-'83)

the character of a worthy, honest man, and has left a wife and eight children to lament his loss. (Thursday, Feb. 15, 1787.)

Died.] Lately at Philadelphia, Capt. Solomon Pendleton, late Surveyor in Georgia. (Saturday, Feb. 17, 1787.)

On Thursday evening last, was married at James Island, by the Rev. Thomas Mills, Rector of St. Andrew's, Edward Freer, Esq; of John's Island, to the amiable Miss Margaret Hearne. (Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1787.)

Married.] Last evening, Dr. Samuel-Jacob Axon, of Stono, to Miss Betsy You, daughter of the deceased Mr. Thomas You, of this City. (Friday, Mar. 2, 1787.)

"Married at Camden, Mr. Francis Wolfe, merchant, to Miss Polly Reid, an agreeable young lady, possessed of a handsome fortune, and every qualified to render the marriage state happy.

Also, Mr. Bush's Joseph (*sic*) to Miss Goodall, daughter of Alexander Goodall, Taylor, both of that place." (Saturday, March 3, 1787.)

Died.] In this City, last Saturday morning, in an advanced age, Mrs. Esther Keith, widow of the deceased Dr. William Keith. —Yesterday morning, in the 24th. year of her age, after a long illness, Miss Charlotte Rutherford, daughter of the deceased Mr. Robert Rutherford.—At Santee, Mrs. Mary Frierson, wife of John Frierson, Esq. (Tuesday, Mar. 6, 1787.)

Married.] Last Sunday evening, in St. Stephen's Parish Santee, Mr. James Scot, of this City, Merchant, to Miss Polly Vernon, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Vernon. (Friday, March 9, 1787.)

Married.] Last, evening, Thomas Simons, Esq; (son of the late Col. Maurice Simons) to Miss Betsy Read, daughter of the Hon. James Read, Esq; of Georgia, deceased.—The same evening, Mr. George Frederick Dener, to Miss Christiana Spidell, of this City.

Died.] Mrs. Charlotte Poaug, widow of the deceased John Poaug, Esq; of this city.—Mrs. Elliott, widow of Mr. William Elliott of Beaufort, deceased. (Friday, March 16, 1787.)

Married on Sunday evening last, Mr. Duncan Littlejohn, of this City, to Mrs. Ann Kennedy, widow, of Dr. Thomas Kennedy, of Edisto Island. (Thursday, Mar. 17, 1787.)

Died.] At Cross-Creek, in North Carolina, Mr. James Bricken, blacksmith, a worthy citizen of this place, and a true friend to his country. (Wednesday, Mar. 21, 1787.)

Died.] Last Monday, much lamented by her family and friends, Mrs. Sarah Hughes, widow of the deceased Thomas Hughes, Esq; of this City. (Thursday, March 29, 1787.)

Married.] Last Saturday evening, Capt. Thomas Hunt, to Miss Hannah Nott, daughter of Epahras Nott, of this City.—Last evening, Mr. Peter Bambridge, a preacher of the Baptist denomination, to Miss Eleanor M'Intosh, daughter of Gen. Alexander M'Intosh of Lynwilg, Peedee, deceased. (Wednesday, April 4, 1787.)

Married.] Last Saturday evening, Mr. Thomas Lehre, of this City, to Mrs. Susannah Stanyarne, widow of the deceased James Stanyarne, Esq; of Stono. (Friday, April 6, 1787.)

Married.] Last evening, Mr. James Vandell, one of the Printers of the Columbian Herald, to Mrs. Elizabeth Oliphant, of this City. (Friday, April 13, 1787.)

Yesterday died Mr. Amasdas Chiffelle, deservedly esteemed by his friends. He was a most zealous supporter of the Masonic order. (Wednesday April 18, 1787.)

Saturday morning died, Mr. David Austin, of this City. (Monday, April 23, 1787.)

Yesterday evening, Mr. Sebastian Keely, was married to Miss Susannah Rivers, daughter of John Rivers, Esq; of James Island. (Friday, April 27, 1787.)

Married.] Last evening, Capt. William Richards, to Miss Mary Ralph, both of this City. (Monday, April 30, 1787.)

(To be continued)

HISTORICAL NOTES

SHUTE'S FOLLY

In the number of this MAGAZINE for April, 1918 (vol. xix, p. 91), the speculation is discussed as to why that marsh island in Charleston Harbor should have been called "Shute's Folly." Some light is thrown on the matter by an advertisement published in the *South Carolina Gazette* for June 4, 1750, of the sale of "one half of *Shute's Delight* otherwise called *Shute's Folly*." Probably Shute had erected on that point, so attractive from its cool situation on the water, but too exposed to the violence of storms and seas, a structure which he termed his "delight" but the populace his "folly."

ASHLEY RIVER: SEATS AND SETTLEMENTS MAP

By an oversight the reduction in size from the original was not printed on the map published in this present volume (xx, p. 1) in the January, 1919, number. The scale of the original was 15 chains per inch and the map as published was reduced to one-third of the original, say 45 chains per inch.

THOMAS BLISS

Bond of Samuel Bliss, Jun., and Jonathan Bushnell, Norwich, county of New London, colony of Connecticut in New England, in L100, 13 October 1737, for said Saml. Bliss, Junr., as administrator of the estate of Thomas Bliss, Late of South Carolina, Decd. Inventory 17 Nov. 1737, by Jabez Bingham and Ebenezer Lothrop. Total L8-15-6. Said Thomas Bliss late of South Carolina deceased.—*New London Files, State Library, Hartford*.

GIFT OF THE LATE HENRY S. HOLMES, ESQ

Under the will of the late Mr. Henry S. Holmes, a Curator, this Society receives its first bequest. Mr. Holmes, who was always interested in the Society, and manifested his interest in many kindly and practical ways, has left it \$1000 towards a building fund; he has also left to the Society his collection of historical books.

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